New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1183. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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ANTI-PROHIBITION.

GREAT MEETING IN THE PARK.

TEN THOUSAND PERSONS PRESENT.

Speeches of L. B. Shepard, Hon. J. Sutherland, Gen. Nye, Gen. Walbridge, Capt. Rynders, &c.

RESOLUTIONS, &C.

A "grand mass meeting," pursuant to advertisement, was held last night in the Park. It was composed, "without distinction of party,"—if the advertisement might be trusted—of those citizens of New-York who were opposed to the Prohibitory Liquor Law, and the call for the meeting, according to the same authority, was signed by over 10,000 of said citizens, the Committee of Arrangements numbering some eighty prominent men.

Around the platform erected in the front of the City Hall, as early as 6 o'clock a crowd began to gather, although the hour of 7 was the advertised time of commencement. When such of the Committee as were willing or able to be present, came upon the stand, there were, perhaps, from four to five thousand persons congregated. But from all quarters they came dropping in,—the washed and unwashed,—principally the latter; a few with respectable garments, and multitudes with haggard faces, as if they had long encountered the demon Rum, and got worsted in the combat. Still, a more orderly set of men we never saw at any meeting; and when the assemblage had increased to seven or eight thousand people, there was less tumult than we have often witnessed at gatherings of less than a fourth of the number.

On the front of the platform we noticed the following inscriptions:

"I do not fear executive encroachment, but the tyranny of legislative majorities."—JEFFERSON.

"The experience of nations in all periods demonstrates that temperance, like other virtues, is not produced by the law-makers, but by the influence of education, morality and religion."—SEYMOUR.

Ex-Alderman TWEED read the notice calling the meeting, and said that he had been deputed by the Committee of Organization to propose that ex-Mayor ANDREW H. MICKLE should act as President. The motion was carried by acclamation, and Mr. MICKLE accordingly took the Chair. The numbers present began sensibly to increase. Fresh arrivals kept pouring in, and long before the meeting broke up, there could not have been fewer than from ten to twelve thousand persons.

Hon. Mr. O'KEEFE, in commencing the proceedings of the evening, advanced to the front of the platform and said that he had been deputed by the Committee to read the following resolutions for their consideration and approval:

Resolved, That as citizens of the State of New-York, not costing in spirituous liquors as a matter of commerce, we hereby solemnly protest against the late Act of the Legislature of this State, called "The Prohibitory Liquor Law," as tyrannical.

MONTESQUIEU says, "Every punishment which does not arise from necessity is tyrannical."

If public economy, or public good, called for further regulations or restraints of the sale or use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage in public places, or on public occasions, or for further, or other punishments for their abuse as a beverage, resulting in the open and public exposure and exhibition of the indecencies of drunkenness, or in the commission of crime, further laws might have been passed for such specific objects, without the violation of any great principle of natural justice, or private individual right and liberty. But this Prohibitory Liquor Law, which, by absolutely prohibiting and making criminal the sale of spirituous liquors and wines, in any place, at all times, in any quantity, to any person, as a beverage, indirectly prohibits and prevents the purchase and the use of them as a beverage, even in the privacy of the citizen's own dwelling, with its novel and most extraordinary provisions for preventing, discovering and punishing any violation of its extraordinary inactments, was, in our opinion, wholly uncalled for by any public necessity, and is, therefore, tyrannical.

Resolved, That so far as the intent and object of this act is to interdict and prevent us from drinking spirituous liquors and wines as a beverage at all times and in all places, even at home, in our own dwellings—so far as by it any and all use of spirituous liquors as a beverage is prevented, or intended to be prevented, (and such appears to be the main object and purpose of the act, by rendering their *lawful* procurement as a beverage impossible, so far as the Legislature had power to legislate over the subject matter,) we solemnly protest against it, not only as tyrannical, but as unconstitutional—unconstitutional, as not being authorized by the powers of legislation given to the Legislature by the Constitution of this State; the individual private actions of the people of this State, which do not and cannot directly affect others or the Government, but which only directly affect their own individual private characters, conduct or economy, not being the legitimate subject of municipal regulations or laws, but being beyond their reach.

It is not true that the only limits to the legislative power of the people of this State are the express restrictions of that power contained in the Constitution of this State and of the United States. It is not true that upon entering into society a man surrenders all his individual natural rights and liberty. The people of this State, in framing and adopting the written Constitution of this State, did not surrender, and did not intend to surrender, the right to manage their own individual private affairs, in their own way, except so far as their duties and obligations to others, and the protection and security of Government, required.

The Constitution of this State, like the Constitution of the other States, and of the United States, takes for granted the existence and continued inviolability of the great principles of natural justice, of right and wrong, (except so far as they may be supposed to have been modified by existing Colonial customs and institutions) and of the well defined, universally acknowledged, true objects and limits of Civil Government, and Municipal Law, as distinguished from Revealed or Natural Law.

Most of the express provisions in these Constitutions, for the protection of the natural rights of the citizen, are restraints upon the admitted or expressly granted legitimate power and subjects of legislation, and were not inserted—and were not necessary to be inserted—to protect him from a violation of these great principles.

Surely, with or without the clause in the Constitution forbidding the taking of private property without compensation, the Legislature would have no right or power to take the property of A and give it to B.

There is nothing in the Constitution expressly forbidding the legalizing of larceny or murder; surely no one would contend that a law doing so would be constitutional.

There may not be any express clause of the Constitution which restrains the passage of a law compelling the citizen to say grace before meat, or forbidding him from eating meat, or prescribing how often he may eat meat; the color of the coat he shall wear, the material of the bed on which he shall sleep; or how often he shall have his hair cut, or shave. Surely any such law would be not only absurd, but *unconstitutional*. Why? Because such a law would not be within the Legislative power given in the Constitution. Legislation, under the general power of legislation in the Constitution, cannot rightfully extend beyond the proper subjects and scope of municipal laws and regulations as distinguished from revealed or natural laws as understood and defined at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. "Municipal law is a rule of *civil* conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a State."

It is a rule of conduct for a citizen in his relations to the Government and to others; it prescribes his duties and obligations to the Government and to others as a citizen, but not his duties and obligations to himself; the latter belong to the natural or revealed law.

It might be difficult to prescribe any limit to the power of the Legislature in forbidding any open action which may directly injure or affect others if by the force of example only; and even dangerous to assert that there is no far any limits to it; but we think it right to claim and insist that this Act of the Legislature, which undertakes by universal prohibition, to regulate the private character, conduct, and morals of the citizen—to prevent him from *injuring himself*—and which is not justified or pretended to be justified as an act of public policy, for the public good, except as far as their universal prohibition may indirectly and remotely promote the public good, by promoting the individual private morals and economy of the people of this State, and thus make men better citizens by making them better men was not authorized by any legislative power given by the Constitution.

We are called upon to accept these principles in defence of our private rights against these attacks of fanaticism in the form of legislation, justly to be apprehended, and particularly dangerous, where ideas of sin and morals change not only with the revolution of years, but with the revolutions of parties.

Strange that we should so early in our career as a nation be called upon to enunciate and rely upon these principles against a proceeding of the people themselves, under color of their own written Constitution. Can it be, that extreme Democracy has a tendency to run into extreme tyranny?

Resolved, That the necessity and constitutionality of laws, enjoining or allowing the abatement of nuisances; the seizure and destruction of infected cargoes; the destruction of noxious weeds, of dogs running at large, forbidding in cities trades or operations injurious to health, or offensive to the senses; and other laws of like character and purpose are entirely consistent with the grounds upon which we claim this "prohibitory liquor law" to be tyrannical and unconstitutional; because the nuisance to be abated, and the trade or operation interdicted, are, or are supposed to be, injurious or offensive to others, *without any voluntary concurrent action of such others*—but alcohol, of itself, is not a nuisance; nor can any force of words, even in a statute, change the physical or chemical nature of a thing, and make that a nuisance, which in its nature is strikingly curative and antiseptic. Spirituous liquor is not and cannot be injurious or offensive to any one, unless he drinks it. If any one is injured by it, it is an injury he brings upon himself by his own voluntary action. Laws for the abatement of nuisances are rational and just, "on the principle that every person ought so to use his property as not to injure his neighbor;" but the personal right and liberty to act, and to use your own, so as not to injure or offend your neighbor, is as strong and sacred as the obligation not to injure him or his property.

If the indirect resulting injury to society from the individual members thereof, voluntarily injuring themselves by the use of spirituous liquors or wine as a beverage, justifies their absolute prohibition as a beverage, we do not see, why any supposed personal injury from the use of tea, or coffee, or even meat would not authorize the absolute prohibition of the use of tea, or coffee or meat.

Resolved, That the act itself acknowledges the justice and correctness of these views.

The declared object of the act is to prevent the use of wines and spirituous liquors as a beverage. Then, why not directly prohibit the drinking of wines and spirituous liquors as a beverage? No! that would be too open and bold an attack upon private rights. But the act undertakes to do, and does do, covertly, and in a round-about way, by a succession of the most extraordinary and anomalous provisions, (to the extent even of declaring wine, which the Act itself shows is consecrated by a holy sacrament, a nuisance,) that which it dare not do openly; thus making a palpable acknowledgment of the correctness of private rights, and adding to its gross attack upon those rights, the infamy of cowardice.

Resolved, That we entertain no very high opinion of abstract morality, consisting of words merely.

We acknowledge and regret the evils resulting from the intemperate use of ardent spirits. As philanthropists it is our duty to prevent and alleviate those evils in every legitimate and proper manner, and to every justifiable extent. But, in our opinion, one successful, unjustifiable legislative attack upon private rights under the cry of this wordy abstract morality, urged on by fanatical zeal, would do a greater injury to humanity by destroying the confidence of the world in free Constitutional Government, than has been caused by wine since the day of Noah.

Resolved, That we are opposed to this law, as a slander upon the people of this State; being a direct legislative declaration that the people of this State are not capable of managing their own private affairs and conduct; and as inconsistent with their claimed capacity for Free Government.

Strange, that the people themselves should declare that they can safely be trusted with the right to make laws, and to elect Judges to construe and execute those laws, but cannot be trusted with wine or spirituous liquor in their own houses.

Resolved, As the citizens of the City of New-York, we regard this law, not only as unconstitutional, but as a violation of the chartered rights of the City, and as a wanton and uncalled for attack upon the business prosperity of a large class of our citizens from whom the State has heretofore drawn a large portion of its revenue. Instead of preventing pauperism and crime, as its title would indicate the intention of this law to be, we believe that the sudden and violent destruction of business employing some 200,000 persons, thus forcing them to crowd into other occupations at a time when there are more workers in every branch of business than work, would be to increase these evils in the community rather than to diminish or prevent them.

Resolved, That whatever may be the just grounds for opposing this law, we advise no *forcible* resistance; on the contrary, we deprecate it. Our appeal for a redress of the wrong must be, first, to the Judges; next to the ballot-box.

We have confidence in the intelligence and discretion of the public authorities authorized to enforce this law, and that conscious of the grave doubts existing of its constitutionality in the minds of eminent jurists, they will await the decision of the highest judicial tribunals before involving in destruction millions of property, to the ruin of individuals, and the eventual and serious responsibility of the City Treasury.

Resolved, That we believe the Prohibitory Law violates the express private rights guaranteed by the Constitution, violates the just rights of person and property, and seriously affects the prosperity of the City of New-York. We earnestly invite all political parties to denounce it in their organized committees and conventions; and we pledge ourselves to vote against every candidate, directly or indirectly, in upholding or countenancing such oppressive legislation.

Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON was the first speaker. He addressed the assemblage with much vigor, and placed before them in a plain and emphatic manner the leading arguments on which the antagonists of the Prohibitory Law base their opposition to its enactments. He was followed by Judge SUTHERLAND, who was introduced amid loud applause. He said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We have met to express our opinion of an act of domestic tyranny. Could there be a more fitting occasion, than on the eve of our annual National Celebration of the day when we first threw off foreign tyranny and became free Americans? [Cheers.] We have met to resist a law, an obnoxious law; a law which we deem to be a gross, tyrannical and unconstitutional infringement of our private individual rights, but even in such a meeting, even in opposing the law, we will serve the cause of law, and order, and Government; for we will neither counsel or countenance any disorder, violence, or force. We oppose the law, but we oppose it by reasoning, not by force; we peaceably, quietly, through the Press, by resolutions and addresses, appeal to the people of the State, to redress the wrong which they themselves have committed. We oppose calm reasoning to passion and prejudice—the holy, calm voice of truth and justice, to the vociferous cry of fanatical zeal and blind bigotry.

The resolutions which you have adopted, and which were read a few moments since, without going into the particulars of the many grossly obnoxious and outrageous features of this law, are mainly directed to the principle of this law, and of all laws of like character, which undertake to regulate a citizen's duty to himself, and not his duties to others or to the Government. These resolutions speak and look to the future, as well as to the present. While they contain full expression of our sense of the injustice of this act of Prohibition, they express also, a firm determination to resist the law, by the calm force of reasoning, and in all peaceable and legal ways, and if they and this meeting answer no other purpose, they will show the future that we were conscious of our rights, stood up to them, and defended them—*not by force and violence, but by an appeal to the "sober second thought" of the people themselves*, who passed the law.

I am not in the habit, when I address popular assemblies, of committing to writing what I may have to say, but on an occasion like this—a meeting called to resist a law, I am extremely careful what I say. [*Note*.—It may be advisable to state that up to this stage of his address the speaker had been referring frequently to copious notes.] I am, he continued, a law and order man; and this is the first meeting I have ever attended whose object was to oppose a law. Now, I deprecate all violence; I deprecate all force. In the name of God let us appeal to ourselves—to the people themselves—or first, to the judges and next to the people, to reverse this odious act of tyranny. [Cheers.] I believe it is beyond the power of your Legislature to do what they have undertaken to do. I believe that is the last sentiment about the matter that we ought to express.

After some further observations, the burden of which was the necessity for opposing the law, but opposing it by lawful means, as being the best means of preserving their rights and maintaining their character as American citizens, the speaker retired.

General JAMES W. NYE, on being presented by the Chairman, was received with vociferous and prolonged cheers. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—It is one of the beauties of our political system that we are authorized and permitted, nay, even required to discuss with entire freedom and frankness, all or any of the acts of Legislation which our Representatives may see fit to pass. In an entire kindness of spirit, with no desire to find fault with any body, we come up here upon the eve, yes, rather upon the dawn of a law that will be attempted to be enforced, to meet here in solemn council in order to state our views in relation to that enactment.

Now let it not be understood that in taking this stand here, we come here to listen to or to speak one word in favor of intemperance. [Cheers.] I would that not another father's hopes should be blasted; I would that not another mother's heart should be wrung; or a sister's eye made to weep over the havoc of intemperance. We come not here as advocates for intemperance, but we come here as advocates for temperance in all things—in legislation as well as in the indulgence of any appetite we possess. [Cheers.] We come here simply as citizens to express our dissent to this enactment; and in this country, where so many thousands form so important a part in our Government, it seems to me that our voices ought not to be powerless. [Hear, hear and cheers.] Now, I will lay down one principle to start with: that no women was ever made virtuous by legislation. [Loud laughter and cheering.] I assume that morals of every kind are the result of education, not of legislation. [Cries of "Good; that's it."] Starting then, upon that ground, adhering firmly to that doctrine, let us see whether the present law is not a direct attempt to make men moral by coercion.

I assume that that legislation is vain and worse than nought that goes in advance of public sentiment. [Cheers.] While I do not assume by any means that the large majority of the people are intemperate or advocate intemperance, I do assume that they are all, or a great majority of them, in favor of temperance, and believe at the same time that if you attempt to legislate upon what a man shall eat, or drink, or wear, or what he shall say, you have attempted a thing that the whole history of legislation proves to be abortive. [Loud cheers.]

We have a variety of moral statutes—let me name some of them. We have a statute against profane swearing; we have a statute against the commission of acts of adultery; we have various statutes making it penal to do this thing and that, yet they are openly disregarded, treated as though they never were written, or enacted, or printed; and that induces this thing—an open disregard for statutory enactment. [Loud cheers.] What does this law do? Why, do they not say that if I drink a glass of spirits I shall be criminally punished? In the language of those resolutions, I say that it was a piece of sheer cowardice, and they dare not pass such an enactment. They make it penal for you to sell, and they make me a thief to drink. [Laughter and cheers.] They make one-half of God's creation cheats and the other half liars. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

I am opposed to such legislation. [A Voice—No wonder.] This statute provides that no man, unless he be of good moral character, and will swear that he don't drink spirits as a beverage himself, shall be allowed to sell it for mechanical or medicinal purposes. Now, I want to tell you one effect it will have in this hot season—it will make nine-tenths of all the citizens deplorably sick—[cheers and laughter]—and it will give the most overgrown monopoly to those persons of good moral character to administer to them that ever was witnessed in the world. [Renewed laughter and cheers.]

I repeat, that it will make you and me pretend to be sick when we are well; and it will give to the retailer—this man of good moral character—a most magnificent monopoly. Away, then, fellow-citizens, with your medical diplomas! Away with all "modern quackery!" This whisky-seller will have more patients than you all. Again, this law provides that it shall be penal to sell any liquors that are manufactured here. Now, not being much of a Native American, if I have a spark of the leaning at all in me, it is for home-made whisky. [Laughter and cheers.] I want to know where those wiseacres found the principle—through which glass they looked, to observe that it was less intoxicating to drink imported spirits than home-made? [Cheers.] I want to know where those moralists read their code of morals for authority to say that whisky was any the less whisky because it had been brought from the other side of the water? I want to know where and in what school they studied the interests of their fellow-citizens when they decided that the broad acres of corn and of rye and of oats that are raised here shall be allowed to rot in the ground for want of a market, while the barren lands are made fruitful from the profits they make in importing that liquor, the produce of the same stuff they make and send here in a manufactured state? I want to know when did they learn that it was necessary to propose to paralyze the arm of American industry for the purpose of giving to the foreigner a complete monopoly to minister to the drinking appetite of men here?

The speaker next adverted to the means by which the law ought to be resisted. He deprecated force, and recommended a bold, open, manly resistance as the only way to test its validity. [Cheers.] He should say publicly to the ministers of this law, "I shall violate this statute, and incur its penalties." He would say of himself, that he never drank enough to intoxicate him; and he hoped that every one of his audience would say so. [Cheers.] He should say to this Legislature that enacted this law, "Gentlemen, it is in vain, it is in vain to attempt to legislate upon the appetites of men." [Cries of "Yes, sir," "Yes, sir-ee," and loud hoorays.] No, the cure lay deeper than legislation. It lay on their hearthstones and hie; it lay in their example and their precept; it lay in moral practices and precepts—in *learning the young to be temperate for temperance' sake*, and virtuous for virtue's sake. [Applause.] A fabric of morality built upon such a basis would be an enduring structure, and would stand high above all the petty legislation of the day. If there was anything in the world that pained him, it was intemperance.

He called on them to show to the world that they could make themselves better men by disciplining themselves, than could be made of them by the action of any tyrannical legislation. [Cheers.] He called on them, every one of them, to be a living, moving example—a living, moving, traveling sign—that they needed no such legislation. When that time should come the folly of legislators would cease; and the wisdom of this mass, around and before him, making a portion of the entire mass of our State, would be an enduring monument of the fact that there existed no necessity for such legislative action.

A VOICE—Three cheers for General NYE.

Three tremendous cheers were given, amid which the speaker retired.

Mr. LORENZO B. SHEPARD was introduced amid loud manifestations of welcome. It gave him great pleasure, he said, to concur in these expressions of sentiment which they were giving to the country and to the State to-night. They had met here for a purpose, the highest, perhaps, that any free men could assemble to accomplish—he meant the defence of the Constitution—of that Constitution which protected every right that was dear to us. It protected life; it protected liberty; it protected property. There was nothing which did not depend for its protection upon the Constitution of the State, and the Constitution of the country. That Constitution was assailed. It was assailed by those who claimed that they were doing great service to the cause of morality in attacking the fundamental law of the land. They propose to begin a great reform, and they begin that reform by the confiscation of vast amounts of property which are entitled to the protection of the Constitution. No legislature under heaven, claiming to be civilized, and having a regard for individual rights, had commenced any act claiming to be a great reform by the confiscation of private property. When the Government of Great Britain determined to abolish Slavery in the West India Islands, the first thing they did was to secure the payment of over $100,000,000 to those who owned the slaves.

Our modern reformers, however, had adopted a different course. But the people had met here to-night to say, what he thought every fair man would concede—that no great reform was to be accomplished by the invasion of individual rights—[loud cheers]—and by the destruction of constitutional property. Did any one, he asked, of those who attempted to vindicate this Prohibitory law, meet the argument that it was unconstitutional? Not one. The argument was too clear. And he, (the speaker,) would take the risk of sitting down with any fair-minded man, he did not care who he might be, and with the Constitution as their chart and guide, convince him that the Prohibitory Liquor law was flagrantly unconstitutional. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

The learned gentleman went on at some length, and with much force, to comment upon those features of the law which seemed to him most at variance with the Constitutions both of the State and Union. This was the issue to which he called upon those who disliked the law to hold their opponents. By that means they would carry their contest to a successful result. Those who thought to strike at the sacred rights of *men through a violated Constitution, would be yet* ashamed to acknowledge that they were ever guilty of such an attempt, whilst those who sustained that Constitution derived fresh courage and fresh vigor from their former fortitude, and consoled by their memories of the past and their hopes of the future, would transmit to their children their share, humble though it might be, in the great contest in vindication of constitutional liberty. [Reiterated cheers.]

General WALBRIDGE then appeared on the stand. He denounced the Prohibitory law as most iniquitous and tyrannical, but he earnestly pressed upon all its opponents the duty of being temperate in their opposition, deliberating with reason concerning it, knowing that there was a power more omnipotent than law—the power of public opinion; the power of the people in their organized meetings. For that reason he would not counsel resistance to the law, knowing that the moral force of popular opinion would be sufficient to put it down. He was no lawyer, and could give no legal opinion about it constitutionally, but he was a man, and he knew that the law infringed the freedom of the citizen. He would submit a question to the meeting. Would his hearers constitutionally, but firmly, resist that law at the ballot-box? [Cries of "Yes, Yes."] Our National Anniversary was approaching, and the pulsations of our political sentiment beat more ardently as that day drew near its dawn. Suppose the Judges of the State, after that great day, were to declare the law to be Constitutional, what was to be done? Why, they must wait till the Ides of November, and revoke the law at the ballot-box, so that when the next Legislature met it should be composed of the right stamp of men, who would repeal, in our Legislative halls, the only law upon our statute book which conflicted with the manhood and dignity of the citizen.

Vociferous shouts were here raised for Capt. RYNDERS, and presently that gentleman, red in the face, as if he had fought his way through the crowd, pitched himself upon the platform.

He said he did not expect to get an invitation to speak; and now that he had undertaken to speak, he did not know at what point to begin. Enough had been said about the unconstitutionality of the law. All that they perfectly understood, because it had been instilled into them by legal gentlemen of eminent qualifications, renowned in the law. But he would make a comparison that would, perhaps, make them understand his meaning as well as if he spoke legally. And the comparison was none other than this, that the present meeting could compare—with perhaps the exception of one or two—with any meeting ever held in that Park.

The Know-Nothings met here the other night and called it a great meeting, but this far greater meeting is a meeting of the Know-Somethings, for they know what they are met to protest against—a legislative act which invades social, civil and religious rights. It would be natural to suppose, in a country boasting of a Republican Government, that no Government could be found despotic enough to pass a Prohibitory Law. Look at the despotism which we say exists in England, and see how her worst acts compare with this last act of this much vaunted Country of Freedom. Suppose Queen VICTORIA or her Parliament should pass a law that John Bull should not drink 'alf and 'alf, what would be the consequence? Why the Queen's throne would not be safe. It would be more than her Crown would be worth. The English people wouldn't stand it, and neither should Americans. It had been truly said that we were a law-abiding people. And the best evidence of that fact was the display in the Park to-night. There was not less than 15,000 people assembled, and they had none of them a desire to break the law. They had met peacefully to resist it, and would abide the issue. But, continued the Captain, if we cannot repeal it, why, we must either move to New-Jersey or we must fight. [Loud and protracted cheering.] My friends, said RYNDERS, I don't advise a fight, because we can whip our opponents at the ballot-box. But if all remedies fail, it will be well enough to fight.

Whenever on the best legal authorities [illegible] the law to be unconstitutional, there will be no necessity for fighting. A peaceful [illegible] is all we desire, for if the law is not repealed, it will become a nullity, and after ages will regard it as one of the most fanatical acts ever passed in the whole country. [illegible] cords around [illegible] to protect against the invasion of our neighbors' rights which is sanctioned by this law. The invasion of their right is the invasion of their own. The Emperor of Russia may command the lives of his subjects, but he dare not put a stop to their lager bier. He may order them to the knout, but he must not stop their pipe.

The speaker referred to the Bible. [illegible] the Bible, and [illegible] denouncing abstinence from liquor; on the contrary, he found a passage in Ecclesiastes commanding a man to drink that he [illegible].

And where (continued the Captain) was the wisdom of these wiseacres in admitting imported liquor, and forbidding that of home manufacture? American ale, beer, or whisky, was to be destroyed that the foreigner might import his ale, cider and whisky, and flourish at the expense of Americans.

The whole policy of the law was wrong. If a man got drunk no sober man was to drink; but suppose a clergyman committed adultery were they to do away with Churches and religion? If one educated man committed forgery, were they to abolish schools and denounce reading and writing? The speaker concluded by saying, that as he did not intend to go to New-Jersey and would not fight against the law, he would vote only for such men as would repeal it. He retired amid loud and continued cheers.

Judge NORTON, of Georgia, was the next speaker. He said that he had been addressing a crowd for a long time from the other side of the platform, and was therefore hoarse and unfit to commence anew. The people on this side of the stage had no idea of the size of the meeting. It found its end at the end of the Park, in the south, beyond the Fountain, while on the north, it was arrested by the City Hall. On the east it stretched towards the rising sun, and went towards his setting in the west.

This was no gathering of mischievous fanatics, or of spies or informers: it was a meeting of the masses of the people. The constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law had yet to be tested in the Courts, and when the Fourth of July arrived he would advise that one prominent case be taken, say COLEMAN of the Astor House, TREADWELL of the St. Nicholas, or Captain FRENCH; let the authorities act to work upon that; let that go through the circuit of the Courts and be carried up to the Supreme Court. His word for it the citizens would be ready to abide by that decision.

What was the use of burdening the Court with thousands of cases, when one case would involve the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the law at issue?

The President next introduced

Hon. THOMAS J. MUNDAY, who said that he, also, had been addressing a large assemblage on the other side of the platform. It was, however, his duty to respond to their call. He had been a member of the Legislature which passed the Prohibitory Law, and he could say, with truth, that it was passed by a set of the most fanatical hypocrites that ever disgraced a Legislature. They were mostly from the rural districts, and had never seen the City till they dissipated at Blackwell's Island. He would tell them that New-York did not ask the bill. Let them remember how nearly SEYMOUR came being elected. When he was in the Legislature, before the bill was passed, he begged them to submit the question to the people—Maine Law or no Maine Law—but they were too cunning to do that. As the law is passed, we are in duty bound to respect it as far as it goes, but when we take into consideration that our best jurists have declared it to be unconstitutional, we will submit it to the decision of our Courts and get rid of it as early and as easily as we can, taking care to send to the next Legislature men who would show the moral fanatics that the City of New-York must and should be respected.

Colonel JEWETT, of Maine, was the last speaker. There were more than one intemperance; there was intemperance in legislation, as well as intemperance in appetite—worse than all was the intemperance of temperance. The people were to blame for putting into power the set of fanatics who had passed the bill. The Emperor of the French was stigmatized as a despot, but he was not half so despotical as our legislators. The clergy had divided their garments by descending into the arena of politics. They were like women who had lost their virtue, and were now only fit to be dragged in the dust. He would not counsel other than legal resistance to the law.

A motion to adjourn was now put. Mr. O'KEEFE was loudly called upon, but did not appear, and presently, the President declared the meeting adjourned.

During the speeches, ROBERTSON'S band, of twenty-five pieces, played national and patriotic airs.

The vast mass of people, which by this time numbered 13,000 or 14,000, began to disperse, and in a quarter of an hour the Park was restored to its usual quiet appearance.

LIQUOR.

Mayor Hall's Order on the Liquor Law.

The following is Mayor HALL'S Message to the Police Department of Brooklyn on the Liquor Law:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 29, 1855.

To the Police Department of the city of Brooklyn:

The near approach of the day when the new policy of our State in relation to the traffic in intoxicating drinks is to become operative, and the position I hold as the chief executive officer of the city, whose express duty it is to see that the laws are enforced, combine to render it eminently proper that I should address you in relation to that policy and point out the new duties to devolve upon yourselves in giving it its full effect.

It is needless for me to express to you my sentiments in respect to the propriety of the enactment so soon to take effect, inasmuch as those sentiments have been long well known in the community and cannot have escaped your attention; suffice it to say, that I confidently look forward to the most benign results, to the welfare and happiness of the community, from the *faithful enforcement of the provisions of this statute.*

On and after the Fourth day of July next the keeping for sale and the selling of intoxicating liquors except by the persons, in the manner and for the purposes authorized, and in the cases specially excepted by the provisions of the new Law or allowed by the laws and treaties of the United States, will become wholly unlawful and criminal, and all liquors kept in violation of that law are by its express provision declared to be a public nuisance.

The persons by whom, and the manner and purposes in and for which, Liquors may be lawfully kept for sale and sold, are as follows:

It may be kept for sale and be sold,

1st. By the importer of the same for any purpose in the original package in which it was imported, *and in no other manner.*

2d. By the persons who shall become specially authorized pursuant to the second section who may keep and sell in the premises and place particularly designated and described in the written declaration on oath or affirmation of such persons, filed in the offices of the County Clerk and City Clerk, and it may be sold by such person only in the following cases:

1. To any person of the age of twenty-one years, being of good character for sobriety, provided the person selling the same shall have good reason to believe and shall believe that the same is intended by the purchaser to be used for mechanical, chemical, medicinal, or sacramental purposes, and not to be sold, disposed of or given away or to be drank on the premises, and

2. To any person authorized to sell the same as in said section, provided,

3. By any person where cider shall be the liquor sold, and when the same shall be sold in the quantities of at least ten gallons. But in this case no part of the cider so sold shall be drank on the premises of the seller, and any such drinker or a repurchase by the seller of any portion of the cider sold, shall subject the seller to the penalties provided by the act.

4. By the manufacturer of alcohol or of pure wines from grapes grown by him when such alcohol or wine shall be the liquor sold.

5. By the importer of foreign liquors when such liquors shall be kept or sold *in the original packages* in which the same were imported.

The provisions of the act do not apply to the manufacture, keeping or sale of burning fluids of any kind, perfumery, essences, drugs, varnishes, nor any other article which may be composed in part of alcohol or other spirituous liquors if not adapted to use as a beverage nor intended to be used as a beverage or in evasion of this act.

Intoxicating liquor may also be kept but *not for sale* in any dwelling-house in which or in any part of which no tavern, store, grocery, shop, boarding or victualling house or room for gambling, dancing, or other public amusement or recreation of any kind is kept; or in any church or place of worship for sacramental purposes; or in any place where either any chemical, mechanical or medicinal art requiring the use of liquor is carried on as a regular branch of business; or while in actual transportation from one place to another, or stored in a warehouse prior to reaching the place of its destination. It may also be lawfully kept in any bonded warehouse within the limits of the State.

All liquors held at the time of his insolvency by any authorized liquor seller, who shall become insolvent, may also be sold by legal process to any other authorized liquor seller, and the legal representatives of any deceased person who, at the time of his decease, was an authorized liquor seller, may sell such liquors as may come into their possession as the property of such deceased person, to any person authorized by the act to sell liquor.

Every other keeping or selling of liquor *of any kind*, or in any quantity, will be unlawful, and it is made your express duty by the law to seize and store such liquor and to arrest the offender in the following cases:

1. Whenever such unlawful keeping or sale shall come under your personal observation.

2. Whenever any lawful warrant or process authorizing and requiring such seizure or arrest shall be placed in your hands for service.

In the first of these cases you will be authorized and required to arrest the offender and to seize such liquors as are unlawfully kept, at the time and place of the commission of the offence, together with the vessels in which the same are contained, and it will also be your duty in every such case, to make complaint on oath against the person arrested, and to prosecute such complaint to judgment and execution.

In the second case you will be authorized and required to search the place and seize the liquors, which are particularly described in the warrant given you.

Whenever any liquors shall be seized by you under any provisions of the law, it is made your duty, except in cases where the owner thereof shall have been arrested, forthwith to give written notice to such owner or his agent, if known, of the seizure of such liquors, and in such notice the liquor together with the vessels containing the same, must be described as near as may be, and the name of the magistrate by whom the warrant was issued, or in case of arrest or seizure without warrant, the name of the magistrate before whom you have taken the person arrested, and also your own name and residence, and the time of such seizure. This notice may be served by delivering it to the owner or his agent, personally, or by leaving it at his last or usual place of residence, with a person of mature age residing on the premises. If the owner or his agent cannot be found, and his place of residence shall not be known to you, the notice shall be served by delivering it to any person of mature age residing or being employed in the place on which the liquor seized was contained, or if no such person can be found, then by posting the same in a conspicuous place upon the outer door of the place where the liquor was found; and in such case copies of such notice, containing also a description of the place in which the liquor was found, must be forthwith conspicuously posted in at least three public places within the city. After service and posting of such notices it will be your duty to make a return to the magistrate named in the same, of the time, place and manner of such service and posting.

Whenever any liquor seized and stored by you shall not be adjudged forfeited, it will become your duty to return it to the place where it was seized, but when it shall be adjudged forfeited, and a lawful warrant authorizing its destruction shall have been delivered to you, it will then become your duty to summon the complainant, or such other person as shall be designated in such warrant, and in the presence of such person to execute such warrant, and such person and you must join in making return by affidavit of the time, place and manner of the execution of such warrant, and upon the receipt of such return, the magistrate will deliver to you an execution, under which you must proceed to sell the vessels which contained the liquor, and you must make return of such execution and your proceedings under the same, and of the proceeds of sale to the same magistrate.

It is made your duty by the law to serve all processes issued by virtue of the act which may be delivered to *you for service.*

It is also made your duty whenever you shall see any intoxicated person in any store, hotel, street, alley, highway or place, or disturbing the public peace and quiet, to apprehend such person and take him before some magistrate. If the magistrate shall, after due examination, deem such person too much intoxicated to be examined, or to answer upon oath correctly, and shall direct you so to do, it will be your further duty to convey such person to such jail, lock up, or other safe and convenient place, as shall be designated by the magistrate, and there to keep him until he shall become sober, and thereupon forthwith to take him before the same magistrate, or if he cannot be found, before some other magistrate to be examined according to law. The magistrates who are authorized to take cognizance of offences committed against this act, are, the Justices of the Peace, Police Justices, City Judge and County Judge.

In addition to these duties you will be required to take notice of and report all places in which you have reason to suspect that any violations of the law are committed together with the names of the persons keeping and men to visit such places.

Should any circumstances which come to your knowledge be sufficient to induce a reasonable belief that any offence has been committed and that the same is within the knowledge of any other person or persons except the supposed offender, you will be required to make complaint on oath, to some magistrate, detailing such circumstances and belief with the name or names of such person or persons.

I have thus in detail stated for your more perfect understanding the cases in which liquor may be sold, and the new duties which are devolved upon you by this law, and I shall look to you for the faithful discharge of these duties.

I am satisfied that the law can be enforced, and that if enforced it will be productive of great benefit, and it is my earnest desire and intention as well as my duty to see that it is enforced.

Your faithfulness and vigilance will greatly assist me in the discharge of this duty, your tardiness or remissness will be a great hindrance, a neglect or refusal on your part to perform any duty required of you is by an express provision of the law, declared a misdemeanor, and is punishable by fine, not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and in addition thereto, a conviction of any such offence would work a *forfeiture of your office*. I trust, however, that there is no member of the Police force in this city to whom the terrors of the law are the only incentive to a strict and faithful performance of duty.

GEORGE HALL, Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

The French on Liquor.

The French residents of New-York met a while since and addressed a protest against the Prohibitory law to the American public. It is temperate, amicable, sincere to all appearances, and fraternal. It asks "all to descend into the depths of their conscience, to interrogate it loyally, to weigh then the imprescriptible rights of each." That is a proper request, certainly. Let Americans do it, and we anticipate, notwithstanding the protest, a more close and earnest embrace of the principles of the law than ever. Into the depths of their conscience, is *the lowest place we wish any liquor-seller to go.* It will be a profitable retirement to spend an hour or two there.

How to Treat the Liquor-Sellers on the Fourth.

GENEVA, N. Y., Saturday, June 30, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Fourth of July is at hand, and the "Prohibitory Liquor Law" is then to go into operation. The result will be either beneficial or adverse to the great Temperance cause. It depends chiefly on the conduct of the Temperance men of New-York City, whether the law shall be triumphantly sustained or fall into disuse. Let it be put in large letters before the Temperance men of New-York to do nothing at all on the Fourth, except to hold their congratulatory meetings and rejoicings. Don't attempt a single arrest on that day. Let the people alone *on the Fourth, and next day they will be ready to join in the crusade against rum.* Don't oppose them on the Fourth, and afterwards when their pockets are empty and their heads ache, they will condemn themselves, and wish there was an Anti-Liquor Law. Having nothing to do on the Fourth, those that are fond of liquor will like to have the last drink. If they are not disturbed, it will be the last drink with many who intend then to try and obey the law, thinking it a staff to lean on. But, if Temperance men are injudicious, and interfere on that day, it will prevent the reaction in their favor which is *sure to take place on the 5th*, if the people are let alone and the grog dealers unnoticed until the 5th. "A masterly inactivity" on the Fourth, is the true policy for Temperance men.

T. B.

☞ There was a grand Temperance and Carson League Demonstration at Union Hall last evening. Addresses and a brass band made the exercises go off with spirit.

☞ The Eighteenth Ward Temperance Alliance held its monthly meeting at the Demilt Dispensary last night.

Chancellor Ferris.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If, three weeks ago, you had said that Chancellor FERRIS was suffering severely, it would have been well—but you are behind the *times*, as he has been discharged over a week by the DOCTOR.

JULY 2, 1855.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Ragged School at the Crystal Palace.

On Monday afternoon, a very interesting meeting took place under the ample dome of the Crystal Palace, of the children of the Ragged School, organized by Miss DOW, and located at No. [illegible] Sixth-avenue, the object being an exhibition of the results of the care that had been bestowed upon them. There was a numerous attendance of visitors and friends (considering the extreme intensity of the heat and the indisposition of any one to leave the shelter of home in the early part of the afternoon,)—a brass band was stationed in one of the galleries, which played lively airs at intervals, and the meeting was in all respects extremely interesting.

After introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. EBAUGH, the business of the day was opened by J. H. WHITE, Esq., Treasurer of the Crystal Palace, in a brief address, felicitating himself and those present upon the use to which the building this day was applied. The children then sang very pleasantly the ballad "Home Sweet Home," and then Judge EDMONDS proceeded to read the Report.

From this document we learn that this school was established by Miss DOW and her sister, Mrs. RICKER, in August, 1854. She is from the country, and without any means of support except her own industry. She came to this City and devoted herself to the task of doing good. She takes into the school the ragged and destitute children she finds in the streets and miserable hovels of the suburbs of the City. She is compelled to hold out as inducement to them to come in, and that she does in the form of one meal of victuals which she gives her scholars every day, and such clothing as she can procure for them. She depends upon voluntary subscriptions for the support of her school, and has hitherto been compelled to solicit personally, except in a few instances.

During the past ten months, she has received in cash $704 27, and in kind four cases of shoes, old clothes, school books, pens and ink, a barrel of potatoes, and two tons of coal. With these means she has supported herself, paid the rent of the school, and received and taught, on an average, ninety scholars, to whom she has every day given one meal. She has sent to the country five children, and places have been found in the City for twelve. She economizes so closely that her whole expenses for herself, her assistants and her school, are only $3 49 a day, or $309 88 per year. With this she is able to keep alive her school of about 100 children, and furnish them as above mentioned.

One-eighth part of the whole of this money, or about $100, had been contributed by Mr. HORACE DAY, and every week some unknown contributor sends her a dollar through the post.

A little fellow then recited the "Pilgrim Fathers," and next, Judge EDMONDS addressing the assembly, stated his regret at the unavoidable absence of some friends of the Association. Among others, he stated that a letter had been received from Mr. JAMES W. GIRARD, apologizing for his absence, and warmly sympathising with the meeting. The latter was read at length.

Another song being sung, and the music of the Band having ceased, the Judge introduced Master JOHN BENNETT, who recited "The Boy on the Burning Deck."

Rev. Dr. SHEPHARD, of New-York, and Mr. J. R. PITKIN, briefly addressed the meeting, especially the children.

Rev. Mr. EBAUGH observed, that among the Germans on the eastern side of the City, a similar movement had originated, (in Thirty-third street,) and it was eminently successful. Its promoters were the missionaries of the *Five Points*, "the most important mission station in the world." This, he said, he wished to be understood most literally and deliberately. The reverend gentleman went into some interesting details as to his exertions in German—the abolition of rowdyism and drunkenness, and the ingathering of about two hundred children into the Industrial School. Most fervently he bade God speed to Miss DOW. Such mercy was twice blessed. After prayer and the benediction by Rev. Mr. JAMESON, the meeting separated.

Two More Suicides.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.

ANNE CASTELLETTO, the wife of a painter, employed at No. 38 Reade-street, committed suicide yesterday by swallowing a large dose of laudanum. Jealousy is supposed to be partly the cause of this suicide. The day that the act was committed, she went to the work-shop with her husband's dinner. After having been seated a few minutes, she drew out a phial of laudanum and drank the contents before she was observed. After having taken the fatal dose, she informed her husband and his shopmates of the fact, at the same time exclaiming, "I am dying; I die with a clear conscience." Physicians were sent for, who used the proper restoratives, but it was of no avail. They tried bleeding and emetics without effect. Deceased was an English woman, and about 30 years of age. The husband is an Italian. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner GAMBLE, and the Jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

JUMPING OUT OF A WINDOW.

MARY KITTER, a German girl, residing on the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, committed suicide on Sunday evening, by jumping out of a fourth story window while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity. An inquest was held on the body by the Coroner, but nothing particular or interesting was elicited.

Murderous Affray.

On Sunday evening last a rather serious affray occured at No. 26½ Baxter-street. It appears that it was too hot to sleep in doors, and two organ-grinders living there went up on the roof with their families to sleep the night over. About one o'clock their dreams were disturbed by DANIEL FLANNIGAN and two brothers, named JOHN and THOMAS WILSON, who commenced to use obscene language, and take improper liberties with the females. This the organ-grinders would and could not stand, and they sprung up and assaulted the intruders; and in the melee the brothers WILSON were dangerously stabbed in the abdomen, and FLANNIGAN was rather seriously stabbed. They were taken to the Hospital and properly cared for. The brothers are not expected to survive. The organ-grinders, named JOHN BARTON and JOSEPH PENDLETON, were arrested and committed to answer.

☞ A year ago this week a great excitement was got up about the poisonous nature of the soda-water, when drawn from almost any fountain in the City. The panic almost spoiled the soda-water business. Few fountains could be proved clear either of the copper interior or the lead solder, both of which were pronounced deleterious. This year we see that the wiser druggists have taken the precaution to obviate all such charges, by lining their condensers throughout with block-tin, which is entirely harmless. This is as it should be. At RUSHTON'S we notice another improvement in the soda-water line that is commendable, to wit: sweetening the drink with fresh loaf sugar, instead of syrups. In these Maine Law days let us be sure that the soda is safe and as pleasant as may be.

Fires.

There were three alarms of fire last night. One at 8¼ o'clock, in Thompson's Saloon, Broadway, near Franklin-street, which did about $1,000 worth of damage. In the Third District, at 11½ o'clock, proceeded from Varick-street, but no further information was received at the office of the Chief of Police; and an alarm at 8½ o'clock for the Fifth District, was not explained. Supposed to be false.

An Incendiary's Work.

The wholesale and retail liquor store of JOHN PATTEN, No. 203 Division-street, corner of Suffolk, was discovered on fire about 2½ o'clock Monday morning. It was soon put out. The store had been entered by burglars, who, after robbing the money-drawer of [illegible], set fire to the building, and then made their escape. The upper portion of the building, as well as the adjoining ones, was tenanted by numerous families, and had not the fire been discovered so quickly, lives, in all probability, would have been lost. No person, it appears, slept in the store.

☞ The Young Men's Christian Association Rooms reopen (after painting) to-day.

[illegible]

[illegible] Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

Paris, Friday, June 15, 1855.

Frenchmen are becoming impudent. They talk politics in the cars in the presence of individuals whom they know to be English from their conversation, but who may, nevertheless, be perfectly familiar with French. Thus, the other day two Parisians, returning to the Capital from Versailles, indulged for a couple of minutes upon his Majesty, which, had it been uttered in jest, would have amused them both immoderately and free. One of them assumed the sovereign of being a cobbler. Now, it may not be an insult to call a man a cobbler, but it cannot be considered a compliment. The other was more decided in his opinions, and pronounced him a *fier coquin*, which I will render freely by the phrase "unmitigated wretch." These gentlemen, both looked appalled when, on leaving the cars, I said to them, "*Messieurs, je suis parfaitement Anglais ainsi.*" They have not probably slept since in the fear that I may be a mouchard.

During the twenty months of municipal intervention in favor of cheap bread, the sum that the city paid to the bakers was no less that seven and a half million dollars! The economy to each individual was somewhere over five dollars, and the [illegible] this formidable total, varied according to the season, from one-quarter to one-half cent a pound. The view plan by which the superfluous may obtain tickets at the Mayor's Office, is to last till the first of July only. According to this, a man must prove himself too poor to pay the full price, when during the number of months he has to find. The Mayor then delivers him a series of fifteen tickets—one for each day in the fortnight—giving him the right to one pound of bread a day for each month, at the reduced rate. The city pays the difference.

Another mentioned fact. Recent sales of land upon the Champs Elysées show its average value, in that situation, to be six dollars a foot. This makes the Champs Elysées the third best location in the city, in a money point of view—the Boulevard being first, and the Rue de Rivoli second.

A very serious newspaper, one whose business is with figures, and which would not willingly jest with a celebrated addition, declares that the whole distance run by the various trains upon the Northern Railroad in 1854, was ninety million miles—as far as from here to the sun! The accountant must have made one of those errors which were so much in vogue about the time of the elections for the Empire—he has introduced a supernumerary cipher, and then multiplied by ten. Nine million miles is quite as much as the Northern Railroad can claim.

A young lady from New-York the other day ventured upon the dangerous ground of political discussion. The particular subject was the guarantees under deliberation at Vienna. "Why," said she, "I have heard of these Five Points ever since I was a girl; they seem to take a long while to settle." This is in Mrs. Partington's vein, and it is very likely that ill educated lady may have been guilty of the same confusion. Such unwitting plagiarisms and coincidences may often occur 3,000 miles apart. The *Charivari* had a picture some time ago of the Four Points, which were four bayonets—one English, one French, one Turkish, and one Austrian. It is not probable that a second edition of the lithograph will be called for.

Would the people of the United States believe the story, if they were told that the dispatch bag for the Embassy in this city, by the Liverpool steamer, often waits for days at London, for an opportunity to come by private hand? The way this business is managed is this: The Purser, or whoever the agent is, on board the steamer, always finds it very easy to forward the diplomatic dispatches by some passenger to London, who delivers them to the dispatch agent there. This gentleman has no other way of expediting the Paris bag, than to find any one traveller proceeding thither and willing to take charge of it. Now this is generally an easy matter, but it often happens at certain seasons, that no eligible opportunity presents. Not a fortnight ago, the bag for Paris remained three days at London. But it is worse, in the case of the outgoing dispatches, which, being intended for a certain steamer, must be sent on a given day. It not unfrequently happens, especially at this moment, when all the travel is towards Paris and none from it, that one of the attaches takes the United States dispatches to the railroad, and entrusts them to the first accommodating passenger that offers! I need not point out the inconvenience and danger of this system. Mr. Mason has complained to our Government, but without effect, and Livingston & Wells have offered to express all the diplomatic correspondence for $1,000 a year, but without reply. I will acknowledge that I have some interest in this myself, for the only complete file of the TIMES received in Paris comes in the dispatch bag of the Legation.

A gentleman lately returned from his travels, witnessed a curious scene at the American Embassy at one of the Continental Capitals. A native of the country came in and began to talk, of course, in his own language. *None of the officers of the Legation could understand him.* He then tried them in French, but they understood that no better. Seemingly very much astonished, he prepared for an effort and produced the following declaimed fragments of broken English:

"Me go Mexico."

"Me want passport."

"Me, woman (wife) little girl."

This disjointed statement sufficed to convince the American Embassy that as the man was a foreigner, he had no need of a United States passport, to enter the country; but how were they to tell him so, and how could they make him comprehend that he only required such passports as were necessary to quit Europe? The Secretary of Legation made a brief declamation to that effect in English, but the applicant was no wiser for it.

"Try him in broken English, then, Sam," suggested the second attaché.

"I don't know as I can," replied the Secretary; "however, I'll try."

"Foreigner no want passport."

"Me no give passport to foreigner."

"America, great free country; no passport here."

"You want de passport for go away Europe; no want de passport for go in America."

This lucid explanation seemed to satisfy the petitioner, for he bowed himself out, saying, "Me glad I come."

It would puzzle me to imagine what means of communication is resorted to at this Embassy, in case the applicants can neither talk nor understand "broken English."

There is an American Consul in France, whose clerk has instructions to "send off" all Frenchmen who can't converse in the Country's mother tongue.

It is now said that RACHEL will consent to play during the Summer, but her motive is maliciously declared to be no higher than her dissatisfaction at seeing her theatre making more money without her than with her. This would seem to be an improbability, but it is nevertheless true. On the nights when she plays the receipts always attain the maximum, but a severe reaction is felt on the off nights. When she does not play the receipts maintain an average figure somewhat above the average. THEA RACHEL performing twice a week, leaves a balance of $1,000 a night, on the other five nights the receipts are not over $300—making $3,000 for the whole week. The theatre is now doing quite as well as this, if not even better, with two new attractions, which it gives on alternate evenings. You can easily see how the fashion of to-day have no great affection for the great tragedienne, who confines herself principally to the classic repertory, upon which no copyright money is paid; but when she is absent, indulging or taking a vacation, they being unlikely have the per cent of the receipts, for the performances are then for the most part modern works.

The Jardin d'Hiver announces twenty-five member balls during the season. MUSARD to lead the orchestra, 120 strong, and CELLARIUS to be Master of Ceremonies and Director of the Dances. The supper table to be 90 feet long. The toilette required will not be a ball dress, but an elegant promenade dress. The ladies of Mobile and Ravenlagh will be pretty effectually kept out by the levying a toll of 10 francs upon the fair sex, as well as upon that of which you and I are unworthy members. Still the female portion of the attendance will be composed of damsels whose characters are no better than those of Mobile, but whose pretensions are *higher, whose resistance is larger*, and whose price is reckoned in louis instead of in francs. The doors open at midnight. The proprietors of *Figaro* would seem to be interested in the enterprise, for every ticket bought at the office of that paper entitles the holder to a three months' subscription gratis.

The Ambigu is preparing to revive DUMAS' play of "Kean," in a view, I suppose, of attracting the English. The Government has taken off the interdict from "Richard Darlington," by the same author, which has been prohibited for two years or more. The Italian Company—"the ordinary artists of his Majesty the King of Sardinia,"—commences to-morrow night, with SILVIO PELLICO's "Francesca da Rimini."

The *Charivari* announces the formation of a company of Antiques, comprising all the Invalides of the profession, and the retired and pensioned favorites of the last generation. It is really astonishing to see what length of days these ladies and gentlemen attain. The names of thirty are given, their united ages amounting to 2,671 years!

DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Spring Weather—Prairie Storms—Health of Kansas—Immigration—Territorial Courts, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

COUNCIL CITY, Shawnee County, K. T., SUNDAY, June 10, 1855.

A New-England Spring is a mild coquette—one day greeting her lovers with the brightest of smiles, and the next overcast with weeping clouds. But our Kansas coquette is a spirit of more ardent disposition; her veins glow with almost tropical fervor. June, otherwhere the month of flowers, is here the season of storms; storms which sweep with unimaginable fury over the vast prairies, and intermitted with days of brilliant sunshine which would be positively unendurable but for the constant breeze—often amounting to a gale—which tempers the heat down to a point which is scarcely more oppressive than that of June at the East.

Last night gave us the rarest specimen of these storms; one which the "traveled" amongst us pronounce beyond anything known to their experience. Its approach was heralded about two hours before nightfall by the gathering of portentous clouds in the west, reaching far around on the northern and southern horizons, piled mass upon mass, of every variety of shape and color, and emitting forked and arrowy flames of unendurable splendor. About dark the wind increased to a gale, and the solemn thunder announced the presence of the storm. The vast masses of clouds closed above us, like the serried ranks of an earthly army, and rain poured down as though the windows of heaven were indeed opened above us; and from that time till daybreak, with slight intermissions, did the elements contend with a fury which no mortal contest could emulate. The "Council City House" is a large building, not wholly finished, located on a summit which overlooks all the country around, and it offered the fairest mark for the elemental rage. The winds raved around it like so many fiends, and the incessant lightning and crashing thunder might well represent the disappointment of the "prince of the power of the air," baffled by a higher power in his purpose of malignant hate. An ingenious writer in the last *Herald of Freedom* proves Kansas to be the orginal garden of Eden, and the immediate scene, of course, of the deluge; and I am favorably disposed to the theory, not only on account of its originality and fitness, but because I firmly believe that no other country on the globe could so easily "get up" a deluge as this.

Like wild beasts, retiring into their caves at the approach of sunlight, the "high contesting powers" drew off their legions about sunrise, and gave us a bright, glorious day, tempered by a breeze which makes a complete Paradise of any shady spot which one may chance to find. After all, the climate is admirable. The winds are high, but they keep us healthy. I firmly believe the natural health of Kansas superior to that of any other portion of the United States. Pulmonary and bronchial difficulties are always alleviated—often cured—among emigrants; and rheumatism seems scarcely known. With the advent of dwellings and groves, the severity of the winds will not be felt; and the modification of our houses to suit the circumstances, will obviate all inconvenience and danger.

Emigration is light at present; but the Fall will show a large increase. It is said that plans are on foot to colonize Missouri with Eastern Free-Soilers, and make an effort to abolish Slavery there. This would indeed be a master-stroke of policy—*if well executed*—and a fit reprisal upon the Atchisonians for their lawless invasion of Kansas. With the war thus carried into Africa, the slaveholders' "Emigrant Aid Company" would have a home-market for its self styled patriotism, which would absorb the supply. It would be a most effectual means of procuring peace for Kansas; under able leadership, such a *coup de main* would be Napoleonic in results, as it is in conception.

News is not plenty; a good many are rushing down to Arkansas, to mingle in the melee of the mines. I dislike this gold fever; and hope the places of such as go will be filled by a wiser emigration from the land of industry and progress.

Occasional skirmishes still occur, but they are in general quarrels about "claims." The violence of the Missouri Nullification movement, I believe to be over. Let the North send us thousands of strong, prudent, courageous men, *next Fall*, and the result is sure.

The Territorial Courts are in Session—Judge JOHNSON's at Pawnee, Judge ELMORE's at Tecumseh. Gov. REEDER is daily expected. *This* place begins to be talked of as the capital; its central location and natural advantages—fertility, coal, health, water, &c.,—make it, I really think, the proper point. *News nervous.* LITERAL.

The Broken-Back of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If New-York can be carried this Fall strongly and distinctly against the Kansas villainy, it will have great influence on the action of the next Congress and on the Presidential election of 1856. That it can be so carried, there can be no doubt, if the simple question of the repeal of the Kansas-Nebraska act be made not only the most prominent, but the sole prominent question at issue. And if a compact party can be formed on this ground, and no other whatever, it will carry every State of the North and effect its purposes in 1856.

Every possible means of influence which can be exercised to prevent this, by those whose paramount pecuniary interest is the value of slaves, and by their black herb and bobbo allies is now being vigorously used.

A large majority of those who would be glad to vote in the City of New-York for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, are strongly opposed to the Nebraska Lawless & Precursive Territorial Bill, and thus all attention of the present Naturalization Bill (not to a better acquaintance of those) in their election of the Assembly, be contrary to the case. The Herald assures us friends in the South that those minor differences of opinion will prevent any union of the people of New-York against the designs of the South. It asserts that there are five strong parties in the State, no one of which is based on the platform alone of resistance to the encroachments of the South; that it is impossible that any two of these parties can be induced to lay aside the subjects on which they differ, and unite so as to give a distinct expression of their *sentiments in one voice on the subject of the extension of Slavery*, and the breach of faith involved *in the Kansas-Nebraska act.*

This no doubt indicates the policy to be pursued by the Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings, the Softs and the office holders under the Administration. It becomes every true republican to do his best to oppose it by generosity and conciliation. Let us sacrifice everything less momentous for the just integrity of the Union. BACKBONE.

FROM HAVANA.

Three Days Later from Havana—Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The United States Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCK, Esq., Commander, arrived from New-Orleans and Havana at an early hour yesterday morning. The accounts are from Havana to the afternoon of the 27th June, but there is no local news of general interest.

The Government continues the gradual disarming and disbanding of the colored troops called into service during the late excitements.

The United States steamer *Fulton*, Lieut. Commanding MITCHELL, touched in at Havana on the 25th June, and sailed for Key West on the 26th. She had been employed since the 11th ult. in a cruise of observation around the Island. The health of Havana is considered better than it has been for many years.

Public Tranquillity—Wreck of an American Brig—Arrival of the Fulton—Health.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 27, 1855.

The matters of the Spanish Bank are so adjusted that it will be soon in operation. There seems to be no offensive demonstration caused by disarming the negroes. All parties are apparently gratified, and men of intelligence feel confident of the continuance of the public peace and the safety of the whole population, if England can be kept from interfering with the municipal and legislative jurisdiction of the Island.

The American brig *G. W. Brinkerhoff*, PHILBROOK, of Boston, was wrecked to the eastward, on the 21st inst. She was bound from Gibara to New-York, and loaded with sugar, molasses, and honey. Officers and crew picked up by the Spanish brig *Victoria*, and brought to this port 23d inst. Nothing saved but a few pieces of clothing by the officers and crew.

The United States war steamer *Fulton*, MITCHELL Commander, which has been cruising round the island in search of a suspicious vessel, arrived here on the 25th, and left for Key West the afternoon of the 26th—all well.

I hand you commercial statements which give the transactions of the last two weeks.

The health of Havana is remarkably good—and I have never seen the society in a more composed state, although expectation seems to be determined that our next news from Spain will be of a most interesting character, from the items gathered by *careful* correspondence, received by the last British West India Mail steamer, from Southampton.

Yellow Fever at St. Thomas.

Ship *Key Stone*, Capt. MCFARLAND, arrived at Quarantine on the 1st inst., making the passage in 11 days from St. Thomas. Capt. MCFARLAND reports that yellow fever prevails in an alarming extent at St. Thomas, so much so that he lost six of his crew while in port, and two on his passage. The *Key Stone* is bound to Boston, and put into this port for the purpose of filling up the deficiency in the crew which was created by the deaths from yellow fever.

The War in the Crimea—The Prospect of its Continuance.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you permit a quiet locker-on at events whose information as to Eastern geography is limited to that to be obtained from the maps we have of the seat of war, to make a few (as he hopes) common sense remarks as to the contest going on in the Crimea?

Most of the newspapers talk as if transportation was no consideration, and as if the Russians, having stores at Odessa, could easily rearm, feed and provide ammunition for Sebastopol.

Measuring on the map, it is some 200 miles from Odessa to Sebastopol, over roads that a moderate shower turns into quagmires hub deep for carriages. The country is worse for roads than it is between Albany and Buffalo. We recollect (some of us,) that at times before the construction of the canal, the roads were declared *impassable*, and teams could not even make ten miles per day. In the last war it was said to cost $1,000 to get a field piece from Albany to Buffalo. As the firing now goes on, the batteries must be rearmed at least once a fortnight. The guns for arming them will require twenty or thirty horses each to draw them. Some 1,200 pieces must therefore be constantly on the road, requiring some 30,000 horses. Ammunition, rations, platforms for guns and clothing will require, to say the least, as many more horses.

Over the roads I mention above, a horse can hardly draw more than he can himself eat in a twenty days' journey. How the Russians are to get their supplies up is more than I can imagine. For these reasons, the destroying of provisions for 60,000 men for 100 days, seems to me fatal to Sebastopol.

But it is said that Russia would not leave so important point unguarded, and that therefore the reports of the success of the allies must be exaggerated. Russia has *depended* on deceiving the allies as to her forces, as she did in the army supposed to lie outside the allied lines at Sebastopol. Depend on it, she has every man in the Crimea she *can feed.*

The allies, on the contrary, are but six days, by sea, from France, and unlimited magazines.

It seems to me that so unequal a contest cannot last long. I believe when the side on which the attack is conducted shall be reduced, and the other side of Sebastopol invested, the guns on the north side will be found to be unserviceable pieces, brought from the south side of the harbor, and *when the north side* is invested it will soon fall. *A.*

What next? Two volumes, handsomely printed, containing a translation of Father DANIEL BARTOLI's well-known *History of the Life and Institute of St. Ignatius de Loyola, Founder of the Society of Jesus.* It is published by EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER, New-York, and will probably have thousands and tens of thousands of enthusiastic and admiring readers. For the public at large, it is enough to say that LOYOLA, who commenced life as a soldier and sinner, renounced the world, in disgust, while yet a young man, made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and eventually founded the Order of Jesus, of which he became General, and so continued until his death, in 1556. He was beatified by PAUL V., in 1609, and canonized in 1622, by GREGORY XV. If ever man was a spiritual Knight, it was IGNATIUS LOYOLA. The Jesuits, with worse and better fortunes, have continued to exercise immense power throughout the Christian world. Of their origin, views, doctrines and founder, these two volumes give the account which the Church of Rome has adopted and accredited.

The Magazines.

Graham's Magazine, though deficient in several points which characterize a perfect periodical, is much better than usual. We earnestly hope that the editor will abolish the absurd articles headed "Fashion," which weigh heavily on this magazine in a sort of literary night-mare-ship. Many of the original papers here are admirable, but there is a sort of man-milliner air about the platitudes of pen and pencil, called "Fashion," which is enough to prevent writers of established character from contributing to the work. The critical notices of new works are written with ability and impartiality; some of the tales are clever; the "Editor's Table," (though it sometimes does have a plum out of *Joe Miller*,) is lively and smart; but the twiddle-twaddle about women's gear is awfully weak. The money expended in procuring drawings and *engravings of broderie Anglaise*, handkerchief designs, guipure designs, pincushion *patterns, lawyer ornamentations, false pin-curves*, robe-skirts, infants' robes, &c., might procure good engravings from designers, or paintings by the first native artists. The very good articles in the July number of *Graham* are the opening of a story by Frank Forrester, (H. W. HERBERT,) called *The Witches in the Wilderness*, the "Editor's Table," on which many witty sarcasms are placed, and MRS. ESTELLE A. LEWIS' extremely graphic and artistical sketch of WASHINGTON ALLSTON and his career. The terseness and clearness with which she describes each work of art as it successively came to the world from the studio of deep thinking ALLSTON, is worthy of all praise and much imitation. Here is her summing up, grave and deliberate as that of a Chief Justice:

"ALLSTON left in Europe and America about a hundred works. Who would think of saying that an author who had written a hundred volumes had dreamed away his life?

It is said that BOCCACCIO wrote a hundred tales. Can any one suppose that it costs less thought and labor to produce a hundred pictures than the hundred tales of BOCCACCIO?

That our artist sat in almost breathless silence through long nights and weary days, with his hands folded across his breast and his eyes fixed on vacancy, no one doubts, between whom and his great mind there is a common organ of perception. But was he idle? Was he dreaming? No! He was living the real life of the artist and the poet—that life which God intended them to live. He was sojourning in the realms of fancy; now he paused in the Plutonian regions to hear the cries of despair—now he sat on the brow of Heaven listening to the harps of angels—and now wandered on the confines of worlds for which there is no name—now he talked with beauty and received her cool, heart-lifting, brain-growing lessons—now he basked in the eye of fancy—now explored the caverns of imagination—now dallied with the fantastic beings of some orbless world—and now, with the goblet of his soul brimmed with the essence of truth and beauty, came back to earth to have it jostled and wasted by the jarring of dull and vulgar mortals, between whom and a soul so high there is no language, no medium of thought, no sympathy, no appreciation.

The paintings of ALLSTON are progressive. To be fully appreciated they should be seen collectively. The mind would then see how great a thing genius is, and how wonderful may be the creations of one mind. It would take in at a glance the length, and height, and depth of a mental world—the supernatural, the sublime and the beautiful, that stir the stormy passions in the strongest heart, and the sentiment that lifts the gentlest wave in the breast of the maiden.

There is a solidity in our artist's works that is now whim nor accident; it is done on a principle. The paint is laid on in thickest masses. The effects of nature are produced by combination; light is reflected and refracted over and over again, from object to object, until complete harmony is produced—harmony of thought, harmony of color. He painted the whole process of nature, the last link in the chain being the outward layer of his covering. His great distinguishing merits are repose, harmony and coloring. He justly deserves the title of the 'American Titian.' He was the painter of chastity.

If ALLSTON had cultivated letters exclusively, he would have done much for the literature of his country. What he has done in this department is an earnest of much power. Since his death, a volume of his poems has been published, which compare favorably with a similar volume of any of our poets."

Putnam's opens with a slightly captious attack upon IRVING's *Life of Washington*, in which the reviewer twice uses the phrase "the fore-front of a biography." Is there such a thing as the *back*-front? The best paper in the Magazine (though it commences rather heavily) is that entitled "What Cheer?"—the most useful, full of old-world histories and allusions, is called "Plant-Mummies"—the most telling is a critical notice of *a quintette* of recent American poets, in which praise and censure are distributed very liberally, and very fairly, also. Among the ("*To be continued*") papers are three, of various degrees of merit. "Cape Cod," which has become bookish and (in a whisper we say it,) rather pedantic, is getting rather heavy. "Twice Married" *may* turn out very good, but it may be a long time to wait. MEAGHER's "Australiana" is capital,—but, Messieurs les Redacteurs de cette Magazin, do not you think that the article, not having been a long one altogether, it would have been quite as well not to have divided it? Were we MR. MEAGHER, we certainly should complain of thus breaking the interest. In fact, the whole ought to have appeared at once. So much humor, so much graphic character-sketching is exhibited in this article that we venture to predict, (*Nota Bene*, we never prophesy, except when very sure of the result,) that when ever T. F. MEAGHER ceases to be "MEAGHER of the Sword," and becomes "MEAGHER of the Pen," he has but to go in and win. A capital paper, on a dreadfully used-up subject, is "Mr. Popperdale's Fourth of July Oration,"—a good travesty. Among contributions of very small account are a common-place, *Chambers' Journal* sort of story, called "How I came to like Diamonds"—a poem, bearing the name of "Victor Galbraith," remarkable for the variety of sounds to which the hero's patronymic is made to rhyme,—and a melancholy criticism on the Opera at New-York, saying nothing which has not been said before, and better, in the newspapers of the day. *Putnam* circulates, we hope, far out of New-York. What can its non-local readers care for, or think of, weak remarks on *local* opera? With these exceptions, we do declare that the July number of *Putnam* is well-written and readable, and our space not allowing us to make large draughts on MEAGHER's article, or the great pepperage oration, we copy a morsel of song which naturally conveys a natural thought.

Birds are singing round my window,
Tunes the sweetest ever heard;
And I hang my cage there daily,
But I never catch a bird!

So with thoughts my brain is peopled,
And they sing there all day long;
But they will not fold their pinions
In the little cage of Song!

The *Knickerbocker*, now the most ancient of all the American periodicals, has a "fatal facility" in getting *borrowed* off our desk. At the last moment, to-day, and wholly contrary to rational expectation, it has come back. The man who returned it deserves immortalization—for it is a very good number. There is a sketch by SHELTON, called "Our Little Man," unfortunately too long, though deserving of it, for quotation. Other articles are there, also, of merit—but we ruthlessly turn away from them to chat with the Editor at his famous "Table." This month, he gives a good deal of it; in fact, it is a telescope-table, and he has put in several additional *leaves!* Some new correspondents make their mark on this "Table," this time, and promise to be acquisitions. Here are specimens of the Juvenile Gossipry with which ever and anon, Old Knick delights all ages:

"Speaking of 'little folks,' we have them at our house, Frank, three years old, and Ada, one. They have a very kind and indulgent mother, and permission and rewards, in the shape of cake-bons, frequently take the place of the more severe discipline which was considered indispensable. 'Ada is a little out of sorts' yesterday, and crying for cake; but her mother, handling her a cake, said, 'Ada, you must stop your crying.' Ada, who had been keeping steadily a moment before, suddenly burst into a terrible fit of grief. Mamma gave us a piece of cake to stop my crying."

"A 'wee' cousin of mine, while talking with his aunt the other day, said: 'Aunty, I should think that Satan must be an awful trouble to God.' 'He must be trouble enough,' she answered. 'I don't see how he came to turn out so, when there was no Devil to put him up to it!' was the reply."

"A little girl of scarce three summers called in at the house of a newly-married couple, neighbors of mine, and finding the lady a little indisposed, after talking a few minutes on some other matters, very politely and sympathetically asked, 'Do you think you will die, Mrs. H——?' 'Oh, no! I presume not now.' 'What would you do with your clothes and furniture if you *should die?*' 'I should let Graham (her husband) have them.' 'What would you do with that white bonnet of yours?' 'I think it's a very pretty bonnet.' 'I should let *Graham keep that, too.*' '*Perhaps he might marry again?*' was the little one's last query. Wasn't that decidedly 'fast?'"

"At a Sunday-school celebration, where, being very much crowded, the little ones, 'undergoing examination,' were pushing and 'hooking' each other as children will, the catechizer inquires the definition of peace. One little girl, in a particularly uncomfortable place, seemed anxious to answer: 'Well, my little girl, what is the definition?' 'I think, Sir, it means, not to "hook" when you are crowded.'"

Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine has engrossed our attention for the last twenty minutes. We have read it through. We survive. Our vitality must be great. MRS. STEPHENS is a sensible woman, we believe—and hope. MR. C. J. PETERSON, her coadjutor, *is ditto*—we presume. How is it, then, that nine-tenths of the tales and sketches in this magazine are namby-pamby lachrymose, sickly love stories, such as are calculated to amuse bread-and-butter smelling damsels in their teens—*and none beside!* Surely, in a periodical expressly published for the softer sex, a higher aim than mere amusement should be held in view. The miserable "Fashions" inundate us here, as in *Graham*, only with fuller intensity and force. In a word, whenever this magazine will cast aside all these "follies of fashion," we have no doubt it will please us vastly. Above all, let that terrible "Crocheting" be abandoned—at once and forever! If, as the editors boast, "neither labor nor money is spared to make *Peterson's* the best ladies' magazine in the world," we regret at the needless expenditure. We have not found a quotable passage in the present number.

The Genius of the West is the somewhat assumptive title of a Monthly Magazine, published and edited at Cincinnati, by WILLIAM T. COGGESHALL, author of a very unequal volume of Sketches, (*Easy Warren and his Contemporaries*,) brought out, last year, by J. S. REDFIELD, New-York. This periodical, now in its fourth volume, has given evidence of vitality such as few Western publications have possessed. It is well got up, and some of the articles would do credit to any of the more ambitious and pretentious metropolitan magazines. Such, for example, is the analyzing and appreciating criticism on the Poetry of ALICE CAREY, spiritly and racily written, (although the lady is not "a head and shoulders above all the American poetesses, living and dead,") and a clever series of sketches worked up into "Life Illustrated in a Funeral Excursion." Nothing can be in worse taste that the introduction, in the editorial tableau, (a portion of the Magazine intended to be bound up with the rest,) of puff notices of tailors, spring-bedsteads, &c. This is dreadfully provincial, and ought to be discontinued, as well as the incorporation in the body of the work, of complimentary notices of the magazine from country editors. The cover ought to be the place for these last.

Who buys an American book? The answer to this question is supplied by the fact that of *Abbott's Life of Napoleon*, published only ten days ago, seven thousand copies (or 14,000 volumes) have been sold. As it is a five dollar book, this makes an expenditure, on the part of the public of $35,000.

Interesting from New-Mexico—Operations of the Army Against the Indians.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TAOS, NEW-MEXICO, May 30.

Knowing how deeply interested the people of St. Louis and Missouri generally are, in the prosperity of New-Mexico, I take up the pen to inform you of the unprecedented successes of Colonels FAUNTLEROY and ST. VRAIN over the hostile Utah and Apache Indians, with their respective commands. For years, these land pirates have been a terror to the inhabitants of this Territory—pillaging and massacring the inoffensive people, and this with almost perfect immunity.

Now, it is changed. it was reserved for Col. F. to put a stop to this state of things, to crush, break up, and almost annihilate these wretches. Much praise is due to the gallant troops, as also to the New-Mexico Volunteers under Lieutenant-Colonel ST. VRAIN. Nor should it be omitted that every facility to make a successful campaign was afforded by General GARLAND, commanding the Department. Taking into consideration the disadvantages which the troops labored under, in having to march several hundred miles, in the severest weather, into a country almost perpetually covered with snow, almost untrodden by the white man, to meet a hostile enemy on their own stamping ground, already prepared for their advent, it compares, I say, favorably with any expedition of ancient, as it far exceeds in success any other, or altogether, known in this Territory since it has been in the possession of the United States; and now, to give you a synopsis of affairs as briefly as possible, I will state:

On the 20th of April, by order of Col. FAUNTLEROY, commanding, Lieut-Col. C. ST. VRAIN left Fort Massachusetts in command of two Companies of Volunteers and F Company U. S. A. 1st dragoons, with instructions to march through the Sangre de Christo Pass, Wet Mountain Valley, up the Arkansas River, and meet Col. FAUNTLEROY at the Puncha Pass; but he, having struck a trail of Apaches at the crossing of the Huerfano, followed it, and on the 25th, came up with the enemy on the Purgatory, in the Raton Mountains, captured their camp, with all its equipage, baggage, &c., killed seven Indians, captured six, and wounded seven. On the 23d of April, Col. FAUNTLEROY left Fort Massachusetts with two Companies of Volunteers, D Company, 2d Artillery, and D Company, 1st Dragoons, and proceeded to the head of the St. Louis Valley, where the command struck a large trail of the Utahs on the evening of the 27th. On the morning of the 28th, the command followed the trail for twenty-four miles through the mountains to the left of the Puncha Pass, and halted. Spies and guides being sent out to reconnoitre, returned at 9 o'clock at night. At 10 o'clock the command was in the saddle and off. Having followed for about thirteen miles, came up to the enemy's camp. The mounted were ordered to dismount and hitch their horses; a guard was established over the horses and pack animals, and the command prepared for an attack. At about day-break, as the command approached the enemy's camp, their dogs gave the alarm; the enemy fired a few shots by way of opening the fire; this was returned with great rapidity by the command. The camp was soon taken—the enemy routed. Forty of the enemy were killed, six captured and a very large number wounded.

The command had one slightly and one mortally wounded. Ten mounted men were detailed to drive off the stock. A very large amount of camp equipage, plunder, &c., was found in their camp, consisting in part of six rifles, four pistols, two dragoon saddles, five $5 gold pieces, 200 buffalo robes, 175 Indian saddles, a pile of lariats, some powder and lead, dried meat, blankets, trinkets, head-dresses, body dresses, several shields and spears, bead work, 30 bows and quivers with arrows, 30 horses and 12 sheep were taken, and also a number of goats.

This fight took place at daybreak on the 29th of April, near the Arkansas River, about twenty miles north of the Puncha Pass.

On the afternoon of the 1st of May the command came upon a party of some thirty-five of the enemy in the Chow-auch Valley, captured their camp of six lodges, with all its equipage, viz.: twenty horses, thirty buffalo robes, several shields, spears, [illegible] &c. In the mining fight, two of the enemy were killed and five wounded. The next morning parties were sent out into the mountains, who succeeded in killing two and wounding several. In the mountains their chief, TIERRA BLANCO, made his appearance on a ledge of rocks, announced his name, and said, in substance, "You are my brothers; I am your friend. My people do not want to fight; they desire peace very much," &c., &c.

The command returned down the Del Norte, to Fort Massachusetts, on the 9th of May, in good health and spirits.

In this whole campaign but one horse was lost. This, as I started out with sorrow, will favorably compare with all the campaigns previous in this Territory. To say that all the officers did their duty would be like gilding fine gold. To the United States troops, too much praise cannot be given, as also to the volunteers.

Lieut. Colonel ST. VRAIN starts again for Fort Massachusetts, there to be joined by Col. FAUNTLEROY, who is detained in Taos by a Court Martial, of which he is President; he will start in a few days and will no doubt conclude the war by wiping out these human fiends who have heretofore been such a scourge to this Territory. You will hear from me again. QUIEN SABE.

From the Plains.

From the St. Louis Democrat, June 29.

MR. MAGRAW, U. S. Mail Contractor between St. Louis and Great Salt Lake City, has just returned from the Blue River, having accompanied so far the outgoing mail for the present month. There went out as passengers, Judge DRUMMOND, recently appointed an associate Justice of Utah Territory, accompanied by his lady, and BRIGNOLE, the mountain trader, with his Indian wife and child. Mr. BRIGNOLE is going for the purpose of resuming possession of his trading post on Black's Fork, from which he was summarily ejected by the Mormons a year or two since. At the Blue Mr. MAGRAW met Lieut. HEATH, late in command of Fort Kearney, and direct from that point. He spoke of having received dispatches from Lemoni immediately previous to his departure, and later he is confident, than any intelligence which can have crossed the plains, which made no mention of any disaster having befallen that post, nor of hostile demonstrations by the Indians anywhere. There were considerable numbers of what are called treaty Indians loitering about the posts, who professed friendly intentions, but are distrusted by those in command, and believed to be in constant communication with those who are avowedly hostile.

Of the United States troops now encamped across the plains, a body of four hundred infantry crossed the Blue on the 5th inst. They had suffered considerably from sickness, having buried nine men on the march from Leavenworth. On the 11th about a hundred more crossed the same river, generally in good health. Returning Mr. MAGRAW met encamped on the Nemaha three hundred and fifty mounted dragoons, who were in good health, with the exception of a few cases of dysentery and fever. Mr. MAGRAW speaks in admiration of the excellent quality of the horses belonging to this corps, their fine condition and the excellence of its equipments generally. He also met numerous trains belonging to MAJORS & RUSSELL, Government freighters, all enjoying good health and doing remarkably well. These gentlemen have established a discipline amongst their employés stricter than is usually enforced in the military. They permit no drinking, gambling, or swearing; their movements and their encampments are of the most quiet and orderly description, whilst their work is done with unprecedented celerity, and with perfect safety with the property entrusted to them. Some trains made the trip from Leavenworth to Kearney and back in 21 days, without having lost an ox or overturned a wagon. One train, which has been partially abandoned at Oak Point in consequence of an alarm of sickness, has been renewed, and was moving on well.

About a thousand Mormons have thus far set out on their route to Salt Lake. Three hundred and fifty, principally from Nova Scotia and St. Louis, were encamped on the Nemaha, in charge of Mr. HANLY, emigrating agent. They were in good health and getting along well. About an equal number were met forty miles this side the Nemaha, under charge of Mr. SHURTZ. These had suffered somewhat from sickness, and one man had died the day before Mr. MAGRAW passed them of cholera. About ten miles this side of the last named party, another considerable band from Texas was met, in good health and moving on well. At the point where the road from Atchison falls into the mail route, Mr. M. met two gentlemen just from Atchison, who informed him of the arrival of five hundred Mormons at that place, on one boat, in a wretchedly filthy condition, and suffering much from sickness. Twelve had died of cholera during the evening and night succeeding their arrival.

Mr. MAGRAW has no information of any mishap having befallen the outgoing mail train for April; but, as it has not been heard from, he apprehends that the mules may have been stampeded or otherwise lost, so that no intelligence can be received until the return of the escort which went out with the May train. It is said that, but for the Mormon emigration and commerce, and the movement of Government troops and stores, the Plains would present a desolate appearance this season,—very different from anything that has been seen since 1849. There is not known to be any overland travel to California or Oregon, nor is any stock being driven in these directions.

Asleep on a Rattlesnake Den—Fearful Position.

A correspondent of the *Missouri Democrat*, writing from Paoli, Kansas Territory, on the 17th of June, relates the following incident of his own personal experience:

"On last Sunday evening the air was so bewitchingly balmy, and the sky so softly veiled by shadowy clouds, that I was seduced into a lengthened stroll along the bluffs, which proudly swelled to overlook the embrowned woodlands on the one side, and the sun-lit plains upon the other, until I reached an elevated pinnacle, so tall as to command a panoramic view, whose picturesque and varied beauties ravished all my senses and lost me in most dreamy reveries.

I reclined upon the summit of the rock with my head upon my hand, until, presently, it rolled away upon the cushion of springy moss, which grew there like an emerald diadem, and I was locked in that strange slumber which leaves you semi-conscious, and yet restrains volition. I had laid there several minutes, with my left arm stretched to its extent, when at the extremities of the fingers of that hand, there was a sensation, new and peculiar that sent a thrill of pleasure to the mind and heart; it was soothing, drawing, and agreeably titillating, as if the fingers were dissolving away in a delightful self-absorption. Just then, from this nest of blissful abandon, I was startled by the report of a gunshot within a few paces of me. I sprang to my feet, and with astonishment, saw my friend HIRAM standing near and gazing at me with a fixed look of ghastly horror. Before I could inquire what he meant, my attention was caught by the sound of the most shrill, keen, singing rattle that ever penetrated human ear; and on looking down I discovered a huge rattlesnake with gory head, quivering and writhing in the agonies of death, and sending forth from his erect tail the terrible tocsin that I heard.

From his fearful propinquity I began to realize my position, but not until I heard an explanation from M could I fully understand and appreciate its horrors.

He told me that my resting place was the top of a rattlesnake den, and pointed out the orifice through which they passed; that he was in the habit of coming there on Sunday evenings to shoot rattlesnakes; that when he approached that evening, and saw me lying up

NEW-YORK CITY.

Legislative Committee on Building Associations.

The Legislative Committee delegated to investigate into the management of the Building Associations of New-York, met again yesterday afternoon at the usual time and place. The testimony of the Secretary of Mechanics' Associations Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and also Secretary of the Union Association, was the only evidence received. He testified to every thing being straight and honorable in the conduct of the Associations he represented. They were all formed, he averred, upon a similar basis, with definite times to run, and certain to induce beneficial results to the members.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. [illegible].

In re Lyman Cole.—Yesterday morning, Lyman Cole was admitted to bail in the three indictments against him, for the sum of $4 500. Bail will probably be given on the 5th of this month.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Ingraham and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Yesterday morning the Court rendered the following decisions in cases appealed from the Courts below:

Mary Barnes vs. Charles Olmstead.—A Justice is bound to decide within fourteen days after trial; and if he neglects to do so, he loses jurisdiction of the action. Judgment reversed, with costs.

The Mayor, &c., vs. Robert Walker.—This case came up on appeal from a decision under the new Prohibitory Liquor law—INGRAHAM, F. J. The prohibitory sections of the Acts of 1824 and 1827, for levying a duty on strong liquors and regulating inns and taverns in the City of New-York, are not repealed by the 2d and 25th sections of the act entitled An Act to prevent intemperance, &c., passed April 9, 1855, and remain in force until July 4, 1855. The ordinance of the Common Council, for more effectually enforcing the Excise laws, passed March 20, 1855, does not impose any penalty that can be recovered in a civil action. Where a complaint claims to recover different penalties, some of which cannot be recovered in a civil action, and the only proof is the admission of the defendant that he had sold liquor, it is held that such admission was not sufficient. Judgment reversed.

INGRAHAM, First Judge. This action was brought to recover from the defendant several penalties for different offences under the license laws. The complaint contained a charge of selling by retail strong and spirituous liquors, in the City of New-York, to be drank on the defendant's premises, in said City, without being licensed according to law. It also contained a charge of selling strong and spirituous liquors in the City of New-York, without any license so to do. For the first offence, the penalty of twenty-five dollars is claimed, and for the second, of ten dollars for each violation of the law.

The defendant admitted two sales of liquors as alleged in the complaint, subsequent to the 1st of May, 1855, and without any other evidence the Justice rendered judgment for fifty dollars. Upon this admission, there was not enough to warrant the judgment that was rendered.

The penalty of twenty-five dollars which the Court below adjudged the defendant to be liable for, was for a violation of the statute of the State, and the offence consisted in selling by retail strong or spirituous liquors, to be drank upon the premises of the seller. The other offence charged in the complaint, was for a violation of the ordinance of the Common Council, which provided a penalty of ten dollars for each offence, and the offence was described merely as selling strong and spirituous liquors without any license so to do.

The defendant only admitted two sales of liquors, as alleged in the complaint, subsequent to the 1st of May, 1855.

There was nothing in this admission that proved the first offence, for which the greater penalty was to be imposed.

As well might it be held that a man charged by indictment with two offences of the same nature, but of different degrees as to punishment, who admits that he has committed one of the offences as charged, was guilty of the greater.

To warrant giving judgment in such case on the admission of the defendant, it should be made in such a way as to show which offence has been committed, and to which the defendant intended the admission to apply.

The first offence charged is selling by retail strong and spirituous liquors, in the City of New-York, to be drank on the premises of the seller, without being licensed according to law, in violation of the statute of the State.

The second offence charged is selling strong and spirituous liquors, in the City of New-York, without any license, in violation of the ordinance of the Common Council of the City.

The defendant's admission may be applied to one or the other. If it is to be applied to the latter, the admission does not describe any offence for which a penalty is imposed either by the statute or by the ordinance.

The recovery can in no event be sustained for the greater penalty. We might by virtue of our power on appeal reduce the amount of this judgment to the lesser penalty, if that penalty could be recovered in this action, and it would then only be necessary to decide the question as to the effect of the sections of the act of 1855, now in force, upon the ordinance of the Common Council imposing the penalty of $10. This would render unnecessary the decision of the question how far the statutes of 1824 and 1827 are repealed by the act of 1855, but as no recovery can be had for the penalty imposed by the ordinance of the Common Council for the reasons hereafter stated, and as the Counsel have mainly argued this question of repeal as applicable to the statutes of the Legislature on this subject, we have deemed it best not to omit the examination of it at the present time.

The first act on this subject remaining in part unrepealed, is that passed in 1813. 1 R. S., p 176. This statute prohibited the sale by retail of strong or spirituous liquors to be drank on the premises of the seller without license. It was materially amended by the act of 1824.

The second section of the act of 1824, laws of the State of New-York, 47 Sess., p. 256, prohibited the sale of spirituous liquor by retail, to be drank on the premises of the seller without license, and made the offence punishable as a misdemeanor, in addition to any penalties prescribed by any previous statute, or by the Charter of the City; and the 5th section prohibited such sale in quantities above five gallons, without such license.

Doubts having arisen as to the construction of the second section by the act of 1824, the act was amended in 1825, (48 Sess. Laws, p. 259,) but not in any way material to the question now under consideration, and a new act was passed in 1827, so amending the act that every person who sold by retail in the City of New-York, or delivered in pursuance of such sale any wine or strong or spirituous liquors, to be drank in his or her house, &c., without being licensed according to law, should forfeit and pay the sum of $25 for every offence.

These were the statutes in force on this subject prior to the passage of the act entitled "An act to prevent intemperance," &c., passed on the 9th of April, 1855.

By this act two sections were in operation on the 1st of May, 1855.

The second section which provided for licensing any elector of the City who complied with the provisions of that section, to sell liquors under the restrictions therein imposed, and the twenty-fifth section, which enacted that no license to sell liquor, except as therein provided, should thereafter be granted, declared that all liquor kept in violation of any provision or provisions of the act, should be deemed a public nuisance.

So far as this section declared liquor kept contrary to the statute to be a nuisance, it was inoperative and a nullity until the Fourth of July, 1855, because there was no provision of that law in operation which prohibited, in any way the keeping of spirituous liquors of any kind, and until those sections went into effect there could be no liquor kept contrary to those provisions.

We are left, therefore, to decide the simple question whether the passage by the Legislature of a law which prohibits the granting of any license to sell liquor as was allowed heretofore, and providing for a new mode of licensing for such purpose, repealed the previous acts of 1824 and 1827.

It is proper here to remark, that in the examination of this question, we have nothing to do with the residue of the statute of 1855. There is no part of it in force except the two sections above referred to. There is no repealing clause in effect, and if these acts are repealed, it can only be by implication.

In the examination of this case, also, no point has been made by the defendant's counsel as to the constitutional questions which might arise from the passage of an act totally prohibiting the sale of liquors, which virtually is the case when all licenses for the sale are taken away. Upon this question, therefore, we express no opinion.

There can be no doubt that before the passage of the license laws and the provisions on the subject of licenses in the Charters of the City, the traffic in liquor by the common law was free; that these statutes are penal statutes, not to be enlarged except by further statutory provisions.

It is conceded by the argument of the counsel that no objection existed to the provisions of the license acts previous to the passage of the act of 1855.

The object of those acts evidently was twofold, viz.: to lay a duty on the sale of liquor, and to regulate the sale thereof, and the keeping of inns and taverns.

The repeal of the license evidently abolished all that part of those statutes which was intended to produce a revenue. Taking away the license terminated also the duty which by the license system accrued to the City, and therefore the whole of those acts which were intended as excise laws ceased to have any force or effect. A penalty imposed to prevent the sale of liquor until the duty imposed by the statute was paid, would become inoperative so soon as the duty itself and the license, which was the mode prescribed for collecting the duty, were abolished.

Laying out of view, then, so much of this statute as relates to the excise and the means adopted for enforcing the collection of the duty, let us see what remains. The act of 1813 and the act of 1824, contained provisions regulating inns and taverns and the sale of liquors therein. These regulations prohibited the sale of liquor to be drank in the house, &c., by the seller, without a license either to retail strong liquors or to keep an inn or tavern. The act of 1824 also contained a prohibition against selling liquor in quantities larger than five gallons, without being licensed according to the provisions of law.

It can hardly be said that the whole of the act of 1824 is repealed. In addition to the power of granting licenses to sell spirituous liquors, the first section conferred the power to grant licenses to keep an inn or tavern, public ordinary or victualing house. This latter license is not to sell spirituous liquor, but to keep the inn or tavern. One object of the act, both by its title and its provisions, was to regulate inns and taverns, &c., by putting the same under the control of the public authorities, and by requiring a license to keep them. The 9th section of the act prohibits a keeper of such inn or tavern from permitting riotous conduct on his premises on Sunday, and also prohibits gaming, &c., in such places. On complaint of any violation of these provisions, it authorizes the taking away of the license.

The right to sell liquor by retail in a tavern depends not on a license to retail liquor, but on a license to keep an inn or tavern; and to add to these restrictions, the Legislature thought proper to regulate and control the sale of liquor by retail, to be drunk on the premises, by confining such sale to those who should be thus licensed.

The provision in the act of 1855 only prohibits the granting a license to sell liquor after the 1st of May—it in no way prohibits the granting the license for an inn or tavern, and such power still remains unaffected by the act of 1855.

The act of 1827 was passed merely for relieving doubt as to the question, whether a penalty could be recovered under the 2d section of the act of 1824? By this it is provided that every person who shall sell by retail in the City of New-York, or deliver, in pursuance of such sale, any liquors to be drank on his premises, without being licensed according to law, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $25 for every offence.

By the term, "licensed according to law," we are to understand, any mode referred to either in that law or other laws on that subject then in force. This, undoubtedly, was the primary meaning, and such was the expression intended by Judge Woodruff in his opinion in the case of The Mayor vs. Marvin, decided March Term, 1855. But it was not intended in that case to limit the meaning of the term, "licensed according to law," to such laws as were then in existence, and thereby to exclude any other form of license which the Legislature might thereafter prescribe. As the laws stood at the passage of the Act of 1855, either a license to retail spirituous liquors, or a license to keep an inn or tavern, would be such a license as the Act of 1827 required, to exempt the person licensed from the penalties of that Act.

We then come to the inquiry whether the provisions of the Act of 1855, now in force, have the effect to repeal the provisions of the previous acts referred to. At the present time, no other provisions are in force but the 2d and 25th sections; and in construing them we are to look at it simply as an Act containing those two sections, unconnected with the other provisions which go into effect on the 4th of July.

There is nothing in these sections intimating any intention to repeal the previous acts. The only section which repeals any other statute is the 34th section. This, at the present time, has no repealing effect; but it does show, by the time fixed at which the section becomes operative, that until the 4th of July, 1855, it was not declared by the Legislature that any repeal should take place.

It can only be by implication, then, if at all, that any such repeal can be upheld.

A repeal of a statute by implication is not favored—(Dwarris on Statutes, 674; Smith's Com.; Van Rensselaer vs. Snyder, 9 Barb., 302. See also p. 268 Hayes vs. Simonds)—and statutes are not considered so to be repealed unless the repugnancy between the new and former statutes be plain and unavoidable.—(1 Kent's Com., p 467.

There can be no such clear repugnancy inferred from these statutes. They can both subsist together without contradiction. The taking away the license in certain cases amounts to a prohibition in that respect; but leaves other portions of the statute in effect, and not changed by the new provisions. I have already referred to some cases of this character, and others might be pointed out, where the sections of the act of 1855 now in force do not at all interfere with them.

It is said that new penalties will be applied on the 4th of July, under the new act; and, therefore, the present laws are repealed. Whether or not such will be the effect of those penalties when in force, we are not now to inquire. If they are inconsistent, provision is then made for a repeal of the inconsistent parts of the old statutes. But that repeal does not take place until the repealing clauses are in operation.

Besides, it is a general rule in the construction of statutes that subsequent statutes, which add new penalties and institute new methods of proceeding, do not repeal former penalties and methods of proceeding ordained by former statutes without negative words to that effect—(Dwarris on Statutes, 674; 2 T. R., 365; 19 J. R., 248)—unless the incongruity between the two statutes is such as to make it apparent that they cannot stand together. And the same view is taken of such statutes where the powers under them may well subsist together. If they be such that both may stand together, they shall have a concurrent efficacy.

The case referred to from 8 J. R., 379—Jones vs. Estis—is not in point. That was not in favor of repealing a penalty which had before been provided by law; but was against an attempt to apply a penalty where the statute had never placed it; and the Court held that a penalty could not be raised by implication.

A question not dissimilar to the present arose in the case of The People vs. Foraney—(5 Denio, 70)—where it was contended that the provisions of the Revised Statutes as to licenses for the sale of liquor were repealed by the act of 1845, giving to the people the right to vote in each town, whether the power to grant licenses under those statutes should be exercised or not by the Commissioners of Excise.

It was contended that if in any town the people voted in favor of "no license," then the provisions of the Revised Statutes were virtually repealed. The Court held that in such a case the statute would not be repealed, but the consequence would be that the power to grant licenses for such towns would be suspended or taken away.

It is added, "The provision prohibiting the sale of liquor and all the consequences of violating those provisions, would have remained vital and unaffected in full force and operation, and the consequence would have been that every one who sold liquors in such towns in quantities less than five gallons at one time, would have been liable to a penalty of $25, and to an indictment." And, again, it is said: If the new law created a new offence of a similar character, it is not so inconsistent with the former enactment as to amount to a repeal of it, and where there is not a clear intention to substitute one act for another, both must be maintained.

This principle is also held in Williams vs. Potter, 2 Barb. S. C. R., p. 316, where it was held that the statute which allowed a reëntry upon demised premises, when the rent could not be collected by distress for the rent, was not repealed by the subsequent statute which abolished the right to distrain for rent—unless the latter statute is manifestly inconsistent with, and repugnant to the former, both remain in force. Courts are bound to uphold the prior law, if the two may subsist together.

The same doctrine may be found in Bowen vs. Lease, 5 Hill, 225, where it is said, "The invariable rule of construction in respect to the repealing of statutes by implication is, that the earliest act remains in force unless the two are manifestly inconsistent with and repugnant to each other, or unless in the latest act some express notice is taken of the former, plainly indicating an intention to abrogate it. 9 Cow., 506.

See also Goldun vs. Buck, 15 Earl, 371, where it was held that two acts relating to the same subject, conferring several powers to be exercised for different purposes, might well subsist together, and the former not be repealed by implication.

Van Rensselaer vs. Snyder, 9 Barb. S. C. R., 302; 15 East., 377; 8 T. R., 569.

I have not referred to the fact, that by the second section of the act of 1855, a new mode of permitting sales of liquor is introduced, which, although not in the old form of licensing, may be considered a statutory license to any elector who complies with the conditions therein required. I see no reason why this is not a sufficient substitute to comply with the requisite of the act of 1827, so as to provide a mode of selling licensed by law, although that mode may differ from the one originally adopted.

The proper mode of construing these Statutes is to consider the provisions of the act of 1855, now in force, as incorporated into the previous acts, leaving out the portions which are rendered inoperative thereby. The effect would be to strike out the provisions for licenses to sell spirituous liquors in quantities over five gallons, and to retail spirituous liquors to be drank upon the premises, and to substitute the second section of this act, providing for the sale of liquor under the limitations therein prescribed. The other provisions of the act of 1824 and the whole of the act of 1827 would then remain unaffected.

Another rule applicable to the construction of Statutes will aid very much in the decision of this question. It is that the Courts should from the whole scope and object of the Statutes, ascertain what the object and intent of the Legislature was in passing the later act, and so to construe both that the intent of the Legislature shall prevail. There can be no doubt of what the intent was in the passage of the act of 1855. If we look at the portions of the Statute not to be in force until July, it is evident that the object and intent was to restrain or limit the sale of intoxicating liquors. If, however, we only look at the two sections now in operation, the same conclusion will follow, viz.: That the Legislature intended that no license should be granted to sell liquor by retail after the 1st of May, except in the mode provided by the second section.

No one could rationally conclude that such an act was passed with the intent and for the purpose of making the retail traffic in liquor free and uncontrolled between the 1st of May and 4th of July, preparatory to the execution of a law which was intended totally to prohibit such traffic.

On the contrary the only intent that can be inferred from the abolition of the license system on the 1st of May would be to prevent from that time the continuance of the system as in existence previously, and the substitution in its place of the new mode of selling as provided for by section second of the new act. If the sale of liquor after the 1st of May was not intended to be prohibited by the acts of 1824 and 1827, the provisions of the second section before referred to would be useless, and the direction that it should take effect on the 1st of May would have been an idle provision. If, during that period, from the 1st of May to the 4th of July, the Legislature intended to repeal all previous restrictions on the sale of liquors, there would be no necessity for providing a mode by which the sale of spirituous liquors for mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes could be effected. There can be but one conclusion as to the intent of the Legislature in this matter, and that is that the restrictive provisions of the acts of 1824 and 1827 should remain unrepealed by the act of 1855.

The other penalty sought to be recovered, is under the ordinance of the Mayor, &c., of New-York.

There is no ordinance against selling liquor passed by the Common Council except that of the 20th March, 1855. The offence charged to have been committed is that of selling strong and spirituous liquor in the City of New York without any license so to do.

This is not prohibited by the ordinance referred to. That ordinance forbids any person from selling by retail any strong or spirituous liquor to be drunk on the premises of the seller, and from selling any such liquor to be drunk on Sunday.

Besides there is no penalty given by that ordinance which can be the subject of an action and recovered therein. The mode of collecting it is pointed out in the ordinance to be by a proceeding before a magistrate on a complaint, and the fine is to be imposed on a conviction by the magistrate, and in default of payment the offender is to be committed to prison.

It is therefore unnecessary to inquire whether the act of 1855 in any way affects the ordinance of the Common Council. It is sufficient for this case to say, that there is no penalty provided by that ordinance for which this action can be maintained.

As to one of the offences, then, charged in this complaint for which a penalty is sought to be recovered, viz.: selling strong and spirituous liquors without a license, I find no provision either in the acts of the State or the ordinance of the Common Council to warrant a recovery.

The sales prohibited by the statute are, 1. Selling in quantities over five gallons without a license. Act of 1824.

2. Selling by retail any strong or spirituous liquor to be drunk on the premises of the seller. Act of 1824.

3. Selling by retail any strong or spirituous liquors to be drunk on the seller's premises. Act of 1827.

Whether the sale was over or under five gallons, whether it was by retail or wholesale, whether it was or not sold to be drank on the premises, does not appear in the case, nor does the defendant admit sufficient to bring him within either of the prohibitions.

The admission does not even come within the provisions of the ordinance of the Common Council, and if it did, I have already shown that under that ordinance no penalty is recoverable in this form of action.

Our conclusions upon this case then are:

1. That the prohibitory sections of the acts of 1824 and 1827 are not repealed by the 2d and 25th sections of the act of 1855, previous to the 4th of July, 1855.

2. That the ordinance of the Common Council for the more effectual enforcing of the Excise laws, does not impose any penalty that can be recovered in this form of action, but must be collected under a criminal proceeding before a magistrate.

3. That the complaint in this case sets up different offences for which different penalties are to be imposed, and which are to be collected in different modes of proceeding.

4. That the admission of the defendant that he on two occasions made two sales as alleged in the complaint, is not sufficient to warrant judgment against him for the larger penalty.

5. That no such admission may apply to the offence charged under the ordinance of the Common Council, upon which no penalty can be recovered by action, the judgment cannot be sustained.

Thomas Chrystal vs. Michael Hennelly.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Lejeur and others vs. Abbey and others.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Webster vs. Flanche.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Finn vs. Simpson.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Calf vs. J. Messmore.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Carland vs. Day.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Champion vs. Daly.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Ottinger vs. Levy.—Judgment affirmed for $153, and reversed as to the residue without costs.

McBride vs. Decker.—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Signet vs. Reddinge.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Healy vs. Kinsley.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Sigler vs. Smith.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Mem vs. Schwagwalder.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Pilett vs. Marshall.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Wilson vs. Slater.—Judgment reversed with costs.

Charles C. Dale and others vs. Pholy C. Merton.—Appeal dismissed with costs.

Cook vs. Ritter.—If the plaintiff in ten days elect in writing to deduct from the judgment $150 for counsel fees, the judgment is affirmed without costs, otherwise the judgment is reversed with costs.

NEW-JERSEY.

Celebration of the Fourth of July.

In Jersey City a salute will be fired at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset, and the bells will be rung. In the evening there will be a fine display of fireworks got up by J. G. & J. EDGE, in Van Vorst-square. There will also be music at the time of the pyrotechnic display.

The Continental Guard, Capt. SANDERSON, will parade at 4 o'clock A. M., on that day.

In Hoboken no celebration will take place.

The people of the ancient hamlet of Communipaw will celebrate the day by a festival. D. B. WAKEMAN, Esq., of Jersey City, will read the Declaration of Independence, and Rev. Mr. WHITAKER, of Jersey City, will deliver the oration. The celebration will take place in the early part of the day.

Arrest on Charge of Picking Pockets.

Saturday evening, during the throng at the ferry gates in Hoboken of those who were returning to New-York, officer MCDONOUGH espied three suspicious persons—two of them young men and one a boy—dodging about in the crowd, and upon seeing one of the party attempt to pick the pocket of a lady, he arrested two of them whose names were given as PETE MCGARVEY and EDWARD MEHAN, and started for the Station House. They resisted and MCGARVEY escaped by slipping out of his coat and vest, which he left in the hands of the officer. MEHAN resisted, but could not escape, and was committed to jail to await an examination.

A City Workhouse.

A communication, signed by several ladies of Jersey City, has been addressed to the Aldermen of Jersey City, relative to the erection of a Workhouse in connection with the City Almshouse. A Committee of four Aldermen and four citizens—one from each ward—has taken the subject into consideration. That Committee consists of Aldermen Lyman, Edge, Insley and Tyrrel, and Messrs. D. S. Gregory, J. Slater, J. G. McLaughlin, and A. Ramsey.

A Southern Planter Robbed of Six Thousand Dollars by a Gipsey.

From the Norfolk Beacon, June 28.

We learn with regret that CHARLES W. MIXON, Esq., of Chowan County, N. C., has had the misfortune to have $6,000 stolen from him. The facts of the case are these, as far as we have been able to ascertain: Some two weeks ago, Mr. MIXON, who is a large planter and has an extensive fishery on the Albemarle Sound, went to Elizabeth City and drew from the Bank of the State some $6,000, which he took with him home and deposited in his secretary, to which no one has access except himself and wife. When the Cashier gave Mr. M. the money, as there was several hundred dollars of his own Bank, he made a private mark upon them, remarking to Mr. M., "I do this to see how long before they will come back."

Eight or ten days after his return he went to the secretary, took the package in which the money was deposited, and started with it in his pocket for Edenton, eight miles from his residence, to meet debts which he had promised to pay on that day. When he arrived at Edenton the package was missing. He remarked to a friend, I have lost my money—go with me—I must have lost it a few miles from town where I had occasion to stop. When they arrived at the place the wrapper and twine which contained the money was found, but no trace of the money. Footprints were discovered near, which on examination corresponded with one of Mr. M.'s servants, who on the same day left home to visit his wife who resided in Edenton.

After examining the negro, he confessed the package was found, but it contained nothing but a parcel of paper which had been neatly placed in the package to correspond with the size of the package of money. On Mr. MIXON's return home, being naturally excited at his loss, and the servants seeing their master's distress, one of them came forward and told her master that a Gipsey woman was seen by her to go in his desk while he was away, and that she remarked to the Gipsey that the master did not allow any one to go into his desk except "Missus." The Gipsey remarked, "Go away, I am after medicine for Mrs. MIXON."

It appears there had been in the neighborhood several weeks a Gipsey family, consisting of men, women and children, dwelling in tents, and practising their legerdemain for the cure of diseases. As Mrs. M. had been in delicate health for a long while, one of this corps, a Gipsey doctress, visited Mrs. M. several times. It is supposed by Mr. M. that at the time the Gipsey woman was seen by the servant girl to enter his desk, she had placed Mrs. M. under the influence of some opiate and thus succeeded in getting the key, and then extracted the money from the package, and placed pieces of paper in the place of the money.

His suspicion thus aroused, he dispatched a messenger to the cashier of the bank in Elizabeth City, informing him of his loss, and requesting him to stop payment. An hour after the messenger had arrived, nearly all the money that had been marked was sent by a broker from this city, which would have been redeemed but for the timely notice of Mr. MIXON's loss. The cashier immediately sent a dispatch to Mr. MIXON of what had occurred. He soon left for Norfolk, and on arriving here he was told by the broker that he had a few days before received nearly $6,000 from a broker in Philadelphia, for which he wanted Northern funds.

The money on different banks in North Carolina had been sent out and other money received for it, except those sent to the Elizabeth City Bank. A telegraphic dispatch was sent to the Philadelphia broker, to know how he became in possession of the funds. He replies, another broker paid it to him, and that he received it from a horse drover. Officers are on the track of the drover, and we hope Mr. M. may yet get some clue to the culprits and bring them to justice. The Gipseys disappeared several days before the money was missing.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

MONDAY, July 2—5 P. M.

ASHES—Holders ask $6 50 for Pearls, and from $6 37½@$7, for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs., but at these quotations no important sales have transpired since our last. A very limited inquiry existed for Pearls, at $6 50; while for a considerable lot of Pots, a price equivalent to $6 63½ was offered and refused.

CANDLES—Remain in moderate request at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at old rates—sales having been made of only 30 bags Maracaibo, at 12½c.; 100 Laguayra, at 10½c.@11c.; and 300 Rio, at 9½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb. The stock of the latter, here, equals about 47,000 bags—only a small portion of which is being offered for sale at current prices, as holders anticipate some improvement both in demand and value. The following is an estimate of the total stock of Rio, in the principal Atlantic ports of the United States, at the close of June: New-York, 47,000 bags; Philadelphia, 10,000 bags; Baltimore, 15,000 bags; New-Orleans, (estimated,) 10,000 bags; Charleston, 2,500 bags; Boston, 2,000 bags; total stock June 30, 1855, 86,000 bags; stock in all ports June 30, 1854, 148,000 bags; stock in all ports June 30, 1853, 230,000 bags. From this, it appears that there is much less Rio now in all the Atlantic ports of this country, than usual at this period for some years.

COTTON—Exhibits rather more activity and steadiness, though most of the sales have been made at previous quotations:

	NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION. Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	11	11⅛	11⅛	11½
Middling Fair	11½	11½	12	12½
Fair	12½	12½	12	13

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue as previously reported,—there existing a fair inquiry for desirable qualities at pretty firm prices; while inferior kinds are partially neglected, and are still tending downwards. The day's transactions include 6,000 bbls. within our range.

Inferior State	$7 87 @ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 60 @ 8 12½
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 8 87½
Mixed Western	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	11 00 @12 50

Several contracts for State were settled to-day at very low figures—some as low as $8 ⅌ bbl. The demand for future delivery has almost entirely subsided. Canadian is dull and drooping, 1,100 bbls. common to extra were procured to-day at $9 75@10 62½ ⅌ bbl. Southern is a little brisker and steadier, with sales of 1,250 bbls. at $10@12 25 for inferior mixed to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is more inquired for, and has been purchased to-day to the extent of 300 bbls. fine and superfine at $7@$8 75 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request at former rates—the day's sales reaching 300 bbls. at $4 87½ for Jersey and $5 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is rare and held above the views of buyers; 500 bushels Upper Lake changed hands at $2@$2 05 ⅌ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 25,000 bushels at $1 35 ⅌ bushel. Barley and Oats are unaltered. Corn is still abundant, and being less sought after is a trifle cheaper; sales were reported to-day, of 75,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, at 88c.@91c. for Inferior to Prime, ⅌ bushel. Some heated was sold as low as 82c.@86c.; and some Western Yellow brought $1.02 ⅌ bushel. The settlement of contracts was continued to-day, and a considerable number thereof were cancelled at 91c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—There have been 400 bales River, taken at former rates.

HOPS—The day's sales include 84 bales last year's crop at 25c.@27c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—Is unchanged in demand and value.

LATHS—Are likewise without variation.

LEAD—Is dull and heavy as before quoted.

LIME—Rockland seems in moderate demand at previous figures.

MOLASSES—The market is still very indifferently supplied, and is, in consequence, quiet. Prices rule firm, though being somewhat nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is plenty and heavy at $3 75@$3 ⅌ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is pretty active and firm at 40c.@41c. ⅌ gallon. Shipping Tar is in fair request, mainly at $3@$3 25 ⅌ bbl. Common Rosin is more sought after and is worth $1 85 ⅌ 310 lbs. delivered. Fine Rosin and City Pitch are unchanged.

OILS—Nothing particularly new has occurred in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is only taken in lots from store at 87c.@89c. ⅌ gallon. The supply is fair. Lard Oil appears about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork is essentially unaltered—the day's sales including 650 bbls. in lots, at $19 43@$19 50 for new Mess, $16 50 for new Prime, and $19 12½@$19 25 for old Mess, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm; 30 pkgs. brought 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Lard is unchanged—sales having been made to-day of 800 bbls and tcs. fair to prime, at 10½c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and steady; 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $16 75@$17 for extra do., ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $23@$26 ⅌ tce. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$18 ⅌ bbl. Butter is obtained at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@25c. for choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is worth but from 5c.@9c. ⅌ lb.

STOCK OF PORK AND BEEF IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN PACKING YARDS, JULY 1, 1855.

[illegible]

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., E., T., and C., are used as initials of the owners of the Packing Yards, as follows: L.—Lewis'. G.—Getty's. E.—E. O Lamson's. T.—Thompson's. C.—Cadwell's.

RICE—There have been 200 tierces disposed of at $5@$6 31½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

SOAP—A parcel of 100 boxes Castile found buyers at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Are generally unchanged. The day's sales include 425 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 5½c.@6¾c.; and 114 boxes brown Havana at 5½c.@6½c. ⅌ lb. We subjoin a comparative statement of the stock of Sugars on hand here July 1:

	1854.	1855.
Cuba, hhds	15,536	29,356
New-Orleans, hhds	12,741	6,003
Porto Rico, hhds	3,528	3,941
St. Croix, hhds	160	193
Texas, hhds	53	509
Total hhds	32,018	40,647
Total bags	9,800	—
Total boxes	10,619	12,503

TALLOW—About 6,000 lbs. prime found buyers at 12c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate supply and request at former rates. The following is a statement of the movements in domestic at the Inspection Warehouses during June:

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total Hhds
Stock June 1, 1855, hhds	3,595	234	15	..	3,844
Received since	1,159	94	..	..	1,253
	4,754	328	15	..	5,097
Delivered since	712	73	2	..	787
Stock July 1, 1855	4,042	255	13	..	4,310

We likewise append a statement of the wholesale movements in Spanish, during the past month:

	Havana.	Cuba.	Yara.	Cienfuegos.
Stock June 1, 1855, bales	2,616	544	..	..
Received since, bales	1,978	723	70	168
	4,594	1,267	70	168
Sales to June 30	2,511	926	..	..
Stock to June 30, 1855	2,083	341	70	168

WHISKY—There were 450 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 40c.@41c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—We have received from Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING, brokers, the following review of this branch of trade, for the month of June: "The demand for native Wools has continued very brisk during the month, but sellers being satisfied with May prices, we notice a slight advance only in some kinds. Our stock of last year's fleece Wool has become very small, and also that of pulled Wool, good extra and super of which has been sold at higher prices; and No. 1 and Short Lambs are sought for at full prices. For the last two or three weeks, dealers and manufacturers have directed their attention to the country in purchasing the new clip, which we learn will be in good condition, but a light yield. It is the general impression that two-thirds of the new clip is bought. The prices advanced from the first purchases from 4c.@6c. ⅌ lb. The Wool cannot, therefore, be brought to market to be sold at less than present prices, leaving a small profit. The new clip is gradually coming in, and some sales have been made fully up to quotations. We expect to see a good stock here by the 1st of August. The present indications of the production of Wool in this country show no increase, but rather the reverse. There is no abundance of native Wool, though we see all around that woolen manufactories, instead of multiplying with the progress of the country, have for the last five years decreased. Very few factories have sprung up, but many large concerns have succeeded, and others have been destroyed by conflagrations without being rebuilt. The recent improvement in the prices of Wool is principally based upon the easy money market, and not so much upon the somewhat better demand for goods which we are pleased to notice. We cannot, therefore, be too cautious in such a state of affairs, as long as provisions rule high and manufactures from abroad are governing our markets. Foreign Wool, (mostly low qualities,) has been quite active, and prices advancing until the 10th inst., since when little has been done. Buyers keeping from market on finding the higher prices not warranted, and wishing to be informed about the new clip of low Wools in Europe and elsewhere. We learn from Breslau, at the late fair, that fine and very fine Silesian Wool had advanced from 12 to 15 ⅌ cent., but it was mostly owing to the extra condition of the Wool, and also to considerable foreign competition. The clip in Silesia is much less this season than it was the last. A portion of it sold as high as $1 ⅌ lb. As matters stand at present we should think that orders for fine and low quality Wools will be given for the English markets; they have commenced already and will become of some importance should prices continue high. From the English markets we have to report a good feeling both in fine and low quality Wools, with a slight advance, but manufactured goods did not participate in the improvement of the raw materials."

FREIGHTS—The business has been quite moderate, but rates have not varied. The engagements for Liverpool included 600 bales Cotton, at 3-16d.@7-32d. ⅌ lb., and 28,000 bushels Corn, at 4½d.@5½d., in bulk and bags, ⅌ bushel. The shipments for other ports were light, and rates were unaltered.

FOR SALE.

ASTORIA.—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated 1½ miles from the ferry, with splendid view of the river and bay. The house is nearly new, and contains eleven rooms, closets and cellar, marble mantels, inside shutters, blinds, &c. Also, stable, carriage and other out buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out, with a large variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; the whole premises in good order. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 94 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—With the furniture, carriage, &c.; and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No 18 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM IN NEW-JERSEY, OR MERCHANDISE.—A first class house, containing 17 rooms, with gas, range, &c., in a good neighborhood, and pleasantly situated on the corner of Woodhull and Hicks-sts., South Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. A. LYDECKER, No. 190 Columbia-st., corner of Union, South Brooklyn.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.—Situated on the Sorain River Road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad Depot, at Hastings, containing 23½ acres, on which is a mill, right of stream, from 3 to 16 acres of fine young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 6 to 8 acres heavy timber, the rest in grass. Will be sold low, on application to THEODORE HALLABY, at the Bank, corner of 8th-av. and Waverley-place.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE.—One of the finest houses in Yonkers, with two acres of ground, carriage house, &c. Also, three smaller houses; also, a very beautiful cottage for sale, or would exchange for a house in New-York. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No. 8 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—Very low to close an estate—an excellent farm in a good and pleasant neighborhood, if sold within a few days, the purchaser will get 10 or 12 acres of wheat and rye, and about 10 acres of heavy Timothy grass, &c. &c. Possession given immediately. Land 100 acres—12 wood. House and out-buildings large and good, as well as the fences; three orchards and all kinds of fruit—good garden. This farm is well located for market gardening, and well suitable. It is about 21 miles from New-York; one hour's ride by railroad. A most desirable residence for a gentleman doing business in this City, as cars run early and late. A large part of the purchase money can remain at 6 per cent. for years. Apply to JOS. W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st. New-York.

SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES FOR SALE.—On the west side of the Hudson, below the Highlands. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF NEWTOWN (MYERS' ADDITION) FOR SALE.—On easy terms of payment. Myers' Addition embraces the most beautiful portion of the village of Newtown; is convenient of access by Flushing Railroad and omnibus line, and is in all respects the most desirable property for profitable investment or suburban residence. Apply to C. H. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 165 Broadway, or to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, on the property.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—at Lots, $25 to $100 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 2½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy; or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND.—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 25 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 18 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. FOSTER LORD, No. 38 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick dwelling house, No. 207 Henry-st., Brooklyn, and furniture for sale at a moderate price. Rent, $450 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. T. CURTIS, No. 30 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three 3-story houses in 33d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., will be let very low to good tenants. Apply to C. & H. POILLON, No. 124 South-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—A large dwelling house, near the Hudson River Railroad, within one hour of the City, containing fourteen rooms, large garden, ready made. The owner and three others would like to take board. Apply at No. 38 West-st.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A small Cottage fully furnished to rent in a desirable situation, near the residence of the subscriber on Staten Island. Rent $400 per annum. Apply to E. BEMENT, No. 43 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The new, elegant and commodious brown stone front dwelling-house, No. 36 East 16th st., near Irving-place, supplied with all the modern improvements, and furnished throughout with rich furniture. The owner, the present occupant, leaves for Europe in the Autumn, and will give possession immediately after July 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12 M. For cards of admission apply to HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank building, or to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st. N. B.—Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A handsomely furnished house, with modern improvements; location unsurpassed for a healthy Summer residence, high ground, good water, pure air, and within 15 minutes' walk of Wall-st. Furniture nearly new, and in good order. Will be let for the Summer or per year. Possession immediately. Apply to L. W. CROSS, No. 13 Park-row.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A new furnished cottage, containing nine rooms, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, three miles below West Point. Apply to JOHN DENTON, on the premises, or by letter to LOUIS E. DEWITT, Box No. 247, Baltimore, Md.

SEVEN FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET on the Hudson. The whole of the main floor of a fine, large, new two-story brick house, comprising front and back parlor, three bed-rooms, dining and sitting rooms, beside the hall, piazza, &c.—Situated a pleasant distance east of the village of Fishkill Landing; 1½ hours from the City—price $200 for three months. Address E. BRETT, Fishkill Landing.

ROOMS TO LET.—To small American families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the new houses in West 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs.; rents from $9 50 to $13 50 per month. Apply on the premises, No. 149 West 19th-st., from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET.—No. 11 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. 213 Pearl-st., New-York.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO CARPET, CABINET OR UPHOLSTERERS, &c.—To let or lease the house No. 265 Bowery; is well adapted for the above business, the first and second stories having a glass front, which can be entirely opened for display. All the eastern carriages pass the premises, which makes the location desirable for country as well as City trade. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No 158 Thompson-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET.—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—No. 291 West 18th-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 128 Cliff-st.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	30
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	35
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	35
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	40
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	[illegible]
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	[illegible]
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	45
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	53
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 200
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 200
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	30 to 75
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	45 to 90
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	12 to 25
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 22
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers	[illegible]
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warney, and all celebrated makers	[illegible]

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

SUMMER RETREATS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has leased this well known Hotel, formerly occupied by W. W. [illegible]. Said Hotel, the finest situated house, the whole having a front on Church-st. of [illegible] directly opposite one of the most beautiful Parks in the world, with a balcony around the entire building.

The Hotel has had a thorough renovation, repaired, painted and furnished entire, with furniture of the most modern style, at an expense of $10,000, and can accommodate with convenience [illegible] guests.

Attached to the house are bowling alleys and billiard saloons for the accommodation of travelers, and good stabling; and contiguous thereto are beautiful drives and opportunities for amusements of every kind, such as fishing, hunting, sea bathing, &c., thus making the Tontine one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the vicinity of New-York.

Having secured the services of the well-known proprietor of the Steamboat Hotel, Mr. [illegible], he flatters himself that the public will class his Hotel among the first in the New-England States.

H. LEE SCRANTON, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in assuring his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing in small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catherine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days. SAM F. JONES, Proprietor.

BERKSHIRE HOUSE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—M. P. LORD having leased for a term of years this well known and popular Hotel, informs the public that it will be reopened for the reception of company on the 1st of July next. The house is, in all respects admirably calculated to afford a comfortable Summer residence for families or single boarders. The rooms are spacious and commodious and all supplied with entire new furniture, and the grounds connected with the premises ample and well shaded. The unsurpassed beauty and salubrity of the village, and its immediate vicinity, combined with its facilities of communication with the principal northern cities, render it a most desirable place for Summer resort. While soliciting a share of the public patronage, I beg leave to proffer the assurance that no effort shall be wanting on my part to promote the comfort and pleasure of my guests.

GREAT BARRINGTON, June 25, 1855. M. P. LORD.

BOARDING AND SEA BATHING ON STATEN ISLAND.—The house is very pleasantly located, near the sea, commodious and well shaded; the grounds are extensive; fine sea and land views, combining all the requisites for a pleasant Summer residence. A drive from Vanderbilt's landing, and one mile off the plank road; stage six times a day. Inquire of J. L. LAWRENCE, at JOSEPH MUIR'S, No. 9 John-st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

THE STEPHENSON HOUSE.—THE BATHS OF ST. CATHARINES AT CANADA WEST.—This spacious and perfectly appointed hotel was opened June 18. It is 12 miles west of Niagara Falls, by the Great Western Railroad. St. Catharines is a cool, healthy and delightful Summer retreat, and the baths of the mineral spring are the most efficacious in curing chronic diseases, of any on the Continent. Address E. W. STEPHENSON.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad, trains leaving Utica on the arrival of the steamboat, express trains of the Hudson River evening train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

RIVER SIDE MANSION AT RED BANK, NEW-JERSEY.—Pleasantly situated on the banks of the Navisink River. Families and visitors accommodated with rooms and board at short notice. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat and stages. A. HANKINSON, Proprietor.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO FORTES. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co's Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown's, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only place where may be had the HORACE WATERS' modern improved Pianos, with over strings and iron frame action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agent for H. D & H. W. Smith's Melodeons, tuned to equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

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LOST OR STOLEN.—A letter directed to the undersigned, dated in Paris June 8, and forwarded by steamer Ariel from Havre, containing:

Draft at 30 days' sight, on Baldwin Bros., San Francisco, for $400.

Draft at 5 days' sight, on Cambridge Livingston, N. Y., for £40 sterling.

Also, five coupons, each $35, due 15th June, of the N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Nos. 279 to 283.

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Ten coupons Commonwealth of Virginia, each $30, due 1st July, Nos. [illegible].

Payment of the above having been stopped, information leading to the recovery will be received by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 43 [illegible].

$20 REWARD.—Lost in the Broadway and [illegible] stage early this (Monday) morning, a SMALL BUNDLE, containing letters of introduction, [illegible] and other papers with letters of credit, all of which are [illegible] use to any one but the owner, payment of the [illegible] credit having been stopped. The above reward will be paid if it is returned on or before Friday the [illegible], and a liberal one after that date to TAYLOR & RITCHIE, corner of Front and Pine sts., or through the Post-Office.

$5 REWARD.—Will be paid for the recovery of a light colored Summer CLOTH COAT, dropped from a wagon on Saturday, June 30, somewhere between the corner of Broadway and 4th-st. and 6th av., thence to the Canal. The finder will receive the above reward, and confer a favor upon the owner, by sending the above coat to [illegible] Broadway, up stairs.

LOST.—On Friday afternoon last, in passing from Courtlandt-court through Wall and Nassau-sts. [illegible] lane, and thence to Broadway, two BANK BILLS, one of $100 and one of $50. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving them at the office, No. 9 [illegible].

$50 REWARD.—Supposed to have been stolen by two boys, one apparently about fourteen, the other ten or twelve years old, a GOLD HUNTING DUPLEX WATCH, enameled dial, three quarter plate [illegible] No. [illegible] T. F. Cooper, London, maker. The above reward will be paid for its return uninjured, to No. 22 [illegible].

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COAL.—[illegible] tons afloat from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Collieries, suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stoves; screened free of impurities and no clinkers. Also, Peach, Orchard, red-ash coal for grates delivered at lowest rates received from [illegible], corresponding reductions [illegible]. Yard and Office, Nos. 117 and 119 [illegible].

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1855.

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The Great Topic.

Now the thermometer is above ninety, and people talk of nothing but the heat, while they do nothing with energy but to use the fan; and the great Philosopher of Brooklyn Heights—E. MERIAM—frightens the public every morning with his bulletins of the heated term. Now everybody rushes out of the City who can afford to get away, and those who can't, say they are going next week, and ladies darken their front windows to make believe they are not at home. Now gentlemen who wear wigs are to be pitied, and people who expect editors to be brilliant while they are melting away are most preposterous in their expectations. Now ice is a pleasant thing to think upon, and one feels like volunteering to go in search of Dr. KANE, and an Esquimaux is an enviable person. Now lying on the grass, under the shade of willow trees by the side of bubbling brooks, or plashing in the waves at Newport or Long Branch, is much more agreeable than shinning in Wall-street, or standing behind a counter in Broadway. Now brokers wear white coats and trousers, and crowd into DELAPROIX's to drink hock and soda and consult the thermometer. Now the wheat fields are turning the color of gold, and corn is growing "like sixty," and farmers are happy under the promise of tremendous crops and good prices. Now the streets are in much better condition than they were last year at this time, and the City is healthy, notwithstanding the heat. Now sun-strokes are common, and unfortunate foreigners who drink incautiously suffer in consequence, and an ounce of caution is better than a pound of cure. New fruit is abundant, and ice plenty, and money "easy," and provisions coming down, and raspberries coming in, and country hotels are crowded, and City boarding-houses deserted, and jobbers are doing nothing, and auctioneers are having their holiday, and artists are off to the mountains sketching, and schools are breaking up, and everybody thinks more of drinking than eating. Now the opera season is at an end, and Castle Garden is given up to immigrants, and Italian prima donnas and prima tenors are off among the breezy hills, and the choruses are sweltering in back streets, and actors are starring in Canada, and young ladies are creating sensations at Saratoga. Now boys are preparing for the Fourth, and uncles and fathers carry home alarming bundles of fireworks, and sky-rockets, like young orators, are impatiently waiting for an opportunity to explode and dazzle. Now the railroads are making their harvest, and steamboats go crowded, and excursions are in vogue, and musicians are much sought after. Now people have an affection for their country cousins, and fastidious ladies are willing to put up with anything for the sake of country air, and happy is he or she whose parents live in a farm house near a steamboat landing or a railroad station. Now fashionable churches are deserted, and popular preachers follow the example of their parishioners and talk about recuperating. Now people prefer agreeable reading, and choose their literature as they do their clothing because it is light. Now the thought of work is oppressive, and dancing is not to be alluded to, and one wonders how our ancestors could have had the courage to be independent in such weather. Now is the last day of liquor, and claret punch must no more be thought of, nor champagne *frappé* be ordered for dinner, nor milk punch be dreamed of, nor sherry cobblers imbibed through oaten straws; now sherbet and orgeat and *eau sucre* must take the place of more stimulating drinks, and we must all make up our minds to obey the laws, and be good citizens; for now, has come the time that will try men's tempers, and call upon the temperate and friends of good order to show their hands and prove themselves well wishers of society. Now let us be grateful that we have an abundance of pure water, and that it can be cooled with ice much cheaper than it can be tempered with cognac or any other kind of ardent spirit. Now we have not exhausted our subject, but we will stop lest we exhaust our readers.

Liquor in Brooklyn.

Mayor HALL has issued a proclamation to the Police Department, directing them to enforce the Prohibitory Liquor law on and after the 4th inst. We give it in full in another column. It is not probable that any arrests will be made on the Fourth, but evidence may be obtained against parties who sell on that day. The Mayor, we understand, anticipates no serious difficulty in enforcing the law.

Lost Letters.

Additional instances of Post-Office dishonesty figure in, or rather disfigure, grace or rather disgrace, the morning press. One DUNNINGTON is charged at Chicago with helping himself to the key-note of ten or fifteen thousand dollars; his brother to an amount very slightly less. A diary of such occurrences might be kept, and no day lack its entry. It is the peculator one day—the paper-mill the next; and what escapes the fingers of the thief, and some trifling chances of reaching its right owner, comes to us, in all the glory of cream-laid and hot-pressed, from the stationer's. Letter-writing has fallen upon evil days. When called upon for reformation, the Post-Office Department skulks behind a delusive registry system, which simply stamps the letter with an external advertisement of its value, and leaves it to the honesty—Heaven save the mark!—of clerks and carriers. The security acquired by the public is all embraced in the fact that these letters, bearing like a *nouveau riche* the evidence of their wealth on their outsides, do not go into the low-lived society of common clerks, where each is a spy on his fellow, but is admitted to the private parlor of a "confidential" personage, who discusses them at leisure and pleasure. The security, indeed, is the consummation of insecurity.

The mischief lies chiefly, we think, in a fallacy which affects the whole administrative system—namely, that Government can do no wrong, nor be held accountable at law or in equity for acts of apparent negligence, and of positive breach of trust. It cannot be made defendant in an action. Through its officers it may commit acts of the grossest wrong and rapine; may sacrifice private interest and property; and, by omissions of duty, by fraud, by violence, may be the source of vast loss and suffering to thousands, but there is no power competent to compel redress. If any be obtained, it must be obtained after a tedious and ruinously costly prosecution of the matter before the new Court of Claims, which has no definite authority beyond that of referring the claim, if substantiated, to Congress, who retain the option of allowing or declining it, according to the form and pressure of lobby influence. Such redress, at its best estate, is rather a tribute to grace and favor than to justice. In Post-Office affairs is the evil most strikingly displayed. Government, in its supreme willfulness, assumes a monopoly of letter-transportation. All other carriers, or bailees, to use the legal term, are held strictly answerable for losses or miscarriages occurring in the voluntary performance of their trust; but while the Government insists, under stringent penalties, upon taking our letter, it insists equally upon taking no care of it in its carriage, and upon being irresponsible for it in case of loss or detention. It requires no especial nicety of perception to detect the wrong herein. One cure, therefore, for Postal infidelity consists in making Government answerable in all cases; in other words, in making the Postmaster's receipt for a valuable letter, the contents of which he has ascertained by actual inspection, a good basis of action against the Department; and a short formulary of proceeding should be contrived to render such suits as speedy as possible. By this means the registry law might cease to be the imposture it is.

For smaller amounts—sums of or under ten dollars—the British machinery of Post-Office orders should have been adopted long ago. There has been no sound objection urged to it, unless it be that the draft is constantly liable to be drawn upon an office too poor to meet the call; an inconvenience to avoid the results of which any business man might suggest a half dozen expedients. We may for instance want to transmit ten dollars to some village post-office, of insignificant income, the master of which has just been stripped of his money by a comprehensive draft from Washington; and has besides several money-orders in addition to ours to meet. What is to prevent him from paying my correspondent with a draft on the New-York office, so numbered as to correspond with the draft transmitted thence; a duplicate of the draft being forwarded hither directly by way of verifying the transaction, and a triplicate retained, in order to balance the village Postal account! Such order must obtain cash anywhere, where bank bills pass current; and would in most instances command a premium. In this way money might traverse the country in safety, and relieve us of that ill-boding sense attending the dispatch of money letters by mail—a feeling like that left over from the purchase of an expensive lottery-ticket, or the investment of a residuary hundred dollars in mining shares. It may likewise be considered whether, dispensing with any registry, the same law which enables the traveler to prove the contents of a lost trunk, should not apply to valuable correspondence; and also whether damages ought not to be had for letters, though not containing money, which convey or solicit important information, the miscarriage of which occasions a loss reducible to a pecuniary equivalent.

These, or better suggestions if there are such, should certainly engage the attention of Congress early in the next session. The public begins to regard the Post-office suspiciously as a school for scoundrels, a nursery for pick-pockets and mail-robbers. Really faithful and honest employés are involved in the odium created by unascertained peculators. Detectives glare at them disagreeably wherever they go; men button up their pockets guardedly at their approach; and, recollecting the last lost letter, invoke the vengeance of Nemesis upon their—possibly—guiltless heads. It is due alike to the public, and its true servants, to remove all opportunities for suspicion; and if the reform prove costly, these will be the no-longer-needed salaries of thief-catching mail-agents, together with funds saved from the investigation and prosecution of frauds, to draw upon in liquidation. The subject is commended to Congress, and all others in authority.

The Difference in the Wars of Civilized and Uncivilized Nations.

While the attention of the world is fixed upon Sebastopol and the 25,000 cannon-balls daily showered on that devoted city, there are other features in the war, which, from the important character they must assume hereafter, deserve a passing notice. It is a truth frequently demonstrated, that civilized nations, even in their wars, advance the cause of civilization wherever they plant their standards. In the pending European struggle we have marked the great difference between Russia and the Western Powers. Russia recently invaded and for a time occupied the Danubian Principalities, in the assumed character of their "Religious Protector." When she relinquished her possession the whole country was left desolated, fields and vineyards were laid waste, towns were destroyed, warehouses were burnt and bridges were cut away behind her retreating armies. On the other hand, when the English and French shall have left the Crimea, there will yet remain, monumental of their visit, towns reconstructed, streets paved and dwelling-houses built, a railroad in an enemy's land and an electric telegraph through the midst of the Black Sea. These facts alone are sufficient distinction between the civilization of Eastern and Western Europe.

Russia, though of such colossal magnitude and strength, is at best but a Barbaric Power. Her aim and her policy are now, and have ever been, to increase her might and multiply her resources by conquest rather than by the arts or the newly-discovered sciences of our enlightened age. It is true that, to further her own ends, she has sometimes pursued the means that the civilization of other nations has placed within her reach; but even these, without an exception, are works projected and carried out in time of peace, to be used in time of war. Thus she has railroads which do not connect cities and counties, but military stations, fortresses, and arsenals. The railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow merely divides—it does not connect one portion of the country with the other. It does not run through cities, towns, or villages; it is not arranged for the transport of passengers or goods, nor is it intended to increase trade or promote its activity. Thus the iron rusts in time of peace, because it is only made to serve in time of war. Again, we know that the tempests which sweep over the Black Sea render its coasts almost useless for the purposes of trade. Instead of attempting to diminish this natural barrier to commerce and navigation, Russia has thrown additional obstacles in the way,—and, characteristically enough, she does so by civilized means. Under the name of quarantine, she has rendered navigation difficult—almost impossible—and, while pretending to promote the healthfulness of the districts on the Black Sea coast, she has, in fact, perpetuated sickness and rendered the people incapable of resisting her plans. When the dominion of Russia in the Black Sea shall have ceased, its shores will blossom; and, amid the blessings of peace, *they* will reap advantages from the present struggle. The telegraph, now laid for the purposes of war, will become the thread from which the further advances of civilization shall be spun, and the Crimea may yet be restored to the high position she occupied in days of old. The Philanthropist must look to the future; and, though he may see no moral principle in the political aspect of the war, he will, nevertheless, hope that the seeds of civilization, sown by invading armies amidst carnage, disease and death, will eventually spring up and bear an abundance of fruit.

Jewing the Jews.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who is notorious for great promises and abundant non-performances, has been exhibiting himself, as usual, "with ground and lofty tumbling"—*out* of a pledge which he publicly made some eight years ago. He has backed out of the nominal advocacy of the removal of the legal obstructions to Jews sitting in Parliament, without first taking an oath "upon the true faith of a Christian." He has written a letter, published in the English papers, in which he says that, as he believes the House of Lords continue hostile to the removal of Jewish disabilities,

> "The Government in these circumstances would be only throwing away time in attempting to carry a measure which one House of Parliament is sure to reject. Many liberal members of Parliament, while they would support a motion to relieve the Jews from their disabilities, would consider as inopportune a question which would not advance the object to be attained. I must, therefore, consider that it would be inexpedient to stir the question of Jewish emancipation in the present session of Parliament. That claims so just can be permanently rejected, I will not believe. But the friends of intolerance naturally cling to this last vestige of religious persecution, and exult in the facility with which the exclusion of a body not formidable in numbers can be maintained."

The history of Lord JOHN's connection with this Jewish disabilities question may be briefly related. At the general election in 1847 there was every prospect that Lord JOHN, who was then Prime Minister, would *not* be reëlected by the City of London, and such rejection would materially have damaged him. The Baron LIONEL NATHAN DE ROTHSCHILD, a Jew, was ambitious of entering Parliament. Any constituency could choose him, but he would become liable to heavy pecuniary penalties if he sat in the House of Commons without taking an oath as a Christian. Lord JOHN's friends and those of ROTHSCHILD, agreed that the two should run on the same ticket. Lord JOHN had no money to spend, but possessed great influence as Prime Minister. ROTHSCHILD had considerable power over the bulk of the city voters, and was willing to spend largely in bribery;—in point of fact, he did so expend as much as thirty thousand pounds. The *quid pro quo* from Lord JOHN was that he would use his power, as head of the Government, to obtain the admission of Jews into Parliament. The election terminated in the return of RUSSELL and ROTHSCHILD.

The Jews naturally expected that Lord JOHN would fulfill his promise. Like the juggling fiends spoken of by *Macbeth*, who potter with us in a double sense, that keep the word of promise to our ear, and break it to our hope, Lord JOHN jockeyed the Jews. It was competent, of course, for the House of Commons to declare, for and by itself, what pledge should be taken by those persons elected to seats therein. In 1833, the House had actually done this in the case of Mr. PEASE, a Quaker, and had passed a resolution permitting Quakers to sit on their affirmation, instead of on their oath. The Russell Administration had a majority in the Commons, but less power in the Lords. To attempt to admit the Jews into Parliament, by a special statute, was hopeless—for the Lords would certainly not consent to such an enactment. A simple resolution of the Commons, on the other hand, would admit the proscribed race, at once and without difficulty. *This* was precisely what Lord JOHN did not propose. Session after session, he carried a bill for the removal of the Jewish Disabilities through the Commons—to be invariably swamped in the Lords. At last, as if tired of such a legislative farce, he throws the question wholly aside. Well might the Jews believe that, from first to last, he was not serious in his attempt to admit them into the Legislature. It is believed that, in the course of the present year, his Lordship will be created a Peer of the Realm, which, taking him out of the Commons, will render him independent of his present London constituents. So, he throws them overboard.

He was pledged also, strongly as public man could be, to reform his own Reform bill of 1832, and to establish a system of education throughout England. As he has latterly kept silent on these important subjects, it is to be presumed that he intends to break his word respecting these also. In sooth, like Brutus, "an honorable man."

Robert Schuyler's Letter.

It is a rather remarkable circumstance that just about a *year* from the day on which the great frauds of ROBERT SCHUYLER were first announced to the public, a letter makes its appearance from that gentleman, in explanation of some of the fraudulent transactions—less important than the great fraud of over-issue—with which he has been charged. It is the first intimation that we have had of this man's existence since he first disappeared, and as the letter bears no indication of his present place of abode, we know nothing more of him than that he is still living, though, as he says, and as we might expect, greatly weakened in body and disturbed in mind. Probably no single defalcation in the mercantile world ever caused such disastrous effects as the frauds committed by ROBERT SCHUYLER, and our community is now but just recovering from the disastrous influences of his criminal conduct. His example has been both an example and a terror to the commercial world; it has taught capitalists to place no more confidence in the honor of their agents than the exigencies of business absolutely require, and by leading to the invention of new checks on the integrity of the officers of chartered companies and a closer scrutiny into their manner of keeping their accounts, this great fraud may be the means of preventing many smaller ones. The past year has been one of disaster to Wall-street, and it must greatly heighten the remorse of this wretched man to know that he has been the direct means of bringing ruin upon thousands whom he had never personally known, as well as upon his personal friends who had trusted in his honor.

The letter of Mr. SCHUYLER, which does not appear to be of any importance, was published by the *Tribune* yesterday, and, as that paper states, was received from the absconding financier by the last steamer from Liverpool.

Musical.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—A new English Opera entitled "A Queen of a Day," was produced here last evening by the Pyne & Harrison *troupe*. The music is by Mr. EDWARD FITZWILLIAM, a young English composer, who is, we believe, at the head of the Haymarket Theatre orchestra. A "Stabat Mater" by Mr. FITZWILLIAM, brought his name into notoriety some eight or ten years ago, but we are not aware that he has produced anything besides this Oratorio and the present Opera.

The libretto is by that experienced playwright, Mr. BUCKSTONE, and is evidently written on the fallacious principle that an opera libretto cannot be too bald. We see no other way of accounting for the tameness of the dialogue. BUCKSTONE possesses the faculty of making his characters talk amusingly, but certainly does not exercise that faculty in this play, or at least to any desirable extent. Nevertheless, as opera librettoes go, this one does not suffer by comparison with a dozen we might name.

The story is furnished by the history of England. Time, towards the end of the Protectorate of OLIVER CROMWELL. CHARLES the Second, while in exile, has formed an alliance with CATHARINE of Braganza. Imagining that circumstances favor his immediate action, CHARLES returns privately to England. CATHARINE, anxious for the safety of her betrothed, follows him and lands at Dover. Her position is one of great danger, and she is only able to secure personal safety through the ingenuity of a courtier. This gentleman substitutes a little milliner—who bears a striking resemblance to the Queen—for the royal personage. By thus centering all the action of the moment round the fictitious Queen, the real Queen is enabled to escape in safety to Scotland. In this way *Lucy Lovelace*, the milliner, becomes "Queen of a Day." There is, of course, an under-plot relating to the private affections of *Lucy*—who has a beau in a young sailor—but it is unimportant. Mr. FITZWILLIAM has followed the model of the old English opera writers, and in this respect differs from modern composers, who, without a single exception, imitate the Italian school. There are no recitatives, and no difficult *ensembles*. The opera opens with a Glee, is followed by a Song, then a Cavatina, then a Ballad, and so on. In the composition of these *morceaux*, Mr. FITZWILLIAM displays some talent and invention, but is, at times, deficient in taste. For instance, in *Lucy's* Cavatina, "Returning from a Foreign Shore," which should be a simple strain of homely feeling, we have a string of unmeaning and common-place variations tagged to the end. A better effort in every respect is CIBBLY's song, "Amid the Sunshine of the Groves," although but poorly given by Miss PYNE. An ingenious duet for female voices called "An April Day," was encored; also, another duet for tenor and soprano, called "Follow your Fancy." The finale to the first act is written in simple counterpoint, and would doubtless be effective if well sung. Last night it was given execrably. In the second act there is an excellently conceived song and chorus: "The Valiant Trooper free from Care." It is not carried out so thoroughly as it might be, but it is in its way quite clever. The musical merits of the second act are not equal to the first. But there is sufficient in both to give promise of something better hereafter from the pen of the same composer. As a short opera, the "Queen of a Day" is agreeable and clever.

The instrumentation is thin and commonplace throughout. An eternal *pizzicato* is the twanging accompaniment to everything. The vocalists acquitted themselves creditably, particularly Miss LOUISA PYNE, and the opera was successful. It has been placed on the stage neatly, and is worth seeing in every respect.

MAX MARETZEK is plowing his farm on Staten Island, and has recently hitched Pegasus to his team. He is writing a book called *Music in America; a History of the Last Seven Years*. The "gentleman who manages the Press" at the Academy of Music had better look to his laurels.

ON DIT.—That ULLMANN is to be the future lessee of the Academy of Music, materially aided by the stockholders, the Committee or Mr. PHALEN.

A Dramatic Company is performing at St. Paul's, Minnesota. The appointments of the Theatre (says the *Daily Pioneer*,) are very good.

Miss AGNES ROBERTSON is filling an engagement at the Walnut-street Theatre.

Miss EDITH HERAUD will shortly appear at the Haymarket, in a new play in five acts.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Forfeiture of the Brig Porpoise, for being concerned in the Slave Trade.

BOSTON, Monday, July 2.

Judge CURTIS, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day rendered a decision in the case of the brig *Porpoise*, seized for being engaged in the Slave trade. It was held that a vessel which has acted as a tender upon slavers, and has carried merchandise which was used for the purchase of slaves and had otherwise aided in the slave transportation, although she had not actually carried a single slave, was guilty of being engaged in the slave trade within the meaning of the statute. The brig was consequently declared forfeited.

The New Line of American Steamers between Boston and Liverpool.

BOSTON, Monday, July 2.

DONALD MCKAY's model of the new steamship *Cradle of Liberty*, intended for the new line between this city and Liverpool, has been placed in the Exchange News Room for exhibition. The steamer is to be three hundred and twenty feet long, forty feet broad, and thirty-one deep.

A meeting of the merchants and all others interested in the new line will be held at the Exchange in a few days.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, July 2.

The weather here continues oppressively hot. The thermometer at noon to-day stood at 92° in the shade. Five fatal cases of sunstroke in the city have been reported since Saturday noon.

Steamboat Explosion.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Monday, July 2.

The steamer *Lexington*, running between Louisville and St. Louis, was blown to atoms near Stephensport, Ky., on the up trip. The packet *Baltimore* has just arrived from the scene of the disaster with 20 officers and passengers of the *Lexington*, including the Captain, THROOP, and the first clerk, Mr. DAVIDSON, both wounded. The captain thinks that there were not more than 35 wounded out of 100 who were on board. The ladies were all saved unharmed. The accident occurred at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. Boat and cargo a total loss.

The Judicial Election in New-Orleans—The Cholera, &c.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 2.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday last are received. Only about half the vote of that city was polled at the late election for Judges, and although the result has been claimed as an Anti-Know-Nothing victory, most of the papers say that politics had nothing to do with it.

The deaths in New-Orleans during the preceding week amounted to 101, of which 48 were from cholera.

The weather here has somewhat moderated. The thermometer was not over 87° to-day.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 2.

The new Commissioner of Public Buildings made *four* removals among inferior officers in his department to-day, appointing new men to the offices vacated.

Railroad Extension.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 2.

The first nineteen miles of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, from Philadelphia to Gwynne, were opened to-day.

Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Monday, July 2.

The river now stands at six feet, and is still falling.

Non-Arrival of the Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 2.

We have received no mail south of Wilmington, N. C., this morning.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, July 2.

Money abundant. Stocks dull. Reading, 46¼; Morris Canal, 15; Long Island 17¼; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45 5-16; Pennsylvania State Fives, 87, ex. dividend.

Forgery on the Comptroller's Office.

Yesterday morning a forgery was perpetrated upon the Auditor of the Comptroller's Office, by which $500 was obtained from the bank containing the funds of our City treasury. It seems that during the rush of City officials to get their salaries, a man made his way through the crowd in a very gentlemanly manner, and presented to Mr. TIMPSON an order purporting to be drawn by ALFRED CARSON, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, requesting the Auditor to forward by the bearer his warrant for the quarter's salary ending June 30. The said warrant was for $500, and being duly attested by the proper authorities, and the signature of Mr. CARSON being so skillfully executed by the forger, it was handed to him without the least suspicion that anything was wrong. The check was drawn to the order of Mr. CARSON, payable at the Mechanics' Bank in Wall-street, and the chap lost no time in forging the endorsement of "ALFRED CARSON" with such skill as to offer it at the Banking Institution without any fear of detection. The paying teller passed the warrant and planked down the cash, which the rogue stuffed in his pocket and made off. As yet no trace of the forger has been made, and nobody appears to know who he is. Who loses the $500? the City or the Bank?—certainly not the Chief.

Effects of the Heat.

A cool breeze yesterday helped in some measure to moderate the excessive heat of the day. A few cases of *coup de soleil* are recorded.

CORNELIUS HEARN, of No. 283 Elizabeth-street, was found prostrated by the heat on Sunday evening. He died soon after. His death was hastened by drinking.

JOHN SCHROEDER, a German, 40 years of age, was prostrated by the heat in Broadway on Sunday. Deceased died in a few minutes after the unfortunate occurrence.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS.
FEVER AND AGUE.—Mr. R. L. CHARLES, Hermitage, Wyoming Co., N. Y., says: "Dec. 1, 1854.—Your Pills are all you say, in your advertisement in the Tribune."
Mr. THOS. B. GASSAWAY, Annapolis, Md., says: "The box of Pills I got before, I used with great success."
R. T. BEDELL, Esq., Albany, N. Y., says: "Jan. 8, 1855.—Your medicine has given ample satisfaction in cases where it has been used, to my knowledge."
WM. BURT, Esq., New-Brunswick, N. J., says: "Having contracted the Chagres Fever while at the Isthmus last Winter, after my return an attack of chills and fever was sure to follow the least exertion or exposure; but your Pills have prevented those attacks and restored my health. In short, with your Pills, I would be willing, if necessary, again to encounter the miasma of the Isthmus; while without them nothing would tempt me."
DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depôt, No. 282 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

COOLING AS THE REFRESHING SHOWER, REFRESHING as the gentle dew, and grateful as the evening breeze in Midsummer, are RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERSHIRTS. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy the best Undergarment ever devised for Summer wear.
JAMES E. RAY, No. 102 Bowery, near Grand-st.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 5,—treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

GENIN'S SUMMER HATS.—FIRST ON THE list, light, superb, original and eminently becoming, stands the GENIN Dress Hat of the season—a magnificent drab beaver of exquisite proportions; faultless in style, perfect in all its details, and as a specimen of workmanship and finish, worthy of a place in any exposition of the useful and ornamental arts at home or abroad. Especial attention is directed to this fabric, because it presents an anomaly in the branch of manufactures to which it belongs, viz.: a combination of two materials, both beautiful in their separate conditions, but which thus gracefully united, form the beau ideal of a classic and aristocratic dress Hat. The
SOFT HAT DEPARTMENT
embraces not only the ordinary styles of the day, but upwards of twenty new ones, designed and manufactured for the present season, and comprising such a variety of shapes, shades, quality, sizes and prices, that no head or taste can possibly be unsuited. Business men, sporting men, travelers, fashionable men, and in short, all men, will find in the immense assortment just the articles they desire. The
STRAW HAT DEPARTMENT
is replete with fabrics from all parts of the world. Here will be found hats from Panama, Leghorn, India, China, England, France, &c., as well as an extensive assortment of home manufactured articles. The
CHILDREN'S FANCY HAT DEPARTMENT
has just been replenished with a full Summer Stock, imported and home-manufactured, and parents are invited to examine the new styles of the season, which are more graceful and becoming to juvenile faces than any that have preceded them. The
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' CAP DEPARTMENT
is furnished with every variety of traveling, sporting and fancy caps, boys' dress and school caps, &c.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, &c., OF A HIGH CAST.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 3, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., an extensive variety of superb brandies, wines, &c., including some which are 32 years old, having been imported expressly for the Irving House, and used upon the tables of that celebrated hotel daily; also, many others which are in bond and will be sold without reserve. A portion of them are the balance of the stock of one of our first importing houses, and to be sold in consequence of the party's declining business. This sale offers unusual inducements, and we recommend all parties that are desirous of purchasing, fine liquors to attend the sale, as it is positively the last sale of the season, previous to the enactment of the Prohibitory Liquor law. Every article is warranted as represented. For full particulars, we refer to the advertisement of Mr. NICOLAY in another column.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A FACT known to thousands, that one of the great clothing houses in New-York is making extensive sales of Summer coats and vests, made in a style of perfect excellence never approached before. These coats and vests are made through out, except button holes, by SINGER's Sewing Machines. It is not strange that the firm referred to should have a rush of business and obtain better prices than any of their competitors. They have taken the right means by employing exclusively SINGER's Machines. These Machines have just been greatly improved, so as to run without noise and with very little exertion of the operator. All other machines are liable to suits for infringements of valid patents. SINGER's only can be bought with safety.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FOR SUMMER.—Cut beyond, for durability and style unsurpassed, at the extensive Clothing Emporium of ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway. Their liberal manner of business transactions with their customers, has gained for them a reputation honorable, and a notoriety for conducting PERMANENTLY THE ONE PRICE system, and exchanging goods or refunding the money for those purchased, when the purchaser buys what does not please him. Their stock of Furnishing Goods and Clothing is now complete, and they would respectfully invite citizens and strangers to call in and examine the same, which will be shown to them cheerfully. No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., N. Y.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851 and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the last, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO.
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.—WE WILL offer on Monday, July 2, our immense stock of rich Summer Dress Goods which we have bought within a few days for less than one-half their usual price. Fine Lawns at 6d.; French Muslins, 1s.; Rich Bareges at 1s. to 4s.; Rich Barege Robes, Grenadines, Tissues, Silks, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., equally cheap.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

GREAT ATTRACTION IN SUMMER HATS.—RAFFERTY & LEASK will offer for a few days a large and superior assortment of Summer Hats of all kinds and styles, at extremely low prices, which will enable every gentleman to have a new Hat in which he can celebrate the glorious Fourth. Now is the time to call at No. 57 Chatham, and corner of Chatham and Pearl sts.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æolian. Jacob Chickering's, Hallett & Cumston's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, all of which have the iron frame and will stand any climate. They are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 20 years experience, as natural as life. BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—So well known as an invigorator and beautifier of the hair. Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS—MOURNING GOODS.—IN ADDITION to our heavy stock, we will offer on Monday, July 2, Black Bareges at 1s. per yard; Printed Lawns at 6d.; Fine French Ginghams, 1s.; French Prints, yard wide, 1s.; and all other goods at very reduced prices.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

AS CLEOPATRA OF EGYPT AND HELEN OF Greece transcended in beauty all the women of their day, so KNOX'S hats excel in elegance, beauty and variety all the productions of his rivals. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and at No. 533 Broadway.

NOT PRINTED!—ROYAL ENGLISH VELVET Carpets 11s and 12s per yard. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 8s. 9s and 10s per yard. English Ingrains 6s., 5s. and 6s. HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery, Sign Great American Eagle.

ZEPHYR AND GAUZE MERINO UNDER SHIRTS and Drawers, exactly the articles for gentlemen to wear this oppressive hot weather. Also, a large assortment of Cravats, Ties, Gloves, &c., at AGATE'S celebrated Cottage Shirt Emporium, No. 290 Broadway.

WHAT CHARITY IS TO THE OTHER VIRTUES, KNOX'S hats are to those of other makers. Gentlemen who wear the best of everything must per force buy their hats of KNOX. Summer hats of all kinds cheap at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

THE DIAMOND IS THE MOST BRILLIANT OF gems, and KNOX'S are the most tasteful of all the hats now manufactured. Gentlemen should buy their Summer hats of him, at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDrobe in time. Summer has come at last. You can, if you call soon, have a splendid choice from our large stock of Clothing for the season at our usually low prices.
DEVLIN & JESSUP, 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau-st.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—EXECUTOR'S SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—A rare lot of calf and patent leather Boots and different styles of patent leather Shoes will be sold much below cost until the 5th of July only, at No. 19 Nassau-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and Patent Powder-Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

CHECK MARSEILLES SUITS, $2 50; ZEPHYR Cassimere Suits, $10; July Suits, $2; Grass Linen Coats, $1 50; beautiful Thin Vests, $1; Alpaca Coats, $2, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

M. VANDERHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try his. Store Nos. 28 and 30 Frankfort-st.

LAWNS! LAWNS!!—WE WILL OPEN THIS morning 3 cases of the French Lawns at 1s., worth 2s. 6d.; 1 case of elegant Grenadines at 6s., worth $1 25 per yard.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

LADIES WILL PLEASE MAKE A NOTE OF THE advertisement in this morning's paper headed "Closing Sales of Summer Dress Goods," and act accordingly.

LONG ISLAND.

THE RAYMOND-STREET MURDER.

Investigation Before Coroner Redding—Deposition of one of the Wounded.

The Coroner's jury to investigate the circumstances attending the death of CHARLES JOHNSON, killed in Raymond-street, near Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning last, assembled in the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The following are the jurors as empanneled:

1. Henry Van Dyke, 5. John Ransome,
2. Samuel Johnson, 6. Joseph Edwards,
3. John Britton, 7. Nicholas Ammerman,
4. Patrick Leonard, 8. William Gascoyne,
9. David H. Pithian.

The jury having viewed the body in the dead house at the City Hospital, the day previous, proceeded de novo to examine witnesses.

Justice HENRY P. CURTIS appeared as counsel for the parties under arrest on suspicion of being concerned in this murder, and asked permission to cross-examine the witnesses, and that the accused parties be present pending the investigation.

Coroner REDDING refused to grant this, and was sustained in his decision by District Attorney [illegible], who gave his opinion at the request of the Coroner.

The testimony taken, so far as it goes, confirms the statement which appeared in the TIMES yesterday morning.

Charles Livingston, sworn: Am a private watchman; between 10 and 11 o'clock, Saturday night last, I passed down Fulton-avenue and saw three men sitting on the curb stone in Raymond-street; passed again after 11 o'clock and they were still there; about 1 o'clock I heard some one say "where do you live?" "you had better go home;" soon heard the cry of "I am stabbed," "murder;" I ran towards the parties and struck my club several times; saw MCGORMAN or GORMAN in the act of stabbing some one; could not see who it was; as he turned I sprung at him; he jerked his head back and raised his hand, said "damn your soul, H. P., I'll hit you;" he backed me up on to the sidewalk and then he followed after me to Navy-street, I defending myself all the time with my club, which I split in striking him over the hands; struck again on the sidewalk but got no answer and went on down to Myrtle-avenue; saw an officer on corner of [illegible] and told him what had occurred; he rapped for assistance and started for the place where the stabbing was while I waited to direct the other officers where to go when they should come up; Officers SKIDMORE, GELSON and CASLER came up; we all then went in pursuit; a young man named CAMPBELL was standing in the street when I attempted to arrest MCGORMAN; the other two men were lying down when we got back, the same as I left them; saw only MCGORMAN use a knife; the man I saw him stab was thrown down by the blow; Officer VELSOR and myself left the scene of the murder, and went down towards Navy-street, and met Officers SKIDMORE and CASLER with MCGORMAN; I asked if they had got the knife; the prisoner said that it was in his pocket; we got a wagon then and went to the Hospital with the wounded parties.

To Justice HAND: The man's name was GORMAN at the station-house; I am sure it is the same man that I saw stab some one.

Mr. CURTIS renewed his motion that the prisoners be present, and that he have permission to cross-examine the witnesses. Denied.

A knife was identified by witness as the one taken from MCGORMAN. This is a clasp-knife, with two blades in one end and a corkscrew in the other. One blade is 3½ inches in length, with the point broken off, leaving the end over half an inch wide.

Joseph [illegible], sworn: Am a policeman of the Fourth District; I helped arrest MICHAEL MCGORMAN as he was going into Gold-street from Fulton-avenue, on suspicion of having stabbed a man; met persons who were after him who said in reply to a question as to whether they had seen any suspicious person pass, that a man had come there where he could find an officer, as two men had been stabbed in Raymond street; I told him he must go with me; he said, "go where?" I attempted to get the knife out of his pocket, when he struck at me; found the knife closed in his pocket; it was covered with fresh blood; on the way to the station house he attempted to get away, and threatened to kill us; said he had killed three men, and would like to kill a thousand Irishmen; he said that the officers could not blame him for attempting to get away; before I went after MCGORMAN, saw his two companions sitting on the sidewalk where the murder was committed.

Dr. William Henry Babcock, sworn: Resides at the City Hospital; examined the body of deceased, after death; Drs. ENOS and BOYD were present; found one punctured wound on the left side of thorax, between the seventh and eighth ribs—two wounds, superficial, on the left buttock—one wound on inner aspect of right arm, two or three inches below the lower border of axilla—one wound in abdominal wall, three inches below umbilicus in the left iliac region, about one inch wide at bottom, two inches long, in an upward direction; through this wound was protruding, when brought to the Hospital, a mass of intestines about the size of three fists; upon opening the thorax there was found in the left pleural cavity about four ounces of blood, and in the anterior inferior portion of the lower lobe of left lung a punctured wound; a portion of the small intestine was found reddened, and near the junction of the jejunum and ileum a wound dividing the gut transversely, and about eight inches from it another, transfixing the intestine and wounding it in two points; there was also a large quantity of blood in the abdominal cavity; the first wound was sewed up; the other organs were found healthy, and these wounds were sufficient to cause death.

Dr. Samuel Boyd, sworn: Was present at the examination of the body at the request of the Coroner, with Drs. BABCOCK and ENOS. The evidence were that deceased came to his death by being stabbed with a sharp instrument as described by preceding witness.

The investigation at this point was adjourned to this morning at 9½ o'clock.

The following deposition of ROBERT JOHNSON, (dangerously wounded,) was read to the Jury and embodied in the proceedings. This was taken at the Hospital on Sunday.

DEPOSITION.

BROOKLYN, July 1, 1855.

ROBERT JOHNSON being duly sworn before one of the Captains of Police of the city of Brooklyn, says: That on the morning of the 1st day of July, about 1 o'clock, himself, WILLIAM and CHARLES JOHNSON, and two other persons, whose names he does not know, were going to the Bedford House, on the corner of Fulton and Raymond streets; that they saw three men lying on the side of the curb stone; the two boys that was with us went to get them up to go home; they appeared to be very drunk; one of them got up and grabbed CHARLES, who immediately hollowed out that he was murdered; I went to see what was the matter of my brother, when the same man stabbed me twice with a knife, and immediately ran away.

Sworn to before me. E. W. CARR.

The three persons—MICHAEL MCGORMAN, or GORMAN, MICHAEL MCGEE, and PATRICK MCGEE—arrested for this murder, were yesterday brought before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, and upon affidavits committed to jail to await an examination.

MCGORMAN, who it is supposed used the knife, is a well formed, athletic man, 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, with dark hair and complexion. He alleges that the deceased attempted to steal a pair of boots from his feet, when he stabbed him.

It is stated that the accused parties all came to the City to buy clothing on Saturday, having been paid off that day by their employer, Mr. BAGLEY, and that they were seen drinking in the shops along Raymond-street and that vicinity during the afternoon and evening, and that about 9 o'clock they started for home, intending to take the cars at Fulton-avenue. When they arrived there no car was in sight, and they sat down on the curbstone and dropped asleep. MCGORMAN has a mother residing in Raymond-street, and that afternoon paid a month's rent for her in advance.

CHARLES JOHNSON was buried yesterday, and his funeral was largely attended. Hopes are now entertained that his brothers will recover.

The National Anniversary in Brooklyn.

This day will be celebrated in Brooklyn, as follows, under the direction of a Committee of the Common Council:

A national salute will be fired at sunrise from Fort Greene by the veteran survivors of the war of 1812.

The bells of the various churches will be rung half an hour at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

The several regiments of the military will assemble at the City Armory at 7 o'clock A. M., and proceed to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council at 9 o'clock A. M.

A grand display of fireworks will take place in the Western District at the City Hall, and in the Eastern District at the corner of North Leonard and Leonard streets, to commence half an hour after sunset.

Full bands of music will perform at each of the above places.

IF YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES.—My Onguent will produce them in six weeks. It won't stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle ... Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. [illegible] Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Cream Syrups and Pure Soda Water.—Having been aware of the difficulty of obtaining pure soda water, free from copper, for many years past, I have at last succeeded in obtaining fountains and appendages in which water might remain for months, so pure as it runs from the Croton. My new fountains are lined with pure Banca block tin, one-eighth of an inch thick, which tin has been analyzed and pronounced to be equal for the purpose to anything in use; the connecting pipes and tap, as well as the tube from which we draw, are all lined with the same material, so that the water comes in contact with no other metal, and free from all copper or other poisonous metals. These are the first and only fountains, with all the appendages, that have been fitted up in this manner in this city; and that the public may prove the above statement, I will in a few days have one of them opened and exposed, for exhibition, in front of my store, on the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway. As regards the water, it is different from other makers, having in its composition a proportion of soda, besides the carbonic acid gas, which makes it much more wholesome. As to my new machinery and manner of preparing it, I will say more about hereafter. In the meantime I invite the public to try it for themselves, and judge if the water prepared in this manner and flavored with our new cream syrups is not superior to anything they have ever tasted. Our cream syrups are of the following flavors, viz.: Vanilla cream, pineapple cream, strawberry cream, raspberry cream, orange cream, and lemon cream. RUSHTON'S, now only at the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway, and No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st.

Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED. WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. R. HOEN, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank. Inquire of Messrs. [illegible] & BULL, No. [illegible] Murray-st.; G. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 11 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

To All Ague Sufferers.—NEW PRINCIPLE—NEW REMEDY—NO POISON—NEVER FAILS.—The new antidote to Malaria called RHODE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the only remedy in the market that is entirely free from Mineral poisons. The certificate of the celebrated chemist Dr. J. R. CHILTON, attached to each bottle, proves its innocence; and evidence of its wonderful efficacy can be had of all dealers who have it for sale. GEORGE H. BATES, No. 133 Water-st., Wholesale Agent, and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and Druggists generally.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia; and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Removed—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES. To No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

The Jews' Society.—*Mr. Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*—Believing it to be due to the publication of a full answer to "Mortimer Delmar's" paid Communications, Cards, &c., affecting the Jews' Society, in your issue of Friday, June 29, 1855, we hereby give public notice that whoever will apply to our address, No. 38 third story, Bible House, New-York, shall be furnished with a satisfactory refutation of the false statements of said cards, an exposure of the bad faith of their authors, and of wicked plots to injure private character, and attempts to destroy said Society. All donations, &c., intended for this Society should be remitted to F. L. SEELY, Treasurer, No. 229 Broadway. R. R. MCGREGOR, Cor. Sec'ry A. S. M. C. Jews.

Fourth of July at Bergen Point, N. J.—The ladies connected with the Church will hold a Fair and Festival on the Fourth of July, during the day, at which they will offer for sale a beautiful assortment of useful and fancy articles. Also refreshments of every kind appropriate to the season. An Oration will be delivered in the Church, at 11 o'clock A. M., by G. H. MORRIS, Esq., of New-York. The New-Brighton boats touch at Bergen Point every trip, and omnibuses run from Jersey City every hour during the day.

American Institute—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting of the Club will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 3, at noon. Subjects—*Pruning Pear Trees—Market Gardening, and Milk, Butter and Cheese.* Strangers are always specially welcome. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

Celebration of the Fourth of July.—Societies intending to join in the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY of OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE will communicate by letter with the Joint Committee of the Common Council. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman. C. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as coachman or to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful. Knows his business perfectly. Or will work on a farm. Has the best reference for both. Can be seen at No. 25 Bridge-st., second floor, front room, for two days, if not suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a man who has had considerable experience in the care of horses and in driving down town; has a license for driving; or he would accept of employment as porter and can give good City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address J. J. PHILLIPS, No. 26 Rose-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in the City or country. Can be seen in her last place, where she has lived a long time, No. 229 West 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as seamstress, nurse, can do embroidery, or as chambermaid or waitress in a small family. Good city references; can be seen at No. 29 9th-st., in the rear, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress—has a good city reference from her last place. No objections to travel. Call at No. 126 Warren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as waiter and chambermaid. Inquire at her employer's, No. 51 East 18th-st.

MIDDLE AGED LADY WANTED—Of energy and good address, to superintend a plain sewing benevolent Institute. Situation permanent; pay sufficient to live very respectably. $100 required to invest for an outfit, secured by bond. Apply at No. 290 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

25 ACTIVE MEN WANTED—As agents for the sale of an article in great demand at this season, and where an intelligent person can make 20 dollars a week, with little trouble and no risk. None but honest men required, who can give good references, as large amounts will have to be collected. For particulars, apply by letter, prepaid, to GEORGE WARING, Chatham-square Post-Office, enclosing one dollar, to prevent those from applying who are not sincere. Money accounted for, or returned, if services are not accepted.

A YOUNG LADY—Competent to teach all the Latin and Greek authors usually studied in a preparatory course for College; also, French, the Higher Mathematics and the rudiments of Music, wishes to engage as preceptress or assistant in a Seminary, Private School, or as Governess. South preferred. References unexceptionable. Address TEACHER, Williston Seminary, Box No. 23, East Hampton, Mass.

A YOUNG LADY wants a situation to attend a confectionery or fancy store. Is acquainted with the business; has City reference. Would not object to Brooklyn. Call at No. 130 East 20th-st., 2d floor, back room.

MEN'S STRAW HAT TRIMMERS WANTED—A few really good men's straw hat trimmers, who fully understand the different styles of trimmings, may find work and good wages at A. LELAND & CO.'S, No. 171 Pearl-st.

287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade st., at MORRIS & CONNERT'S, can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, Irish and German help for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics at this or the branch office, No. 182 Greenwich-street.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of good servants will find them for City and country by applying at the Protestant office, No. 18 6th av., one door from Troy-st.; English, Irish and Scotch. No charge to employers.

A PROTESTANT GERMAN GIRL—Wants a situation as a good cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 2d-st.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine-st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to that office for help of all kinds.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING SUCH AS
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HORSE AND WAGON FOR SALE.—A light leather-top wagon, in superior order; cost $[illegible]. Price $75. A Morgan horse, kind and sound; also, a light harness, cheap. To be sold separately or together, at No. 18 [illegible]-st.

THE SLOOP YACHT ARIEL FOR SALE—Built in the most staunch manner, about [illegible] feet long, [illegible] feet beam, fitted up in complete order. Inquire at No. 114 Chambers-st., W. B. SCRIBNER; No. [illegible] West-st., [illegible] BAXTER.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UPWARD AND UPWARD.
The New Novel upon Fashionable Religion.
WHICH: THE RIGHT OR THE LEFT?
The sale of this great work is unprecedented. The second edition is exhausted—the third rapidly disappearing. From present indications this book will not only be the book of the year, but of the century. The fourth edition, which is now in press, will be ready in time to enable us to keep up with the stream of orders which is constantly pouring in. GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st.

NEW LAW BOOK.
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By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counsellor at Law.
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THE BRITISH POETS.
A COMPLETE COLLECTION FROM CHAUCER TO WORDSWORTH.
PUBLISHED BY LITTLE, BROWN & CO.
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We cannot speak too highly in praise of this edition—the only one that deserves the name of complete—of the British Poets.
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We really know nothing more worthy of the cordial support of the American public than this Boston edition of the English Poets.
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A fairer printed, a more tasteful, or a more valuable set of books, cannot be placed in any library.
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The best, the most permanently valuable, the most convenient, and the cheapest edition of the standard poetical literature of Great Britain ever published.
From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
We regard it as the most beautiful and convenient library edition of the British Poets yet published.
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We do not know any other edition of the English Poets which combines so many excellencies.
SHELLEY AND HERBERT.
JUST PUBLISHED
THE POETICAL WORKS OF PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY.
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We have in Press and shall issue soon, the Works of Moore, Vaughan, Shakspeare, Herrick, Marvell, Spenser, Skelton, Donne, Chatterton and Chaucer.
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Henry Ward Beecher's Star Papers, 12mo	$1 25
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The Old Inn, or Traveler's Entertainment	1 00
He xil's Doll, from the Diary of a Pencillor	1 00
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Price of these Maps 25 cents each. Size 24x31 inches.
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IN PRESS,
MUSIC IN HESPERIA.
HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS AND DEVELOPEMENT OF MUSICAL ART IN AMERICA THE LAST SEVEN YEARS, by MAX MARETZEK, and will be published shortly by JOHN J. SCHROEDER, No. 11 Bible House, Astor-place. The Trade are requested to send in orders early.

NEW MUSIC.—Just published the following pieces of new music, being choice productions of the most popular European and American Composers and Pianist's Library, edited by Thomas Baker—No. 2, Les Papillottes; Burgmuller, 40 cents—No. 4, Mendelssohn's First Violet; Osborn, 40 cents: The Old Door Stone, song by the popular composer, J. B. Woodbury, 25 cents. When $1 worth is purchased at a time, one extra 25 cent piece will be given in. Music sent by mail post free. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

BOOKSELLERS, NEWS-VENDERS AND OTHERS—Can procure through us everything required in their business, at prices that always suit, and in time to satisfy the fastest. We pack and forward to any part of the Union, Books, Papers, Magazines, Maps, Music, Fashions, Pictures, Watches, Jewelry, Stationery, in fact EVERYTHING ordered. Refer to the publishers of this paper. ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, Agents for Booksellers, Newsmen, &c.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES—From the first number to the present time, complete and in first-rate order. Apply or address OLIVER, No. 145 Waverley-place.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly located house. Inquire on the premises, No. 76 Sands-st., Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen or ladies, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. No. 25 Rutgers-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 36 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BOARDING AT YONKERS.—Three or four persons can be furnished with board in a private family in one of the most beautiful locations in this village. Apply to T. A. D., No. 138 Front-st.

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. The situation is delightful. Call at No. 602, Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevin and Bond sts.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With breakfast and tea, to a single gentleman, in a private German family. Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening at No. 510 Hudson-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Several families can be accommodated with board at Meadow Side, near Glen Cove. The house is new, the rooms large and airy—sea-bathing and every convenience for fishing and boating, within two minutes' walk of the house, and surrounded by shady walks and drives. For particulars inquire of ALBERTH OCKE, No. 151 Bowery, or of HENRY C. VALENTINE, Stage Proprietor, at the landing at Glen Cove.

COUNTRY BOARDING—Near Fishkill Landing, and within 2½ hours of the City. The house is large and nearly new, delightfully situated and well shaded, fine mountain and river scenery, pure spring water and healthy situation. Terms from $5 to $7 per week. For particulars apply at No. 162 Greenwich-st., or to ELLIS & POTTER, corner South and Fulton sts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—Two families, each requiring four good rooms and good plain fare, would like to find accommodations for about six weeks in a healthy, quiet, pleasant location, easy of access from the City, (by steamboat preferred.) Address W. F. R., Box No. [illegible] Post-Office, stating location, &c.

HARRISON'S COLD CREAM.—Is for the skin; to cool and soothe when excited or irritated; to prevent roughness or chapping from a changing atmosphere, and render it soft, clear and transparent. The lady's toilet is imperfect without it; the gentleman's also, to allay the irritation of the skin by the razor. In quality it is perfect, in odor delightful. MABIE & NORTHROP, No. 130 Greenwich-st., are selling it at wholesale. Everybody, everywhere, who keep the Columbian Perfumery, at retail. And so they do HARRISON'S ELECTRIC PAIN SALVE; when you burn, or scald, or chafe, or bruise the surface, it will stop the pain almost instantly, and heal without a scar. Retailed by J. SCOTT, No. 120 Avenue C.

EXCURSIONS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION to CROTON FALLS and LAKE MAHOPAC. *Trains will leave as follows:*
From City Hall—7 A. M. for Williams' Bridge.
From Corner of White and Centre sts.—8:15 A. M. for Chatham Four Corners.
From City Hall—9:30 A. M. for Williams' Bridge; 9:30 A. M. for Croton Falls; 10:30 A. M. for Williams' Bridge; 11:30 A. M. for White Plains; 1 P. M. for Williams' Bridge; 2:30 P. M. for Williams' Bridge.
From Corner of White and Centre sts.—3 P. M. for Chatham Four Corners.
From City Hall—3:30 P. M. for White Plains; 4 P. M. for Croton Falls; 5:30 P. M. for Williams' Bridge; 5 P. M. for Dover Plains; 5:45 P. M. for Williams' Bridge; 6:15 for White Plains; 8 P. M. for Williams' Bridge; 11 P. M. for Williams' Bridge.
Passengers by the 9:30 A. M. Croton Falls Train will have ample time to go to Lake Mahopac, dine, and return by the 4 o'clock train arriving in New-York at 6:30 P. M.
Returning to New-York leave—6 A. M. from White Plains; 6:45 A. M. from Williams' Bridge; 5:30 A. M. from Croton Falls; 6 A. M. from Dover Plains; 8:30 A. M. from Williams' Bridge; 10:10 A. M. from Williams' Bridge; 1:15 P. M. from Williams' Bridge; 5:30 A. M. from Chatham Four Corners; 3:30 P. M. from White Plains; 3:30 P. M. from Williams' Bridge; 4 P. M. from Croton Falls; 5:00 P. M. from Williams' Bridge; 6 P. M. from Williams' Bridge; 6:10 P. M. from White Plains; 7:15 P. M. from Williams' Bridge; 9:30 P. M. from Williams' Bridge; 4 P. M. from Chatham Four Corners.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Acting Superintendent.

GRAND THIRD OF JULY EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON RIVER, FOR ALBANY AND TROY—Landing at Cold Spring, Newburgh, Hampton, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Barrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and New-Baltimore. Fare for the excursion, UP AND DOWN, SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. The splendid, fast-sailing steamer HERO, Capt. J. W. HANCOX, will leave from the foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAY, July 3, at 6 P. M., Amos-st. (Old Pier wharf,) TUESDAY, July 3, at 6½ P. M.; returning, will leave Troy at 6 P. M., Albany, on WEDNESDAY, (4th of July,) at 7 P. M., making the same landings. The subscriber assures the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to make this the most delightful excursion of the season. To escape from the City, and enjoy the invigorating breeze, and witness the delightful scenery on the Hudson on a moonlight evening, and to meet our friends in the country on the anniversary of the glorious Fourth at a trifling expense, is a luxury seldom offered. In addition to the facilities above offered the evening will be celebrated by the discharge of cannon and fire-rockets, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an appropriate oration will be delivered by Capt. J. W. HANCOX, ex-member of the New Jersey Legislature.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. S. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Tuesday, July 3	8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 3	4 P. M.
Wednesday, July 4	8 A. M.	Wednesday, July 4	4 P. M.
Thursday, July 5	8 A. M.	Thursday, July 5	12 M.
Friday, July 6	9 A. M.	Friday, July 6	12 M.
Saturday, July 7	8 A. M.	Saturday, July 7	12½ P. M.
Saturday, July 7	4 P. M.	Saturday, July 7	4 P. M.
Sunday, July 8	8½ A. M.	Sunday, July 8	4 P. M.
Monday, July 9	11 A. M.	Monday, July 9	4 P. M.
Tuesday, July 10	12 M.	Tuesday, July 10	4 P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan Stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN [illegible], will run from foot of Jay-st., N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York. July.		Leaves Ocean Port. July.	
3—Tuesday	8 A. M.	3—Tuesday	4 P. M.
4—Wednesday	8 A. M.	4—Wednesday	5 P. M.
5—Thursday	[illegible]	5—Thursday	[illegible]
6—Friday	[illegible]	6—Friday	[illegible]
7—Saturday	[illegible]	7—Saturday	[illegible]
8—Sunday	[illegible]	8—Sunday	[illegible]
9—Monday	10 A. M.	9—Monday	5 P. M.

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, will make her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, (commencing July 3, 1855,) leaving foot Broome-st., East River, 7 A. M.; foot Gouverneur-st., East River, 7.15 A. M.; foot Peck-slip, East River 7.30 A. M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., North River, 8.15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 8.30 A. M. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board. N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or of the Captain on board the boat.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1855—GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—Fare 50c. for the Excursion.—The Steamer THOS. E. HULSE will make an Excursion to the Fishing Banks, on WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1855, leaving New-York from foot of Amos-st., 8.15 A. M.; Spring-st., 8.30 A. M.; Jay-st. at 8 A. M.; Pier 3 North River, 9.15 A. M. Returning to the City at about 3.30 P. M., giving Passengers 3 hours to remain on the Fishing Grounds. This Excursion will be one of the finest of the day, giving passengers a fine view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York, with the fortifications, and affording an opportunity of enjoying the healthy breezes from the ocean.

GRAND FOURTH JULY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE LOWER BAY TO THE FLOATING LIGHT AND SANDY HOOK.—Fare for each Excursion 10 cents.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, C. B. HANKS commander, will make *two grand Excursions on WEDNESDAY, July Fourth,* leaving Pier foot of King-st. at 7 o'clock; 12th st. E. R. at 7½; Broome-st. at 8; Pier No. 3 North River, at 8½ o'clock. *In the afternoon the MASSACHUSETTS will leave King-st.* at 1 o'clock; 12th-st. E. R. at 1½; Broome-st. at 2; Pier No. 3 N. R., at 2½; returning early in the evening in time to see the fireworks.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.—NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—EXCURSION TICKETS between New-York and Philadelphia sold on the 3d in all the trains but the 6 P. M., and on the 4th in the 10 A. M. and 12 M.—*good to return from Philadelphia in the afternoon trains of the 4th and all the trains of the 5th, except the 10 A. M.*
INCREASED ACCOMMODATION—Extra trains and Excursion Tickets at low fares, between New-York and the way stations on the New-Jersey and Millstone Roads. For particulars see bills.

1776—WASHINGTON CONTINENTAL CELEBRATION ON FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.—By a GRAND EXCURSION around Staten Island. Fare 50 cents. The celebrated steam yacht RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt. G. W. FARNHAM, Commander, will leave the foot of Broome-st. at 10 o'clock A. M.; Montague-st., Brooklyn, at 10½; Hammond st. at 10½; Spring-st. at 11; and Pier No. 3 North River at 11½ o'clock, being the best and cheapest family excursion of the day, affording a delightful view of the harbor scenery and Government fortifications. N. B.—The Washington Continentals, Capt. J. DARROW, will accompany the Excursion.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The new first class steamer ELM CITY, J. M. LEWIS, Commander, will leave New-York for New-Haven, on the morning of the 4th, at 7½ o'clock. Returning, will leave New-Haven at 11 o'clock the same evening, and arrive in New-York early on the morning of the 5th. Fare $1 50 for the whole excursion. To persons desirous of visiting the beautiful city of New-Haven, or of enjoying a short sea voyage, the above excursion offers a rare chance.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—To NEWBURG, WEST POINT, HAVERSTRAW, ROCKLAND LAKE, NYACK AND PIERMONT. Fare to Newburg and West Point, 50 cents; to Haverstraw 37½ cents; to Piermont and Nyack 25 cents. The clipper steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, Capt. R. T. BLANCH, will leave Chambers-st. pier at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M. A band of music will accompany the boat.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. ROMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st. at 9¼ A. M., 12¼ and 3½ P. M.; Pier foot Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 2 and 5½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

FOURTH OF JULY TRIP TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE FIFTY CENTS—The Steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, will make a Trip to the Fishing Banks, WEDNESDAY, 4th of July, leaving foot Broome-st., East River, 7 A. M.; Gouverneur-st., 7.15 A. M.; Peck Slip, 7.30 A. M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., 8.15 A. M.; Pier No. 4, 8.30 A. M. Refreshments, Fishing Tackle and Bait furnished on board.

BOAT FOR BRIDGEPORT.—On TUESDAY AFTERNOON, July 3, at 3 o'clock; connecting with the Housatonic, Naugatuck & New-Haven Railroad. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. CHARLES WEEKS, will leave from steamboat wharf, Peck-slip, East River, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. N. B.—There will be no boat on Wednesday morning, July 4. For information inquire of GEO. W. CORLIES, No. [illegible] Pearl st.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The new and splendid steamer SUN, Capt. H. WHEELER, will make three excursions to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island on the 4th of July. Leaving Amos st. Dock at 8½, 11½, 2½; Spring-st. at 8¾, 11¾, 2¾; Pier No. 3 North River at 9, 12 and 3 P. M. Leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 5½ o'clock. Fare for the whole excursion, 25 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. For particulars apply to WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 37 South-st., or Capt. WILLIAM H. WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of 12th st., East River.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION!—SEA AIR—SEA BATHING.—The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will leave foot of Jay-st. at 8 o'clock A. M., for Shrewsbury, Long Branch, &c. Returning, leaves Shrewsbury at 5 o'clock P. M., giving passengers nearly the entire day for rural or aquatic recreation.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The steamboats *Flora, Robert L. Stevens,* and *Thomas G. Haight,* will leave the foot of Spring-st., for Guttenberg, Bull's Ferry, Tillietudlem and Fort Lee, commencing at 7 o'clock A. M., and running hourly from New-York until 4 P. M. Returning hourly from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—An elegant first class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. 233 West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

CHAMPAGNE CREMANT,
"PREMIUM WINE,"
From Messieurs [illegible], PERE ET FILS, RHEIMS.
An invoice of 300 baskets of this Wine, landing ex ship [illegible], in excellent order, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, sole owners and importers of this brand in the United States.
WHITLOCK, NICHOLS & CO., No. 84 Front-st.
W. N. & CO. beg to announce that this Wine, received from one of the first houses in France, was ordered to compete with the best Wines ever sent to this country, and, in the opinion of distinguished judges, the quality is not surpassed by any Wine in this market.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES—Bounded by the west side of 5th-av. and north of 42d-st., who have not received the paper within the last few days, by leaving their names at Mr. SMITH'S, corner of 6th-av. and 43d st., the drug store between 49th and 50th sts.; the grocery, corner of 51st-st. and 6th-av.; at Burnham's Hotel, Bloomingdale Road; at [illegible], in Manhattanville; at the brick store, 125th-st., Carmansville, will be duly attended to.

ROOFS, ROOFS, ROOFS!—The cheapest and best articles for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers. JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 20 Beekman-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING SALES OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 56 Canal, corner of Mercer-st., wishing to reduce their Summer Stock, and knowing that the only way to do so is by marking it down to the lowest price possible, offer the following as an inducement to the public to give them a call, viz.:
SOME VERY BEAUTIFUL LAWN ROBES, $2 75—a reduction of 50 per cent.
ELEGANT FRENCH JACONET MUSLINS, 2s. per yard, worth 5s.
BAREGES AND SILK TISSUES, 1s. 6d. and 2s., worth 3s. and 4s.
BAREGE ROBES, from $6 per Robe, upwards.
EMBROIDERED DE BEGE ROBES, (New Designs,) for Traveling Dresses, only $2 75.
STRIPE AND PLAID SILK, 4s. 6d., 5s., and 6s., very cheap, with an endless variety of BROCADE, CHENE, ARMURE and PLAIN SILKS, which will all be sold very low.
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
Just opened, a splendid assortment of BLACK LACE SQUARE SHAWLS and POINTS, from $4 to $25.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS, also MOIRE ANTIQUE and other SILKS, in black and colored, imported and of our own manufacture, selling very much below their value.

$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS!
THIS AND FOLLOWING DAYS, WE SHALL OFFER
Splendid Striped Glace Silks at 4s. 6d., worth 10s.
Elegant Chameleon Silks at 5s. 6d., worth 7s.
Magnificent English *Gros de Naples,* 5s. 6d., worth 8s. 6d.
Magnificent Bareges only 1s., worth 2s.
Ginghams at 9d., worth 1s. 6d.
Drapery at 1s., worth 2s.
An excellent assortment of LINENS and other materials for boys' wear.
DOMESTIC GOODS.
Retailed at wholesale prices.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Quilts, Table Cloths, Linens, Diapers, Napkins, &c., at very low prices.
CRAPE SHAWLS,
at $10, worth $25.
And lots of other bargains, at
THE BOWERY SAVINGS STORE,
No. 138 BOWERY.
F. W. & W. F. GILLEY.

The
GREATEST BARGAINS
In
MANTILLAS!
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
DRESS GOODS,
Will be found at
LYONS & JONES',
No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts.
N. B.—The Red Cars pass the door every five minutes.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscriber has recently reduced the prices of his mantillas in order to close the balance of this season's manufacture. The stock consists of all qualities, from low priced to rich Moire Antique goods, in blacks, greens, browns, and all the choice shades of tan colors. The special attention of the trade is invited. E. S. MILLS, Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st., three doors from Broadway.

CHEAP SUMMER GOODS.
2,500 YARDS BAREGE DE LAINE—At 1s cents, 2,500 yards Lawn, at 1s., Printed Bareges 1s. 6d., Ribbons at all prices. An immense assortment of Embroideries cheaper than ever; and other goods equally low, as the stock is being cleared out to make room for alterations. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 80 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

BROOKS' NEW PATENT GLACE SPOOL COTTON, FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.—This new thread combines the smoothness and lustre of silk, with great strength and durability; freed from knotting and kinking. It is made from superior long staple cotton and will be found an excellent substitute for silk, and admirably adapted for sewing machines; also, for tailors, milliners, upholsterers, hatters and shirt manufacturers. Wound on 200, 300 and 600 yard spools, white, black, all colors, assorted from No. 8 up to No. 100. Any number, color or length can be had of WHEELER & WILSON, Sewing Machine depot, No. 343 Broadway.

CLEARING OUT SUMMER GOODS.—TRACY, IRWIN & CO., offer for sale cheap, the balance of their stock of Barnsley white and fancy Linen Drills, white and fancy Marseilles Vestings, and brown and white French and Irish Linens and Linen Drills. Nos. 224 and 226 Broadway.

FRENCH BAREGES FROM AUCTION.—At 1s. per yard, will be opened on MONDAY, July 2. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

FIREWORKS.

PREMIUM FIREWORKS!
BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES,
EXHIBITION PIECES, ALL OF HADFIELD'S SUPERB WORKMANSHIP.
Made expressly for the subscriber, who warrants every article to be all [illegible]. Customers for Exhibitions please send their orders early. Descriptive catalogues mailed and orders attended to by J. H. HARLEY, No. 24 John-st.
Who will pledge his well-known established reputation by keeping none but the *choicest and most brilliant fireworks,* made expressly for him. Store, No. 24 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL manufactures, under his own supervision, ALL GOODS SOLD AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT. Orders solicited for public and private exhibitions. Sole importer of the celebrated Gothic Vermillion, a superior article. No. 220 William-st., corner of Spruce.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Many new and original designs, appropriate to the coming Anniversary, never before offered to the public. The subscribers are prepared to furnish displays for Cities, Towns or Villages, to any extent, and have on hand a complete assortment of sale work, of every description, which they offer at the lowest market prices. Orders will meet with prompt attention. Address JOS. G. & ISAAC EDGE, Jr., United States Laboratory, Jersey City, or DUNKIN & ROBBINS, No. 62 Maiden-lane, N. Y., Our only authorized Agents for the City of New-York.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 196 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms. M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

FIRE WORKS.—A general assortment, and of the best quality. Also, H. J. S. Hall's superior Colored Fire Works. For sale by NADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 209 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. FOULDS, Jr., No. 27 John-st., up stairs.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A house wanted furnished, in the City or country. Apply at No. 73 West 25th-st.

PROGRAMME.
FOURTH OF JULY.
THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements for celebrating the National Anniversary, beg leave to announce the following
PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.
FIRST DIVISION NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.
Division Orders, No. 54.
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1855.
The Division will parade on Wednesday, the Fourth day of July next, to celebrate the Anniversary of American Independence.
The Division Line will be formed on Broadway, with the right on 14th-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.
Brigadier-General Spicer will cause the National Standard to be displayed from the Battery, and the morning salute to be fired at sunrise, by a detachment from the First Brigade.
Brigadier-General Yates will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery, at noon, by a detachment from his brigade.
Brigadier-General Hall will detail a troop of horse from his brigade, for escort duty, to report to the Major General, at his quarters, at 7½ o'clock.
The Division will pay the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and Common Council, in front of the City Hall, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Commissary General will issue the requisite ammunition for the salutes, upon the requisition of the proper officers.
Broadway is hereby designated as the parade ground of the Division on the Fourth of July, from 7 o'clock A. M. until the Division passes in front of City Hall.
The Division Staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major General, at 7½ o'clock, A. M.
The line of march will be round Union-square to 14th-st., through 14th-st. to 2d-av., down 2d-av. to 10th st., through 10th-st. to Broadway, down Broadway to Chambers-st., through Chambers-st. and Centre-st. to the east gate of the Park. By order of GEORGE W. SANFORD, Major General Commanding.
ROBERT C. WETMORE, Division Inspector.
It is requested by the Committee of the Common Council that the persons having charge of the various church bells, will cause them to be rung from 6 to 7 A. M., from 12 to 1, and from 6 to 7 P. M. The chimes of bells at Trinity Church and Trinity Chapel will also be rung on this occasion.
There will be a display of fireworks at 8½ o'clock, P. M., in front of the City Hall, under the direction of Mr. J. W. Hadfield; at Madison-square, by Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge; at Tompkins-square, by Mr. Isaac Edge, sen.; at Hamilton-square, by Mr. J. W. Hadfield; at Jackson-square, by Isaac Edge, sen.; at the Distributing Reservoir, 42d-st., by Mr. *Pedigo; at Carmansville and Harlem, by Mr. Daniel M. Moran;* at Lamartine-place, by J. G. and I. Edge. Professor Robert Grant will exhibit his newly invented light, illuminating Broadway, in the direction of the Battery, from the spire of Grace Church.
There will also be bands of music at the following places of the exhibition of fireworks: At the City Hall, by Wallace's Band; Madison-square, by Dodworth's Band; Tompkins-square, by Robertson's Band; Distributing Reservoir, 42d-st., by Blind Institute Band; Lamartine-square, by Washington Band; Jackson-square, at the junction of 8th-av. and 13th-st., Shelton's Band.

COMMITTEE.

C. H. TUCKER, Sec.	CHAS. H. HASWELL, Ch'n.
P. P. VOORHIS.	E. F. PINCKNEY.
S. H. MOSES.	D. COLEMAN.
J. B. STEERS.	E. REED.
H. H. HOWARD.	E. C. MCCONNELL.

GOLD vs. SILVER.—One of the many deceptions practiced upon the public at the present time, of which no notice has yet appeared to warn persons, is substituting silver upon picture and glass frames, and lacquering, dyeing or staining it over to the color of gold, to represent gold. They are manufactured much cheaper, and palmed off upon the public as valuable mouldings and as being more durable than gold, which in fact they will become black with oil, and no durability as gold; while gold will bear handling, cleaning, and is much more durable than silvered mouldings, (as they are called.) They are sold as gold mouldings by many unprincipled tradesmen, and are kept by nearly every storekeeper.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7. Overture commences at 7¾ o'clock. THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, July 3, New Comic Opera, for the first time in America, by The PYNE & HARRISON English Opera Company, entitled the QUEEN OF A DAY. Walter ... Mr. W. Harrison. [illegible] ... Miss L. Pyne. In which she will introduce the song of the SKYLARK. Miss PYNE, Mrs. HOLMAN, Mr. HORNCASTLE and Mr. HOLMAN.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
TUESDAY—QUEEN OF A DAY.
WEDNESDAY—The Glorious Fourth—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Tickets ... Fifty cents.
Private Boxes ... Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats ... One Dollar.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Monarch of the California Forest, supposed to be the largest tree in the world, has arrived at this port from San Francisco, and will be exhibited in the Crystal Palace, the only building in New-York large enough to contain it, on and after the FOURTH OF JULY. This giant tree has been named by botanists, Washingtonia Gigantea. It measured when standing 363 feet from base to summit. Its diameter is 31 feet at the base, and [illegible] feet at the distance of 116 feet from the roots. No tree ever exhibited [illegible] forms compare with this Sylvan Monster, or as it was called by the Californian Indians in their language the "Mother of the Forest." The Crystal Palace has been rented at a vast expense for the exhibition, which transcends in interest all the marvels for which California is celebrated. Doors open from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. N. B.—[illegible]'s splendid Quadrille Band will be in attendance.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st. FOURTH OF JULY. This airy and elegant establishment will be opened on this glorious anniversary, and the grand patriotic drama of MASANIELLO will be performed, with other suitable entertainments which will be announced in the bills and advertisements of that day.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS STREET.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle 25 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $5. Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commences at 8. THIS EVENING, July 3, will be acted Planché's Comedy, entitled THE SLEDGE DRIVER. Also, MOSE IN CALIFORNIA. The performance will commence with the musical farce of NO! NO! THE GLORIOUS MINORITY. To conclude with GOOD FOR NOTHING.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—SUMMER SEASON.—THIS EVENING, July 3, will be performed IRELAND AND AMERICA. Jimmy Finnigan, Mr. Williams; Peggy [illegible], Mrs. Williams. To which will be added an Irish Petite Comedy, entitled PADDY CAREY. To conclude with the Farce of OUR GAL. In which Mrs. Williams will sing "Bobbing Around."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.—WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1855, GRAND GALA NIGHT. CONCERT AND VAUDEVILLE PIECES. The celebrated artiste Mme. MARTINI D'ORNY. The distinguished Singer, Mr. VINCKE, will appear, assisted by full orchestra. For particulars see small bills.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TO-DAY, July 3—Evening at 8 o'clock. [illegible] *and thrilling piece called THE LADY [illegible]* at 3 o'clock. THE ROBBER'S WIFE and the [illegible] OF TAMWORTH. The wonderful BEARDED INFANT and its mother, the SWISS BEARDED LADY; the GIANTESS, 8 feet high; the DWARF LADY, 28 inches high; the LIVING OSTRICHES, LIVING OURANG OUTANG, FEJEE MERMAID, TWO LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS, THREE ANACONDAS, &c. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

FRANCONI'S OLYMPIC CIRCUS.—No. 8 BOWERY.—INCREASED ATTRACTION and AN ENTIRE CHANGE.—Will be produced on MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, and throughout the week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. The grand melo-dramatic scene produced under the immediate supervision of Mons. FRANCONI, entitled THE SIEGE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL; Or, THE ALLIES VICTORIOUS. Principal characters by Mons. FRANCONI, E. RUNNELS and LAVATER LEE, with an auxiliary force of 50 people, together with an entire change in the elegant Gymnastic and Olympic Games. Three Grand Performances on the Fourth of July, commencing at 11, 3, and 8 o'clock. Boxes, 25c.; Reserved Seats, 50c.; Pit, 12½c.

MINSTRELSY AT THE TABERNACLE on the evening of the Fourth of July.—Grand Musical Concert by Miss Jane Allen, La Petite Elizabeth, Alexander, J. W. Lees; the great black pianist, Master Lewis, and company; where they will appear in all their [illegible] at 8 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.

CONCERT AT SEELY'S CHURCH, SPRINGFIELD.—Mrs. STUART will give two Concerts at Springfield, Mass. assisted by MARCUS COLBURN, Mrs. ANNA GRISWOLD, F. J. EBEN, W. J. HANCOCK, Piano; E. J. CONNELLY, Organist; GEORGE ANDREWS, Conductor.

THE SPEAKING AND WALKING AUTOMATON, OR MACHINE MAN.—This great and [illegible] invention, upon which the inventor has expended [illegible] *years of labor, is now on Exhibition at the Apollo Rooms,* No. 410 Broadway. Two exhibitions each day. Afternoon at 3 o'clock. Evening at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains one of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—No. 563 Broadway.—This great Museum contains the largest and finest collection in the world. New models have just been added to the collection. Large groups of statuary to be seen without extra charge. Admission to the whole Museum, only 25 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812, at their Headquarters, No. [illegible] Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, June 29, on being informed by Col. H. RAYMOND, that [illegible] offered by Major Gen. CHAS. W. SANDFORD, in the First Division, of N. Y. S. Militia, for review on the Fourth of July (Wednesday) [illegible]
Resolved, That the officers and members of the Veteran Corps of 1812, of the City of New-York, [illegible] commander of the [illegible] body of this locality, [illegible] object of [illegible] meeting.
Col. H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
WM. [illegible], Secretary.

WESTWARD HO! FOR MINNESOTA.—A meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING at Union Buildings, No. 183 Bowery, for the purpose of organizing an Association to locate in Minnesota. A number of gentlemen well acquainted with the West intend to join this organization, and it is believed their advice and cooperation will afford advantages over any similar association that has been organized in New-York. All who desire to join such are invited to attend, that they may have a voice in the formation of the Constitution and the election of officers. ANDREW MURPHY, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The rooms having been cleaned and painted, will be reopened on TUESDAY, July 3. The members are cordially invited to use the rooms. They will find a good library and an excellent assortment of the religious and secular papers of the day. S. F. [illegible], Chairman Committee on Rooms.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The corps will assemble at head-quarters, [illegible] Hotel, No. [illegible] Lispenard-st., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 4, at 8½ o'clock, in full uniform, to celebrate the 79th anniversary of American Independence. By order. H. RAYMOND, Col. WM. TAYLOR, Adjt.

THE LADIES OF THE WOODROW M. E. CHURCH—Will hold a GRAND FESTIVAL on the FOURTH OF JULY, at Rossville, Staten Island. Rev. J. S. WAKELEY, of New-York, will deliver an Oration at 11 o'clock A. M. The steamboat EAGLE will make an excursion on the above day for Rossville, leaving Murray-st. at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning at 5 P. M.

MASONIC.—Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 271.—There will not be any communication of this Lodge until TUESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1855, which meeting our own members and sojourning brethren are invited to attend.—Dated July 3, 1855. JOHN F. BALDWIN, W. M.

THE LADIES OF THE M. E. CHURCH IN STAPLETON, Staten Island, will hold a FAIR and FESTIVAL, in TOMPKINS LYCEUM, on July 4 and 5, continuing each day and evening. Dinner, suppers and other refreshments provided on the occasion.

COSMOPOLITAN CLUB.—The members of the Cosmopolitan Club are requested to attend their regular monthly meeting THIS EVENING. Punctual attendance is requested.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

A FUNERAL DIRGE. THE MATRON SUNG
When the noxious insects died,
And from every house new dirges rung
When the powder was applied.
Not quack powders, but LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, dealing death to insects of all kinds. What a blessing in these Summer months. E. LYON'S autograph on label of genuine articles. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.
JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXIV.
"And yet I have a mine of wealth besides—
Compared with which all gold [illegible]
It is that whether good or ill betide—
Mine is the privilege to [illegible]
And this my glory is, and thus my pride,
Valued the wealth of India far above [illegible]
Oh, Blackstone! all my thoughts [illegible]
But, pray, don't call to see me—for a week!"
Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap has proved a priceless treasure to many a lady whose skin was disfigured with tan, freckles, pimples, sallowness, ringworm, salt rheum, blotches, roughness, &c. [illegible] *Gouraud's Poudre Subtile* are warranted to eradicate all superfluous hair. Gouraud's Hair Dye will positively color red or gray hair a deep brown or black. Gouraud's Liquid Rouge is designed to impart a permanent [illegible] color to pale cheeks and lips.
Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S preparations can be obtained genuine at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, and of Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Shoes and Gaiters that will wear? [illegible] Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-selected stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at 6s., 8s., 10s. and 12s. Misses' and Children's [illegible] Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and [illegible] Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf Boots, Men's Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, &c. [illegible] you will be suited. No. 281 Grand-st. JOHN SAMMIS, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office No. 86 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell at Auction on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the large houses, Nos. 187 and 189 Grand-st., [illegible] Terms cash, and a deposit will be required from each purchaser. [illegible]

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. Office—No. 86 Broadway.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—The sale of furniture advertised to take place THIS DAY, at Nos. 187 and 189 Grand-st., is unavoidably postponed [illegible] DAY, at 10½ o'clock, when it will positively be sold without regard to weather. The sale will comprise a large assortment of [illegible] furniture, &c.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—[illegible] ... on the SECOND DAY OF AUGUST ... [illegible] ... All the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

ROCKY BAR MINING COMPANY.—No. 15 William-st., New-York City, June 12th, 1855. [illegible] ... By order of the Board, M. BRENAN, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF CHOICE BRANDIES, WINES, CORDIALS, &c., &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, July 3, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., [illegible] ... Terms cash, bankable money.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY E. S. WOOLLEY & CO.—Will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at No. 36 Beekman-st., [illegible] ... Must be sold to pay advances. Also will be sold, second hand furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, July 6, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., the remaining portion of Ancient Oil Paintings, belonging to a collection of the late T. A. Cummings, Esq., [illegible] ... Catalogues to be had at the sales-room.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By BELL & BUSH—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 13 North William-st., the closing sale of choice imported wines, brandies, rum, gin, whisky, &c., [illegible] ... also, an invoice of furniture, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, FIREWORKS, CUTLERY—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, [illegible] ... vests, pants, coat patterns, cassimeres.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE—At 81 Nassau-st. THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, to prepare for Fourth of July, furniture of all kinds, new and second hand, [illegible] ... This is a special sale, bargains may be expected.

E. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION—We would call attention to the trade sale of about 500 cases boots and shoes, [illegible] ... TUESDAY, 3d July, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store of A. D. GALE, No. 84 Beekman-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, $11,000 Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, (Hypothecated,) 1862.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, [illegible] ... JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 8, 1855.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the sales of every description of Real Estate; [illegible]

PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, [illegible] ... Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. MEIGS, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF MORTGAGE PROPERTY.—At the Residence [illegible] ... THIS DAY (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold the entire contents, [illegible] ... Particular attention is directed to this sale, as the goods are of a very costly character, are nearly new, and will be positively sold.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 112 Nassau-st., [illegible] ... Sold to pay advances. Goods can be packed on the premises, at a reasonable charge.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING.—A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer, No. 33 Bowery, will sell on TUESDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of readymade clothing and piece goods, consisting of Marseilles, linen, cassimere, cloth, frock and sack coats; Marseilles, linens, cassimere and cloth pants of various styles; do., do., do., and do. satin vests; cassimeres, Marseilles, linen, broadcloths, jeans, vestings, alpacas, &c. The above goods will be sold without reserve, to pay advances, and are well worthy the attention of the trade in general. Also, ten pieces of English broadcloths.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 19 Nassau-st., a pair of black horses about 15½ hands high, 6 or 7 years old, believed to be perfectly sound, can trot from 3½ to 4 minutes. Also, a britska, suitable for one or two horses will seat four persons and is in perfect order. Can be seen from 10 A. M. as above. Also, the equipment of a staff officer of the United States. Also, a bright bay carriage horse, 5 years old, 16 hands high, a free and stylish driver.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On TUESDAY, July 3, in front of salesrooms, No. 19 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, a stylish sorrel horse 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind in all harness; has trotted a mile in three minutes; paces under the saddle and trots in harness.

EUGENE D. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Important and peremptory sale, the last of the season, at No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, of an immense stock of household furniture. Parties wanting furniture should not miss this opportunity. Sale positive and without reserve.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.

FREDERICK G. SWAN.
EDWARD A. WETMORE.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners. That the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1860.

FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, [illegible] ... and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 5th and Columbia sts., warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.

HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of MERRILL, CAMP & HILLYER, for the purpose of importing, manufacturing and jobbing tailors' and clothiers' trimmings, at No. 24 Warren-st., corner of Church.

HENRY A. MERRILL,
GEORGE D. MERRILL,
Late of firm GODDARDS & MERRILL.
EDWIN HILLYER,
JOHN D. CAMP,
Late of firm THOMAS N. DALE & Co.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers having this 30th day of June 1855, entered into partnership under the name and firm of DAVIES & HANDS, and taken the business and establishment of CHARLES JENKINS, Nos. 18 and 20 Frankfort-st., are prepared to execute publishers' bookbinding, and to manufacture books for the trade, authors, societies, &c.

WM. CHARLES DAVIES,
CHARLES ALFRED HANDS.

The subscriber having resigned the above business to his Nephews, WM. C. DAVIES, and CHARLES ALFRED HANDS, recommends them to the favor of his customers and the trade. CHARLES JENKINS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone signs in liquidation.

MORRIS SHIPLEY, JR.
CHAS. LOEKLE.

NEW-YORK, 5th Mo., 15, 1855.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner, H. GERKER.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1855.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. B. COBB & CO.,
Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT—At the best market prices. Also constantly on hand and for sale—160, 120, 80 and 40 acre Warrants, which will be fully guaranteed without regard to time.

F. KOWING, No. 64 Wall-st., basement.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., (and no where else,) until the 12th day of July, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter, (say about 1,300 tons of Coal, and 1,200 cords of Oak Wood and 200 cords of Pine Wood, more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of Lehigh White Ash, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the bins at the various School-houses. [illegible] ... and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
LEONARD L. JOHNSON,
GEORGE P. NELSON,
ROBERT A. ADAMS,
ANDREW J. CASE,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of the new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Wareroom, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Neat, pretty suits as low as $25, at the factory and wareroom, 444 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. [illegible] S. H. WARWICK.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in this City, on the 1st day of July, 1855, on the following named securities, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d proximo, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR BANKING PURPOSES, issued in 1852, being the $200,000 Loan, 5 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, VA., issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HARMER, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., Special Loan of $75,000, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY, (OHIO,) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

ATHENS COUNTY, (OHIO,) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY (OHIO) issued to the COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 10 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

THE COUPONS of the following named Bonds, due in this City the 2d proximo, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after that date:

CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued to the Central Ohio Railroad Company.

CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued to the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company.

CITY OF ZANESVILLE—Issued for School purposes.

HOLMES COUNTY—Issued to the Akron Branch Railroad Company.

PERU AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

COUNTY OF MUSKINGUM—To Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company.

COUNTY OF MUSKINGUM—To Central Ohio Railroad Company.

ATWOOD & CO.

OFFICE OF MICH. SO. AND NOR. IND. R. R. CO., No. 36 William-st., New-York, June 18, 1855.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old Stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 16th day of July next.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 30th inst., and open on the 18th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 22d inst., and open on the 3d July. By order of the Board.

EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 107 Chambers-st.—NEW-YORK, June, 1855.—At a meeting of the Trustees, it resolved that under the provision of the by-laws, an interest be and hereby is declared for the six months ending the 1st July next, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of July next.

Also, that an extra dividend be now declared for July next, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half yearly interest allowed to depositors at that period; such extra interest of dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors, or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said July interest.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 10th day of July next, inclusive.

The Interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of July, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 2d July.

By order of the Board of Directors,
FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, June 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared from the earnings for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the SECOND DAY OF JULY NEXT.

Stockholders registered on the New-York Books will be paid at the banking office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d of July inclusive. By order of the Board,

T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren st.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all amounts entitled thereto for the last six months, payable on and after the 16th instant. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. H. PULLIS, E. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA R. R. Co.

NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings, for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland Ohio, in currency or by sight check on New York, at the option of the stockholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board.

GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AGENCY—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the January and July (1855) installments of interest upon the Stocks of the State of Illinois will be paid at the Agency of the State, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of July next. The installments, (at the rate of $15 per $1,000 each,) will be applied upon the following Coupons from I. and M. Canal Bonds: Coupon of Jan. 1849, from Old $1,000, £300 and £100 Bonds; Coupon of July 1849, from £225 Sterling Bonds; Coupon of July, 1849 and Jan. 1850, from Bonds of 1847.

JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The COUPONS falling due on the 1st of July next, on the SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., guaranteed by the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on MONDAY, the 2d of July, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

S. J. WALKER, Treasurer, Covington and Lexington Railroad Co.

June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st of July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, and the REAL ESTATE BONDS (special mortgage) of the BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

JAS. H. GODMAN, President, Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co.

Dated, MARION, (Ohio) June 20, 1855.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent. on the capital of this Bank has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 5th day of July next.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) from the profits of the past six months will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after MONDAY, July 2, by order of the Board.

DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, JUNE 27, 1855.—A dividend of 10 per cent. out of the surplus profits of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 2. [illegible] By order of the Board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKIE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1855.—Coupons of Milwaukie City Bonds issued to this Company, due July 1, will be paid on presentation after that day, at the Broadway Bank, New-York.

C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

ISLAND CITY BANK, No. 150 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three and one half (3½) per cent. payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 10th proximo. The Transfer Book will be closed from this day to July 10.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

THOS. H. SHARPE, Treasurer, Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Co.

Dated INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) June 26, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st of July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on after that date at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.

HENRY S. MAYO, Treasurer, Dayton and Michigan Railroad Co.

Dated TROY, (O.) June 26, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

E. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months payable on MONDAY, the 2d of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Three and one-half per cent. has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July ensuing. The Transfer Books will be closed till day of payment.

By order of the Board of Directors.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—NEW-YORK, June 29, 1855—FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of July. By order.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 267 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, June 1, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on and after 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until that date.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent. for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—CONTINENTAL BANK—NEW-YORK, June 29, 1855. A dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Monday the 2d of July, proximo.

W. F. HOOKER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent. payable on the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

PATERSON AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—NOTICE.—A dividend of two and a half per cent. has been declared on the stock of the above named Company, payable on the 5th inst., at the office of KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 46 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 Hanover-square, corner of Pearl-st. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable this day.

DOUGLAS L. STONE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, July 1, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 5th inst.

D. S. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

CITY OF PEORIA BONDS.—The coupons falling due on 1st July, 1855 in bonds of the City of Peoria, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at the office of

RIGGS & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the above-named Company due 1st inst. will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 46 William-st.

INSURANCE.

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PARK PLACE, NEW-YORK.—This Company, with an ample Cash Capital, makes insurance against Life Risks upon the most favorable terms, either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period.

Looking rather to its future usefulness than to any immediate benefit to policy holders, the Company will pursue the same plan of operations adopted at its organization. The contract with a Life Insurance Company, extending, it may be, into series of years, too much prudence and care can hardly be exercised in the management of its affairs.

The Directors have much pleasure in recommending the Company as being in all respects equal in its advantages and responsibility to any other respectable institution.

Parties insured have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

SPECIAL PERMITS will be granted for California, Australia, East Indies, and other Foreign Ports, at a reduced rate of premium.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. Cambreleng,	James S. Sandford,	John L. Buckley,
Robt. Schell,	John B. Snydam,	J. W. Mesereau,
Geo. W. Riggs,	Henry Beedel,	Joseph Britton,
Francis A. Palmer,	John Gray,	Benj. Babcock,
Jacob Reese,	James F. Hall,	Eugene Dutilh,
F. W. Edmonds,	Nathan Starr,	Alexander Muir,
Henry S. Leverich,	Wm. N. McIntyre,	John S. Harris,
Joseph Foulke,	Curtis Judson,	George Clark,
Samuel H. Foster,	N. H. Wolfe,	J. W. Howes,
John Slosson,	Albert Ward,	F. W. Kellogg.

JACOB REESE, President.
WM. V. PORTER, Secretary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D., No. 21 West 16th-st.
EDWARD PHELPS, M. D., No. 4 Chariton-st.
(In attendance daily at the Office, from 3 to 3 o'clock P. M.)
JOHN T. METCALFE, M. D., Consulting Physician.
S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., Counsellor.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 25, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For the DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel B. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoon, David B. Keeler, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel J. Beals, Wyllis Blackstone, William B. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Acton Civill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by this Company on the 25th June inst., the following gentlemen were chosen as Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Lewis,	Gaylord B. Hubbell,	Freeman Campbell,
Richard Varick,	Lyman Chapin,	Cornelius Stephens,
Simon Shindler,	Edward D. Nelson,	James S. Lewis,
John P. Yelverton,	Gideon De Angelis,	James B. Brouwer,
Christopher Gwyer,	Jotham C. Meeker,	Wm. D. Washburn,
Solomon Banta,	Charles Crane,	Peter R. Christie,
Mortimer Brown,	Wm. M. Wilson,	George Warner,
John Moneypenny,	George D. Cragin,	Abraham Leggitt,
Matthias Clark,	Samuel Brydsall,	D. Jackson Steward,
Edward L. Lynch,	David D. Crane,	Thomas Williams,
Edward P. Clark,	William Moir,	Philip J. Bonesteel,
Alfred Barmore,	Charles H. McIntire.	

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 6th month, 24th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $200,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 13 Wall-street, Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. B. Duryea,	Thomas Haviland,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel B. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Case,
Crom. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Hinsdale,		David S. Holmes,
George Beal,	James H. Quick,	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. OFFICE No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES No. 22 William-st., and No. 113 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 261 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN E. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies of this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100, unless one shutter on each story above the first, shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 444 Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 80 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, June 25, 1855.—By virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors [illegible] ... the Finance Committee offer to the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, at 85 per cent., one million two hundred thousand dollars of seven per cent. coupon bonds, redeemable May 1, 1875, convertible into stock of the Company until May 1, 1865, and entitled to the security of any mortgage that may be hereafter laid on its Railroad from Elizabethport to Phillipsburg, on the Delaware River. [illegible] ... Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for bonds to the extent of three-fourths of the stock held by them in the books of the Company. [illegible] ... Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st. till the 10th July, inclusive; after which the allotment will be made.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the par value of the bond will be payable on notice of acceptance of bids; ten per cent. on the 10th August, and the balance in installments of ten per cent. [illegible] ... Non-payment of the instalments will give the Company the right to forfeit the unpaid portion of the subscription and the discount allowed on the bonds.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
JOHN C. GREEN,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
ADAM NORRIE,
Finance Committee.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 63 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Cracow,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bordeaux,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Bale,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux.,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Ostend,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras.
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle............Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich............Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton,
Castlemaine............Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency............Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

[illegible list of cities: Alexandria, Algiers, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Aix-la-Chapelle, Baden-Baden, Basle, Berlin, Berne, Beyrout, Bologne, Bordeaux, Bremen, Breslau, Bruxelles, Cadiz, Carlsruhe, Cairo, Coblence, Cologne, Constantinople, Dresden, Florence, Frankfort, Genoa, Geneva, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Havre, Heidelberg, Jerusalem, La Haye, Lausanne, Leipsic, Lisbon, ...]

Office in New-York—No. 8 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

$8,000 WANTED.—For 3 or 5 years, on first class unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent. interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York. First class bondsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 69 Wall-st.

TROY AND RUTLAND RAILROAD.—The holders of the Coupons payable July 1, attached to the Bonds secured by the first mortgage of $100,000, are requested to send the same to the Bank of Albany, at the city of Albany, for redemption.—ALBANY, June 28, 1855.

J. B. JERMAIN, Receiver of the Troy and Rutland Railroad.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—Northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

GEORGE PEYTON.

Uncurrent money of every description discounted at the lowest market (Wall-st.) rates. Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States and Canada.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 22 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 15 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

Rose Hill Savings Bank,

No. 281 THIRD-AVENUE, one door above 22d-st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Monday, July 16, will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES E. KEELER, Vice President.
H. LOOFBORROW, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual Banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

au26, 54-lawlyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND FARMERS BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

my30, 54-lawlyTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 462 Grand-st.—Open MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 6, will receive interest from 1st July. By order,

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 351 Broadway, entrance on Park Place.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 11th of July will draw interest therein from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500; and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.

PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av. corner of 9th st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Deposits made in this Bank before the 15th July will bear interest from the 1st July. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. H. PULLIS, E. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, No. 51 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, 7th July, will bear interest from 1st July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

DRY-DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C. Open MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 9, will receive interest from the 1st of July. By order,

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—Mrs. CROCKER, [illegible] ... Ladies who are suffering from the many distressing complaints to which our sex is liable, [illegible] ... P. S.—All letters addressed to Mrs. CROCKER, [illegible] will receive prompt attention. Open from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

EXTRA—LADIES READ THIS!—[illegible] ... The Pills can only be procured of Mrs. CROCKER, No. 180 Houston-st.

LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—Every function of nature should be stimulated when relaxed. [illegible] ... The LUCINA CORDIAL is a specific for all weakness, local or general. [illegible] ... Price $3 per bottle or two bottles for $5. Dr. HAGNIN, No. 82 Warren-st., New-York; or D. FLINT, corner 28th-st. and 9th-av.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 250 pages, 80 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the sexual organs of the male and female, [illegible] ... Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 60 Reade-st., [illegible] ... Box No. 846 New-York Post-Office. [illegible]

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHERE the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. [illegible] ... Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and quackery or by humbugs.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. [illegible]

DR. CORBETT—[illegible]

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, [illegible] ... will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 4 o'clock, P. M. [illegible] ... Fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

N. B.—Through tickets to the Virginia Springs. The Roanoke takes no freight for Richmond.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. Geo. R. SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah on THURSDAY, July 5, from pier No. 4 N. R., at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills lading signed by the Clerk on board.

For freight apply on board, or for passage, to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

The steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, July 7.

FOR PETERSBURG AND NORFOLK.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 13, North River, for Petersburg and Norfolk, and will leave on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock. LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing each way, at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the New-York and Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad, [illegible] ... Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western part of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing at YONKERS, WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, CATSKILL and HUDSON—From Pier foot of Jay-st.—The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. J. POLHEMUS, will commence her regular trips to Albany on Wednesday, June 20, 1855, leaving New-York from Pier foot of Jay-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. Returning—Will leave Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. For further particulars inquire at No. 283 West-st., near Jay-st.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Catskill and Hudson. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. J. POLHEMUS, will commence her regular trips from New-York to Albany WEDNESDAY, June 20, leaving Jay-st. pier, second pier above Chambers-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.; returning, will leave Albany every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. For further particulars enquire at No. 283 West-st., near Jay-st.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. Pier daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.; returning, leaves Keyport at 7½ o'clock A. M. Fare 25 cents. Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport, with good hotels, and business men can be in New-York from 8½ o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, PORT MONMOUTH, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, &c.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. at 4 P. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at 3 and Union at 4 P. M.

EXPRESSES.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, office No. 19 Broadway. Our next Express will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, via Panama and Nicaragua routes, per steamers GEORGE LAW and STAR OF THE WEST. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Particular attention given to goods shipped in bond. Our own special messengers accompany each express through to destination. Freight and small parcels received until 1 o'clock P. M. for Panama steamer, and for Nicaragua steamer until 3 o'clock P. M. on day of sailing.

Letters must be enclosed in Government ten cent envelopes for each half ounce; for each half ounce additional a ten cent stamp must be added. Letters conforming to the above regulation will be taken at 12½ cents each. All freight must be packed in water-proof condition.

FREEMAN & CO., No. 19 Broadway.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY FOR CALIFORNIA, SOUTH PACIFIC, SANDWICH ISLANDS and CHINA.—Our next regular express will go forward on THURSDAY, July 5, per steamer GEORGE LAW, via Panama, and STAR OF THE WEST, via Nicaragua, in charge of special messengers. Freight taken at the reduced rates. Small parcels received until 2 o'clock on day of sailing. Letters for the above must be enclosed in Government ten cent envelopes.

WM. H. HALL, Agent, No. 126 Broadway, cor. of Cedar-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about a mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County, N. Y., upon a durable stream of water. It is nearly new, and in complete working order. [illegible] ... For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa.

HARVEY CHAPMAN.

FOR $3,000 CASH.—A physician desirous of establishing himself in practice in the City of New-York can secure a drug store well stocked and doing a good business in one of the principal avenues of the City, [illegible] ... relinquished only on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Address DOCTOR, No. 84 East 13th-st.

$2,000 FOR $800.—A valuable lease of five years and a manufacturing business, tools and fixtures, doing a cash business, from 25 to 100 per cent. profit; $20,000 worth of work in a year. Sickness is the reason for selling. For further particulars inquire No. 306 Broadway.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP—A small HOE JOBBING PRESS. Also, a HOE CARD PRESS, in perfect order. Apply to M. BARAGWANATH, Machinist and Press Maker, No. 49 Ann-st.

PEW FOR SALE—A pew in Grace Church, in the middle aisle, favorably situated. Apply to No. 63 Merchants' Exchange.

REMOVAL.—HATCH & YALE have removed from No. 9 Cedar-st. to No. 136 Broadway, [illegible] John and Fulton sts.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 959,615 21
Average amount of Circulation [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George S. Coe, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE S. COE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Punnett, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 140,779 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 77,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Anthony P. Halsey, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Thomas Stewart, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Lowry, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] Withers, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
A. C. Graham, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Nathaniel G. Bradford, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Jas. L. Sebring, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 181,877 71
Average amount of Circulation [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Nathan Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
H. H. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gideon G. Tanner, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
T. Stuyvesant, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. Jones, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 2d day of July, 1855.
Abm. B. Lawrence, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $732,[illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Geo. L. Osborn, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Strong, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. Hooker, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,875,[illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Smith E. Lane, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William B. Ballow, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Thomas Macfarlan, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. J. Lane, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 2d day of July, 1855.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 121,[illegible] 77
Average amount of Circulation [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 511,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. A. Clark, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
John C. Bergh, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thomas L. Taylor, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $402,[illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. Stebbins, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
J. L. Halsey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. H. Macy, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. MACY, President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,354,611 42
Average amount of Specie ... 1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 111,651 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 702,161 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. Beach, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 164,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 118,753 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. W. Edmonds, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. EDMONDS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John J. Stephens, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $742,[illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. Brown, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
John D. Duvoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Blake, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
C. R. Wheeler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Augustus E. Silliman, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $977,[illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
R. [illegible] Stebbins, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. T. Hoogland, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 30th day of June, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $405,[illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
John Anderson, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. Hayes, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Edw'd N. Rogers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. Martin, President of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
D. R. MARTIN, President.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
John Phillips, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Samuel Jessup, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Tilden, President of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WILLIAM TILDEN, President.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Gideon De Angelis, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Wm. H. Shay, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,470,537 75
Average amount of Specie [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Thos. S. Sommers, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robt. S. Oakley, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Jas. Hillyer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,441,[illegible]
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Richard Berry, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
E. D. Fellows, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1855:
[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. Ebbets, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. EBBETS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 2d day of July, 1855.
Gilbert S. Nixon, Commissioner of Deeds.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. [illegible] For particulars address SMITH, BECKEL & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, No. [illegible] South Front-st.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, short and cheapest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c. [illegible]

SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855. THREE TRAINS DAILY, [illegible]

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND.

[illegible] This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives [illegible] Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. [illegible]

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

[illegible]

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

[illegible] Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. S. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. Offices of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

[illegible]

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

[illegible] At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. [illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: [illegible] M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD.—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad via Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. [illegible]
CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.
A. Brunel, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, via [illegible] I. V. BAKER, Sup't, T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. [illegible]
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 12, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at [illegible] Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City. [illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, [illegible] Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

PATENT ELASTIC PAINT—For Roofing and Shipping, warranted to stand all weathers and climates. E. L. GILBERT, No. 180 Water-st., N. Y.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft, and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. [illegible] William-st., corner Platt-st. Agent Hudson Iron Company.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by R. D. GATES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. Higgins, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July [illegible], at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. [illegible] North River. [illegible] For passage or freight, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. [illegible] South William-st. The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN and sail August 11.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye. ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock. [illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to EDW. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris. GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre. [illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 15.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—250 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad. [illegible] The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship George Law, [illegible] Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship Golden Gate, [illegible] A. V. H. LEROY, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. [illegible] For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50.—New-York and California steamship line, via Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—[illegible] The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, [illegible] will leave Pier No. 3 North River, [illegible] on THURSDAY, July 5, [illegible] For information or passage at the reduced rates apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. [illegible]

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of these superior cards, made by SAM HART & CO. [illegible] No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY against ROBERT SCHUYLER, GEORGE L. SCHUYLER, GEORGE R. I. BOWDOIN, SAMUEL L. M. BALLOW AND RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD.—Summons.—To the defendant ROBERT SCHUYLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, June 12, 1855.
TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-st.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY against ROBERT SCHUYLER and GEORGE L. SCHUYLER.—Summons to the defendant ROBERT SCHUYLER.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 50 Wall-st., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $[illegible] with interest upon $[illegible] from the [illegible] day of May, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855.
TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-street.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of June, 1855. TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CONRAD STEINHAUER, late of the city of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, corner of [illegible], in the late city of Williamsburg, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 30, 1855.
JOHN MABRE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL F. MERRITT, late of the City of Williamsburg, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his store, No. 38 Catharine-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 13, 1855.
JOSEPH C. MERRITT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. FELLOWS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of John Van Arsdale, No. 11 Madison-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1855.
JOHN VAN ARSDALE, Executor.
LAURA A. FELLOWS, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES MALCOLM, late of Williamsburg, in the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated March [illegible], 1855.
ABRAHAM TURNURE, WILLIAM A. COX, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES C. KING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Attorney at Law, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1855.
RUFUS H. KING, JOSHUA J. KING, Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES DUNLOP, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of JOHN L. BROWN, No. [illegible] Water-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated, April 13, 1855.
MARGARET DUNLOP, JOHN L. BROWN, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH C. MORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 212 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 7, 1855.
THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE FRENCH, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscribers, JOSEPH FRENCH, at his place of business, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of [illegible] next.
JOSEPH FRENCH, JOHN HARRISON, Administrators.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against WILLIAM H. THORP, [illegible] and GEORGE B. WILLIS. [illegible] Summons [illegible] Dated [illegible] 1855.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, on the 11th day of April, 1855.—Dated May 28, 1855. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM G. MASSIE and NORMAN S. WALKER against THOMAS H. C. GRASTY.—Summons for a sum of money on contract.—To the Defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, [illegible] the sum of three hundred and [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 6th day of [illegible], 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 4, 1855.
G. MACCULLOCH MILLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of June, 1855.
G. MACCULLOCH MILLER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN PHELAN, Jr., against WILLIAM M. BURGOYNE.—Summons for a money demand on contract (Com. not ser.)—To WILLIAM M. BURGOYNE, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Liberty-st., in the said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] dollars [illegible] this action, and ten per cent thereon, as damages and interest from [illegible] day of February, 1855.—Dated New-York, [illegible], 1855. MILLER & DEVELIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of May, 1855. MILLER & DEVELIN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—JAMES CARSON BREVOORT, Trustee, &c., against HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife, SAMUEL JAUDON and HENRY G. STEBBINS, composing the firm of S. JAUDON & Co., GUILLAUME PEPLE, RICHARD LATRICK, WILLIAM H. WHITE, JAMES H. YOUNG, JACOB R. SCHUYLER, WILLIAM W. CRANE.—Summons.—To HENRY CASTRO and AMELIA CASTRO, his wife: [illegible] which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, [illegible] office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; [illegible]
WM. ELLERY SEDGWICK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JAMES GREEN against WILLIAM H. PECK [illegible] BENJAMIN DILLWORTH.—[illegible]
W. McDERMOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of Westchester.—JAMES DROUGHT against PATRICK CAFARY and MARY ELLEN his wife, JOHN DILLON and ANN his wife, EDWARD DROUGHT and THOMAS DROUGHT.—Summons for Relief.—To EDWARD DROUGHT [illegible]
HENRY W. CLARK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—PETER W. HOAGLAND against JAMES H. SALISBURY.—Summons for money demand on contract (Com. not ser.)—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 110 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] 1855, and the further sum of [illegible] with interest from the [illegible] day of February, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1855.
WM. W. NORTHROP, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 10th day of May, 1855. WM. W. NORTHROP.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN K. WILLIAMS and HENRY A. COFFIN against ENOCH VREELAND and [illegible].—Summons for relief.—Com. not ser.—To the defendant, CHARLES MORGAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 16th day of June, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 16, 1855.
MONELL, WILLARD & ANDERSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BY ORDER OF HON. J. R. McVANE, COUNTY JUDGE OF ESSEX COUNTY.—Notice is hereby published of an order requiring all the creditors of ALANSON WILDER, of Lewis, Essex County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, to show cause, if any they have, before the said Judge at his office, in the town of Elizabethtown, in the County of Essex, on the 2d day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts according to the provisions of the [illegible] concerning "Voluntary assignments made pursuant to the application of an insolvent and his creditors."—Dated [illegible], 1855. KELLOGG & HALE, Attorneys for Insolvent, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—DAVID A. DRAPER and JOHN E. DEVELIN against ROBERT JEANES.—Summons for Relief.—To ROBERT JEANES, the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 2 Court-st., City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May [illegible], 1855. A. McCUE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his dwelling, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of November next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of April, 1855.
JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. ROBERTSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated New-York, [illegible], 1855.
JOHN H. ROBERTSON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES WAGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of March, 1855.
ROBERT H. JOLLEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SANDERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible] Gansevoort-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2nd day of November next.—Dated [illegible], 1855.
JOB HASTON, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at [illegible], in the City of New-York, [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1855.
JARED GILSON, Administrator.
ELIZABETH DAVIS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN McARDLE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, [illegible] on or before the 6th day of [illegible] next.—Dated April [illegible], 1855.
ALEXANDER UNDERHILL, CLARKSON UNDERHILL, Executors.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.—MONDAY, July 2. [illegible], in the Chair.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of sundry parties for remission of taxes; of Daniel Tiemann and others, averse to granting license for a line of stages upon Bloomingdale Road to terminate at Eighty-sixth-street; of W. S. Wright and others, to have Great Jones-street repaired.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A petition was submitted by a Committee, appointed as representatives of the New-York Fire Department, relative to granting discharge certificates to members of the Fire Department. A change from the present method was asked to obviate the numerous gross frauds alleged to be practiced, nullifying often the action of the different Fire Companies in cases of expulsion. It was asked that no discharges be granted unless shown by affidavit that the party making such application has served faithfully the time prescribed by law. The prayer of the petitioners was granted.

DAYS OF MEETING.

Alderman WILLIAMSON moved that when the Board adjourn it adjourn to Tuesday afternoon, and thereafter, with the exception of Fourth of July, hold its sessions daily till the completion of the usual monthly term.

Alderman HOWARD moved as an amendment to adjourn to Thursday afternoon, which was carried.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Mayor and Common Council were invited to receive a marching salute from the First Division on the Fourth of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., in front of the City Hall. Accepted.

THE PICTURE PRESENTATION OF MR. ANTOINE EYEX.

A communication was sent in by the Mayor announcing the presentation to the City by Mons. Antoine Eyex, an eminent French artist, of his painting recently on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, entitled "The Glory of the United States." The communication was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, with request to make an appropriate response to the donor.

RAISING THE JOSEPH WALKER.

Alderman HERRICK offered a resolution directing that the Street Commissioner report whether he has made any requisitions upon the Comptroller for the payment of any moneys to be applied towards the payment of the amount claimed upon any contract or agreement made between any officer or officers of the Corporation, or any Department of the City Government, and Walter R. Jones, for the removal of the wreck of the *Joseph Walker* from the slip foot of Dover-street, stating the amount of any requisitions he may have made, and specifying the law, resolution, ordinance, or other authority which confers upon him the power to make such requisitions or drafts upon the Comptroller. Adopted without a dissenting vote.

In view of the stunning music of the meeting convened at this time in front of the Hall, or its potent attractive features, or these influences combined, the Board adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

The President in the Chair.

The Board met pursuant to the Charter. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of property-holders in Seventy-ninth-street, asking a discontinuance of the pay of the Inspector of Paving. From Eagle Company No. 13, for [illegible]. To have the Potters' Fields now [illegible]. To extend the sewer in East Broadway [illegible]-street. To set curb and gutter [illegible]-street. Of J. Keyser and others, [illegible] bell tower in Fifth-avenue. In relation to [illegible] in Central Park. From Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, against the plan of house proposed for their body. For a basin, &c., at the [illegible] corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-[illegible]-street. Of Hose Company No. 41, to have a fire hydrant in front of their house. Of Census Marshals, for an increase of compensation. For a [illegible] Ferry from Jersey City, at Pavonia-avenue to [illegible] of Gansevoort-street.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Street Commissioner be directed to have the gutter stones in West-street, near Morris, [illegible]. To lease for ten years the premises No. 13 Elm-street, for the use and occupation of Hose Company No. 26.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To lay a cross-walk in front of the new Court-House in Chambers-street. To repair the sidewalk in Elm-street, from Reade to Leonard-street. To reset curb and gutter-stone in Canal-street, from Varick-street. That a cross-walk be laid in front of Church-street, at the corner of Park and Mott streets. That the sidewalk in Worth-street, from Broadway to Elm-street, be repaved. To advertise for proposals for a contract for the removal of dead animals. To flag sidewalks in front of 160 Ninth-street. To place iron shutters on the north side of Fireman's Hall. To have lots filled in between Avenue C and the Dry Dock. To inquire whether the flagging of the lower side of Twenty-third street, between the Seventh and Eighth avenues, has been done in accordance with the specifications. To repair part of the pavement in Rivington-street. That the vacant lot No. 237 Rivington-street be filled up. To advertise for a contract for the removal of dead animals. To grant permission to the Police to wear a light uniform in the hot weather. To prevent men from taking contracts who did not pay their laborers $1 25 per diem.

LAID ON THE TABLE.

To require his Honor the Mayor to appoint two dog-catchers for each Ward, and thereby prevent the boys from becoming thieves.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the Street Commissioner report by what authority he has contracted to rebuild pier foot of Eighty-sixth-street. To inquire into the expediency of organizing a Board of Inspectors. To furnish a copy of Judge Daly's decision and the papers relative thereto. To stay all proceedings in relation to the flagging of Thirty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the sidewalk in front of Nos. 136 and 138 East Third-street, have curb and gutter stones set. To drain sunken lots in block bounded by Nos. 43 and 44 Fiftieth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. To build a dock at the foot of Forty-eighth-street, East River. To have Forty-eighth-street, from the Third avenue to the East River, paved, curbed and gutter stones set in. To flag sidewalks in front of Forty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Eleventh avenues. To fence vacant lots bounded by Broadway, Seventh-avenue, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Hose Company No. 8, for a new location. To have the houses on Fourteenth-street renumbered. Of Theodore Hunt, for payment of money due him on contract for building Union Market and Eighteenth Ward Station-house. To have cross-walks relaid in the vicinity of Fourteenth-street and Sixth-avenue. To pave Forty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue. To fence vacant lots on Forty-ninth-street, near Broadway.

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE.

On motion, the preamble and resolutions moved by Councilman MASON, on the 13th of June, and printed at length in our report of the proceedings, were taken up on motion to refer to Committee of the Whole, which was lost—Ayes, 21; Nays, 26. The previous question having been moved and adopted, the main question was put on the adoption of the preamble and resolutions, which were adopted—Ayes, 21; Nays, 11.

The following veto *message* in relation to the Reynolds' contract was read and ordered to be printed. Another veto with reference to the building of the bulkhead at Manhattanville, was read and ordered printed.

VETO OF THE SETTLEMENT OF THE REYNOLDS CONTRACT.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without my approval the Resolution directing the Comptroller to pay WM. B. REYNOLDS *Forty-six thousand seven hundred and forty-[illegible]* dollars, for the purchase of certain property therein stated and appropriating that sum for that purpose.

I am impelled to this course for the following among other reasons:

The Resolution in question among other property embraces the following: "The right and title to Barren Island, including all the leases, contracts and conveyances held by WM. B. REYNOLDS, or any part or portion of the island and its appurtenances, the sum of $10,000, copy of the leases and deeds which are herewith presented and the originals of which are to be transferred to the City on the payment of the aforesaid sum."

Among the papers is a deed from WM. B. REYNOLDS to the Corporation, conveying two acres of land on Barren Island for the nominal sum of $1, and an assignment [illegible] which the consideration [illegible] is stated at $10,000. The resolution above referred to [illegible] the property to be purchased *for $10,000*, and I am, therefore [illegible] the explanation made of the sum by the seller, by which only a nominal portion of the $10,000 is applied to the fee property. But even assuming that it is a purchase made for the consideration of only one dollar, it is yet a purchase of land, and as Barren Island is in Kings County, a purchase of land outside of the jurisdiction of the City. This presents to me the first objection,—whether any such power has been devolved upon the authorities of the City. I confess this question has caused me much concern, and so little investigation. The Montgomery Charter authorizes the City to take and hold land, but it expressly limits the amount which may be thus held to property of the yearly rent or value of three thousand pounds. In the edition just published of the laws of the State applicable to the City, there is a note to this clause of the Charter, stating that this limitation does not prevent the holding of land, which when purchased was not of greater annual value, but which afterwards rose beyond it, showing that this limitation was considered still in force.

I have not been able to find any general act which has extended this power of purchase, although the statute book is dotted with laws, authorizing particular purchases by the City from time to time for various public objects. I infer that this limitation still stands, except as it has been enlarged by the special acts, authorizing particular purchases. There is no question but that the City now holds property of a much greater annual value than the charter authorizes; and this being the case, I am brought to the conclusion that there is an entire absence of power to make the purchase in question. The rule of law applicable to municipal corporations, as laid down by the highest judicial authorities in this State, is this: that they take only the special powers granted to them by their charter, or by subsequent laws. Authority must be shown for this purchase before it becomes lawful. The only power known to me is the one which is fettered with the limitation expressed. If the power to purchase land were unlimited, whether in or out of our local jurisdiction, the discretion of the two Boards and of the Mayor would be the only safeguard of taxpayers against the most excessive purchases at extravagant prices—a safeguard that might not at all times be sufficient. The community do not rely entirely on protection of this character, and hence in charters and in constitutions it is common to interpose checks in the exercise of dangerous powers. For the first time since my accession to office has this important question been presented to me, whether the City can purchase land outside of our jurisdiction, and I have examined it with the care which such a question demands, in view of its becoming a precedent and an example for other and more important cases. It is a power likely to lead to great abuse, and I withhold my assent to the resolution, not only because the charter requires it, but also because I am satisfied that unlimited power of that character would be highly dangerous. The amendments to the charter adopted in 1830, 1849 and 1853, clearly show that no such unlimited authority was left in our local legislation. The amendments of 1853 provide that *all supplies* to be furnished, embracing an expenditure of over $250, shall be by contract for which estimates and bids shall be furnished after due publication. All that is not real estate or leasehold property, comprehended in this proposed purchase from Mr. REYNOLDS, is personal property, the tools and implements of conducting his business as a contractor for removal of offal, &c., and for its manufacture into articles of use, boats, shovels, carts, &c. These are supplies furnished to the city, without the formalities required by the charter. I cannot suppose that it was intended to fetter the public authorities in this respect so completely, and yet leave open a power to purchase any amount of land anywhere at any price, in the discretion of those whose action heretofore had made checks and guards highly necessary. An amendment to the charter adopted in 1849, provides that neither the Common Council, nor any member thereof, shall perform any Executive business whatever. This restriction I understand was intended among other things to prevent the purchase of articles or the making of contracts by this branch of the city government, leaving such duties to be performed by the heads of departments. This resolution in effect dispenses with all Executive officers, and specifies the things to be purchased, the price to be paid, and the person from whom purchased, and this is not compatible with the theory upon which the local government was then formed in dividing the Executive and Legislative departments. The resolution in this case appears to me to be an infraction of this amendment, calculated to defeat the object which governed the Legislature in establishing it. I have other grounds of objection to which it is unnecessary to allude. They refer more particularly to matters of detail. The principles involved I have deemed of great importance, and upon them alone I have considered it sufficient to stand in the discussion of this subject. Had the Common Council followed the practice with reference to ferry leases, &c., of making it incumbent upon the successor of Mr. Reynolds, in the offal contract, to take the property here alluded to instead of the city, many of the objections which I see to this proposition would have been avoided. With distrust in my own knowledge of law generally, but confident in the soundness of the position herein assumed, I beg to return the resolution without my approval. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Some other routine business was disposed of and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Supervisors.—MONDAY, July 2.

His Honor, the Mayor, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting being read and approved, the Board proceeded to pass upon

BILLS RENDERED.

Wm. P. Richardson, for arranging papers in the office of the Court of Common Pleas, $52.

A. M. Herrick, for copying dockets of judgment, $100.

Elias G. Birdsall, for copying, &c., in the office of the Clerk of Common Pleas, $52.

The above bills were ordered to be paid.

Sundry other bills were received and referred to appropriate committees, among them one of

Victor M. P. Lyn, for extra services connected with the new Court-House, from Oct. 1, 1853, to July 1, 1855, $200.

Sixth Regiment Militia, for transportation on St. Patrick's Day, on the Third-avenue Railroad, and provisions furnished on that day, $91 08.

THE NEW POLICE CLERKS.

Supervisor VOORHIS submitted a resolution directing payment from June 18 to July 1, 1855, of the salaries of Wm. H. Canniff, John Quackenbush and John S. Ambler, appointed at the last meeting of the Board, Clerks of the Second, Fourth, and Seventh District Police Courts, respectively.

Supervisor HERRICK said he was opposed to the payment of the Clerks mentioned. He was not certain they were Clerks as alleged. A few, he believed, took possession a few weeks since, of the room occupied by the Board, and appointed sundry individuals to what were assumed as vacancies in the Clerkship of the Police Courts. Other parties, and the parties legally holding such offices, had been paid by the Comptroller for services rendered in such capacities. Within his own knowledge, one of the persons mentioned had done no work whatever, as Police Clerk, since his pretended appointment. He moved, therefore to lay the resolution on the table.

Supervisor VOORHIS hoped the amounts specified would be paid. The parties mentioned were legally constituted clerks. He wished in the passage of the resolution to direct who should be paid. If the Comptroller had paid others declared to be incumbents of the offices referred to, he had transcended the duties of his office.

The motion of Supervisor HERRICK to lay on the table prevailed—Ayes, 11; Noes, 10.

Subsequently this resolution was re-read as new matter. Upon the question of the legality of its introduction and the adoption of sundry amendments offered, a lengthy and exciting discussion arose. The question upon the adoption of the resolution being finally taken, the same was adopted by a vote of 12 in favor to 11 opposed.

COMMISSIONER OF RECORDS.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Records, informing that such commission required for the current year for the purposes for which it was organized, $50,000. Referred to Committee on County Offices.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

A communication was received from the Superintendent of Public Instruction, announcing that the sum required to be raised by tax in the City and County of New-York, directed to be assessed and collected as its portion of the $800,000 provided to be raised by an "Act to establish Free Schools throughout the State," passed April 12, 1851, was $271,639 40. The Board were directed to make the assessment in accordance with the act referred to. Referred to Committee on Annual Taxes.

INCREASING SALARIES OF JUDGES.

On motion, the subject of the increase of the salaries of the Justices of the Superior Court, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the Surrogate, Recorder and City Judge, made the special order of the meeting, was postponed and made the special order for next Monday afternoon.

Adjourned to Thursday.

☞ No less than seven lost children were picked up by the officers of the different wards last night, four of them in the Eleventh Ward. Their whereabouts was ascertained by their anxious parents by means of the Police Telegraph at the office of the Chief of Police.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 262 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. DR. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

OAK HALL CROWDED! JAMMED!—A great reduction has been made in prices on our New Summer Clothing for men and boys. Large Plaid Vests and fine garments at tremendous bargains. DE GROOT & SON, Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Sanborn on Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, and their Treatment by the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors.

LETTER NO. VIII.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION AND ITS MEDICAL TREATMENT.

In attempting the cure of Consumption, the first object to be accomplished is a removal from, or of the cause which produced it. It must be evident to every intelligent person, that there is but little use of resorting to medical means of any kind, so long as the person is constantly exposed to its causes. With as much reason and success could fire be extinguished by pouring oil upon it.

Notwithstanding there is a most lamentable ignorance of the laws of health and disease, still I never knew a consumptive invalid who was not aware of the cause of his difficulty. On every hand there are a thousand causes, *trifling*, it would seem, which few persons are so ignorant of as not to understand that they are most powerful and effective in producing this most *flattering* and *fatal disease*. Now, the causes which are known to have a tendency to produce consumption, to a great extent, *can be avoided*. And never will the mortality of this disease be lessened until people learn the *positive* necessity of observing the *physical* and *natural* laws of their existence, and the *worse than folly of relying upon human means and medicines to prevent or cure it.* When we reflect upon the manner in which we, as a nation, live—how we eat, drink and sleep—how marry—the neglect of a thorough physical education of children—it ceases to be a wonder that *one-fourth* of the human race die with consumption. I will here add a few words in regard to the *hereditary descent*, or the *transmission* of this disease from parents to their children. *Nearly two-thirds of persons who die with consumption inherit it.* What a subject does this fact present for reflection. *Consumptive parents* can but beget *consumptive children*, and in this manner is it transmitted from family to family, from generation to generation. It is here that the great reform should commence which is so absolutely required. Public opinion, as it exists at the present time, may deem it both *improper* and *unwise* to assert that persons who are *known* to have consumption existing *have no right to marry*. Yet how frequently does this occur. Now, I honestly believe that parents have no moral right to entail upon their offspring the seeds of *consumption, suffering* and *death*. "A (healthy) child in a house is a well-spring of pleasure," but it is a most pitiful spectacle to behold a child with the *rich legacy*, consumption, entailed upon it, and reflect upon its brief career of suffering and death.

I come now to the medical treatment of Consumption, and the proper and rational method of cure. In every article which I have written on Consumption, I have endeavored to tell the patient the *truth*—have neither sought to *flatter nor deceive*. I can honestly say that I never yet have been guilty of telling a consumptive person that I could *cure* him when in my own judgment I knew I could not. Neither will I give an opinion to *please the patient*, and after a careful examination of his lungs, having ascertained the nature and extent of his disease, will candidly inform him what he may *reasonably* expect, and what not. *I have said that Consumption is more easily prevented than cured*—have mentioned the *causes* which produced it, and will here repeat again that before undertaking to cure it, *its causes must be removed.*

In speaking of the treatment of consumption I am supposing that the patient has existing in one or both lungs tubercles in a greater or less quantity, which give rise to the symptoms previously mentioned. Now, there are but *two objects* to be accomplished in attempting to cure consumption. *First, to remove from the lungs the tuberculous matter therein existing*; and secondly, to *prevent the further deposit of such matter*. If these are accomplished, the patient *lives*; if not, he dies. The removal of tubercles can be accomplished to a certain extent by *medical means*; but their further *formation* in the blood and *deposit* in the lungs can only be prevented by avoiding *the causes which produce them*, and by a free use of nature's great remedies—*pure air, exercise and diet*. In making this assertion I wish to except *alcohol*, which I claim *does* prevent the *formation* of tubercles, and is the *only medicine which should be given into the stomach* during its *treatment* and *cure*. I shall speak of its effects at another time. It matters not in what stage of consumption, this principle should be kept in view: *support the system* and *add* to the *vital energies*, and thus, to counteract the tendencies of the disease, which are to *tear it down* and *weaken them*. The question is, how can the removal of tubercles best be accomplished? By applying the remedies directly to the lungs where the disease exists, or into the stomach, where it does not exist. The two systems of treatment are as widely different as daylight and darkness; and if the one be *true* and *beneficial*, the *other* must be *false* and *injurious*. I boldly assert that the old method or practice of administering medicines into the stomach to cure or prevent Consumption is both *false* in *theory* and *fatal* in *practice*, and the fifty thousand graves annually made in this country alone is strong evidence of the truth of my assertion. *A physician with as much reason might as well attempt to remove a foreign substance from the eye by pouring drugs into the stomach as to undertake to cure Consumption, or in other words, to remove tubercles from the lungs by the same method.* There has been but little variation in the plan of treating consumption, from the earliest history of medicine, until within the last twenty years. During this period, however, consumptives seem to have lost confidence in physicians, and have resorted to *patent nostrums*, these "*sure cures*," with which the country is covered at the present day. Others again have taken another tack, and resorted to Homœopathy, (which is far less dangerous,) and still others to Hydropathy, and they all have utterly failed to cure consumption, for the simple reason that the *means* employed have *assisted* the *disease* to *destroy the patient, and done nothing to assist nature to restore him.*

The treatment of consumption will be continued through several letters. Respectfully yours,

GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D.,
Physician to the New-York Lung Institute,
No. 6 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Blain on the Eye—LETTER No. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—In accordance with my promise of Friday, I will to-day speak of Conjunctivitis, or more commonly known as Acute Ophthalmia; and first of the causes of this disease so prevalent among all classes, especially the poorer.

The immediate or exciting causes are direct injury, such as wounds or violence inflicted in surgical operations. Also, by substances coming in contact or getting into the eye, such as dust, sand, steel, &c. These may injure mechanically, others chemically. Among the latter class, it may be well to enumerate a few of the many applications made to the eye in the form of remedies. Such for instance as acetate of lead, white and red precipitate, nitrate of mercury, oxyd of zinc, nitrates of zinc and copper, nitrate of silver, and not unfrequently do we find even the nitric and muriatic acids and muriate of antimony used. And it would seem as if the most delicate and sensitive organ of the body had been selected for trying the most violent applications.

The simple fact of their being called remedies makes them none the less harmless, for a small portion of any of them being applied to the sound eye of a healthy person would produce a greater or less degree of inflammation. Again, exposure to cold and damp atmosphere, living in damp basements, or sudden change of temperature, disorder of the digestive organs, too long continued exercise by gas light or upon minute or bright objects, and many other causes might be mentioned, but this must suffice. The symptoms are redness, which in superficial, smarting pain, heat, dryness, accompanied with slight headache and fever, and but little intolerance of light, together with a feeling as if there was sand or gravel in the eye. These symptoms, though slight at first, may increase in severity, and cause granulation of the lids, or purulent ophthalmia, the former causing a feeling as if pins were pricking the ball of the eye. The treatment of this disease, according to the usual mode, is bleeding, leeching, poultices, scarification of the conjunctiva, mercury, blistering, &c. Whereas, if mild, constitutional treatment, together with soothing applications are made use of, very many of the hopeless cases which we now meet might have been relieved and saved from hopeless blindness. But, says one, you do not follow the prescribed rules as laid down in medical works in your treatment. No, for six years' experience has taught me that to heal, I must not risk to destroy, nor pull down to build up; but rather strengthen and soothe the inflamed organ that is weak, and thereby restore it to its natural vigor and activity. In my next letter I will speak of purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Your ob't servant, W. D. BLAIN, M. D.
Oculist and Aurist, No. 738 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—THE LIVER, THE STOMACH, THE KIDNEYS.—These valuable Pills, acting directly upon these organs, cleanse them from all impurities, and thus give health and vigor to the system. Sold at the Manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

KNOWLEDGE VERSUS IGNORANCE.—If Ignorance of an obtainable good be a real loss, then a knowledge of the invaluable virtues of RAY'S Zephyr Merino Under Shirts is truly a great gain, admitting to the gratification of wearing the most sensitive, economical and pleasant Summer garments ever manufactured for increasing our health, comfort and enjoyment. The prices range from three to sixteen shillings.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

SODA WATER AND CREAM SYRUPS.—Made from fresh cream; something new and superior to ordinary syrups. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and try it, at RUSHTON'S only, at No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street, and at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-street.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND WEDDING TO TAKE PLACE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS—TWO THOUSAND GUESTS INVITED.—Splendid suits for the occasion may be obtained at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton street, at $30. Also, Zephyr Cassimere suits, $10; Check Marseilles suits, $8 50.

[Advertisement.]

☞ All who study health and comfort, (now that the excessive heat of Summer is upon us,) should wear the beautiful, light, elastic and durable Zephyr Merino Undergarments, to be had, wholesale and retail, at MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An approved bosom friend, is one of RAY'S Zephyr Merino Undershirts, unlike other friends, their lightness, elasticity and coolness, win for them an enduring attachment. JAMES E. RAY,
No. 108 Bowery, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.—The trade can continue to sell my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps under the new Liquor Law without license.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

MARRIED.

At Hoboken, N. J., on Sunday, July 1, by Rev. J. K. Burr, MR. CHARLES PIERCE, of New-York City, to Mrs. ANNA WORDEN, of Hoboken.

At Northampton, Mass., on Wednesday, June 20, by Rev. Morris E. White, HENRY C. HALL, of New-York City, and AMANDA H., daughter of Rev. Wm. M. Ferry, of Grand Haven, Mich.

At Matteawan, N. Y., on Monday, July 2, by Rev. D. M. L. Quackenbush, Miss ELVINA SCHENCK, daughter of Samuel B. Schenck, Esq., to ALEXANDER ANNAN, both of the above named place.

At Riverhead, L. I., by Rev. Christopher Youngs, JAMES W. YOUNGS to MARY, daughter of the late Matthias Hutchinson.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, July 2, PETER EMBURY, Jr., after a lingering illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Peter Embury, No. 41 West 20th-st., this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, July 2, JANE ANN, wife of Jacob Hermance.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 243 Delancey st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, July 2, of consumption, PHEBE, wife of Samuel Kissam.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 173 Lewis-st., corner of 4th st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock.

At the residence of his parents on Monday, July 2, GEORGE B., second son of Susan Ann and Dominic B. Smith, aged 2 years and 6 days.

The remains will be taken to Greenburg, Westchester County.

In South Brooklyn, at the residence of her son, James Bell, No. 109 Harrison-st., on the morning of Monday, July 2, Mrs. MAGDALENA O. BELL, aged 77 years.

The time of her funeral will be announced in Wednesday morning's papers.

In Brooklyn, No. — Flushing-avenue, on Wednesday, June 27, CHARLES H. DORSEY, aged 2 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Poughkeepsie, on Monday, July 2, at 7½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. David S. Jones, CATHARINE J., relict of the late De Witt Clinton, in the 72d year of her age.

Due notice of the time and place of her funeral will be given.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 2.

$7,000 Missouri 6s ex int	86	100 Erie Railroad	...s3 53½		
10,000 Ind. State 5s	85½	100	do.	53	
2,000 Erie Bonds of '75	91	250	do.	...b30 53½	
25,000 do.	...b60 91	250	do.	53	
5,000 do.	...b30 91	100	do.	...b30 53	
5,000 do.	91	100	do.	52½	
1,000 Erie C. Bs. '62 ex int	87	100	do.	52½	
5,000 Hud. R. 2d M. B.	83	100 Harlem Railroad	...b3 29		
15,000 do.	...b60 74	100	do.	29	
5,000 do.	...s60 74½	100 Reading Railroad	...s3 93		
25,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	86	1500	do.	...b30 93	
15,000 do.	...s60 86	100	do.	93	
10,000 do.	...b30 86	50	do.	93	
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 7's	102	50 Hudson R. Railroad	42½		
1,000 Ill. & To. 1st M. Bs.	84	200	do.	...s60 42½	
40 Bank State N. York	108	10 M. S. & N. Ia. RR. ex div	105		
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	...s3 28½	20 M. S. & N. Ia. Con. ex div	98		
150 do.	...b1w 28	200 Panama Railroad	...s3 101		
100 do.	28	100	do.	...s60 101	
400 Gardiner Gold Mine	1	100	do.	...b60 101	
1,700 Nic. Transit Co.	...b3 13½	100	do.	100½	
400 do.	...b30 13½	100	do.	...b30 101	
200 do.	...b60 13½	5	do.	101½	
200 do.	13½	70 Galena & Chi. R. R.	109		
100 Canton Co.	27	50 Chicago & R. I. R. R.	92		
200 do.	...b30 27	50 Cleve. & Pittsb'g R. R.	60		
185 N. Y. Cen. RR.	...s3 100	100 Ills. Central RR.	...s3 98		
25 do.	...s3 100	50	do.	98½	
200 do.	...s60 100	20 Sixth-av. RR.	99		
100 do.	...c 101	50 Mich. C. R. R. b60 ex d.	97½		
50 do.	...b60 101	33	do.	97	
100 do.	...b60 101				

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of bonds and stocks were made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$9,500 Chicago and Mississippi R. R. 10s	84½
75,000 Virginia 6s, (hypothecated,)	100
3,000 Fort Wayne and Southern R. R. 7s	73½
500 California 7s	90
2,000 Great Western Railroad, Ill., 1st mort. 10s	81½
1,000 Flushing Railroad 1st mort. 7s. Int. added	70
8 shares Hudson River Railroad	43
100 shares Hamilton Insurance Co.	43½
25 shares Cumberland Coal Co.	30
150 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.	$10
200 shares Bowden Copper Mining Co.	60c.
125 shares Phenix Gold Mining Co.	40c.

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Ill. & Tol. 2d M. B.	62½	200 Erie Railroad	...s3 53½
25,000 Erie Bonds of '75 ...b3	91½	150 do.	53½
3,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	87	400 do.	53½
2,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	86½	250 Harlem Railroad	29½
5,000 do.	...b30 86	150 do.	...b3 29½
5,000 do.	86½	150 do.	...s3 29½
10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash & St. Louis Bs	b60 66	400 Reading Railroad	93
100 Ocean Bank	95	400 do.	...b3 93½
50 Nic'ua Transit Co.	b3 13	100 do.	...s60 93
100 do.	...b60 13½	50 Hud. Riv. Railroad	42½
250 do.	13½	150 do.	43
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 101	12 Ill. Cen. Railroad	99
200 do.	101	25 do.	99
150 Canton Company	27	42 Galena & Chic. R. R.	108½
		50 do.	108½

MONDAY, July 2—P. M.

The Imports into the port of New-York for the month of June, as reported this afternoon from the Custom House, were

In dutiable goods, marketed direct	$8,020,545
Dutiable goods, warehoused	2,716,345
Free goods	1,186,043
Total entries	$11,924,933
Same month 1854	13,590,000

There was also entered in June in foreign gold and silver the sum of $65,779.

The Exports from New-York for the month of June, in Domestic Produce, were to the value of $3,956,706. There was reëxported during the month Foreign Merchandise to the value of $1,283,989. The official Specie Export of the month, differing from the weekly entries, is declared from the Custom House at $3,812,562. There would seem to be a material error here, as the European steamers sailing direct on the 2d, 9th, 16th and 30th June, carried out $5,562,000. We have therefore taken the latter figure as likely to give the more correct comparison with last year.

TREASURY YEAR, ENDING JUNE 30.

The result of the following comparative Tables of the Foreign Trade and Gold movement at the port of New-York for the Treasury year, ending June 30, the date to which all the financial reports of the Federal Government are brought up, may be recapitulated thus:

Reduced Import of Foreign Goods		$34,585,000
Reduced Import of Foreign Specie		1,783,000
Whole reduction of Imports		$36,368,000
Of this reduction, the difference in Foreign Dry Goods alone was		$20,479,000
Reduced Export, Domestic Produce		$13,110,000
Increased Gold Export	$5,462,000	
Increased Reexp. Foreign Goods	3,662,000	9,113,000
Whole reduction in Exports		$3,996,000

The apparent decrease in the Receipts or Deliveries of Gold from California during the year, is $4,907,000. The reduction of Gold in the Federal Treasury during the year was $10,458,100, exceeding by $4,547,000 the increased Foreign Export of Gold from the port of New-York, and about equal to the increased Export from New-York and Boston together. The direct exports of Gold from this port are less by $665,000 than the deliveries of California Gold at New-York, taking the manifests of the steamers as the basis of comparison. They are less by $2,448,000 than the California and Foreign Gold and Silver together received at this port. The City Banks of New-York have increased their Specie reserve during the year $4,510,000; reduced their circulation $1,667,000; increased their deposits $10,447,000, and their loans and discounts $8,976,000.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1854-5.	vs.	1853-4.
July	20,034,000		20,078,000
August	22,819,000		19,682,000
September	14,103,000		16,997,000
October	10,940,000		11,926,000
November	8,593,000		12,490,000
December	9,277,000		13,317,000
January	12,865,000		19,316,000
February	12,014,000		10,816,000
March	10,096,000		16,112,000
April	9,083,000		16,572,000
May	11,576,000		17,015,000
June	11,925,000		13,522,000
Total	$153,368,000		$187,793,000
Foreign Specie	1,154,000		2,937,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854-5.	vs.	1853-4.
July	$3,768,000		$4,683,000
August	4,487,000		4,540,000
September	3,772,000		5,579,000
October	4,672,000		5,459,000
November	4,669,000		7,493,000
December	5,675,000		7,167,000
January	4,997,000		5,304,000
February	3,155,000		5,401,000
March	4,869,000		5,563,000
April	4,250,000		4,879,000
May	5,072,000		5,524,000
June	3,957,000		4,979,000
Total	$53,372,000		$66,482,000
Foreign Goods reëxported	$10,112,000		$6,450,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854-5.	vs.	1853-4.
July	$2,922,000		$3,901,000
August	4,548,000		1,184,000
September	5,547,000		1,244,000
October	3,359,000		4,758,000
November	3,538,000		3,886,000
December	57,000		3,132,000
January	156,000		1,846,000
February	2,124,000		580,000
March	2,299,000		1,466,000
April	3,313,000		3,475,000
May	5,320,000		2,652,000
June	5,562,000		5,168,000
Total	$39,745,000		$34,292,000

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1854.		1855.	
July 5	$1,150,222	Jan. 15	$963,370
July 12	1,097,365	Jan. 25	1,251,365
July 23	209,000	Jan. 30	649,209
July 24	1,784,201	Feb. 8	1,228,990
Aug. 5	863,575	Feb. 14	875,465
Aug. 12	1,127,036	Feb. 25	1,112,547
Aug. 26	1,196,000	Mar. 4	646,650
Sep. 3	1,062,000	Mar. 12	1,161,248
Sep. 12	1,039,766	Mar. 19	92,328
Sep. 25	930,890	Mar. 24	317,800
Sep. 26	1,302,279	Apr. 3	338,600
Oct. 8	980,491	Apr. 8	710,167
Oct. 11	562,456	Apr. 15	109,643
Oct. 27	1,273,792	Apr. 24	772,011
Nov. 9	1,500,290	May 2	388,561
Nov. 15	864,408	May 10	1,115,384
Nov. 24	1,568,644	May 16	277,937
Dec. 2	727,389	May 24	1,334,085
Dec. 11	1,364,005	Jun. 1	412,791
Dec. 15	533,706	Jun. 6	394,035
Dec. 23	1,401,946	Jun. 8	495,440
1855.		Jun. 24	228,060
Jan. 2	685,855	Jun. 25	1,053,000
Jan. 10	1,119,622		

Total for the year	$40,410,000
California Gold Minted, 1853-4	45,317,000
Decrease from California	$4,907,000

UNITED STATES TREASURY—ALL DEPOSITORIES.

Balance in Gold subject to draft end of June, 1854	$28,886,815
Balance in Gold subject to draft end of June, 1855	18,428,715
Reduction of Gold in Federal Treasury, June, 1855	$10,458,100

The Official Weekly Bank Averages which we advertise on another page of this paper, to Saturday last, June 30, show the following changes from the previous statement:

Increase in Loans	$1,387,000
Increase in Specie	924,916
Increase in Circulation	60,066
Increase in Deposits	2,791,259

The increase in Specie is larger than was generally anticipated. The movements in Deposits and Loans are partly the result of preparations for the heavy dividend and mercantile payments of July 1 and July 4 of this week. Including the regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	July 1, '54.	Dec. 30, '54.	June 30, '55.
Loans	$88,608,591	$81,653,637	$95,565,494
Specie	11,130,100	13,076,147	15,640,145
Circulation	9,068,256	7,075,889	7,396,119
Deposits	71,457,081	68,236,630	81,904,271
In Sub-Treasury	8,180,148	3,882,000	1,030,795

The day was in all respects a very busy one in Wall-street. The numbers and aggregate amount of half-yearly dividends on the 1st January and 1st of July, appear to accumulate rapidly every year, and the variety of State, City, County and Railway Coupons, and City Bank, Insurance and other dividends, by inscription, provided for, and paid to-day, exceeded, we think, any previous single day's disbursement. The promptness with which provision was generally made by the Railways throughout the country affords much satisfaction. We heard of no positive new defaults. It would be difficult to estimate the aggregate sums paid out in Wall-street, though the Bank clearances to-morrow morning will afford an index to the vast magnitude of the Checks which were passed in settlement. The Stock Market improved at the close of the day, influenced partly by the weakness of the Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer, but chiefly by the large Specie reserve of the Banks and the probability that the dividend disbursements to-day will give more activity to investment Stocks. The Bond list was particularly strong; Virginias 99 ex dividend, and Illinois Centrals 86¾ for the regulars, and 87½@88 for the free Bonds. Further sales of Wabash Valley Bonds were made at 66, buyer 60 days. The competing and cheapened passenger schedules of the New-York Central and Erie Roads were duly advertised to go into operation to-day, but had very little influence on their shares, and none on their Bonds. The impression seems to be that both Companies will soon tire of doing business below its just rates of remuneration, and that some sort of arrangement will be come to after a few weeks' fighting. The Boards of management are not held blameless by the shareholders and creditors. The People's Line of Steamboats on the Hudson River is one cause of the trouble, if not the chief. There is an infusion of this old and grasping interest in the direction of one or both the great Roads engaged in the contest for the Western travel.

The leading Foreign Bankers offered their bills freely to-day at 110 on London, and the demand was not heavy; though to-morrow being the last mail day for the steamer from Boston, the business may increase at the last hour, particularly as many of the remitters were too much engaged this forenoon in collecting dividends and making up their accounts, to attend to Exchange. Money keeps easy.

The Ohio Trust Company declared, at Cincinnati, to-day, a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent., (the previous one in January, being 3½,) leaving a surplus undivided fund of $140,000, or 7 ℔ cent. on the capital of $2,000,000. The Company the past six months have sensibly felt the advantage of the discontinuance of the system of interest on current individual deposits at Cincinnati, introduced some years by the numerous private banking and exchange houses that gave way under the panic of last Fall. This advantage will be increased the next half year, as notice of discontinuance of interest to the customers of the Company did not expire till the 1st April. The People's Bank of this City have declared a half-yearly dividend of 5½ ℔ cent. The New-Jersey Central Road Company advertise that they will dispose of $1,500,000 of Convertible Mortgage Bonds of the Road from Elizabethport, near the Harbor of New-York, to Phillipsburg, on the Delaware, at 80 ℔ cent. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell to-morrow, 3d inst., at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a lot of hypothecated Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Bonds; the interest on which issue was regularly paid to-day in Philadelphia. The Irving Savings Bank pays a dividend to depositors at the rate of 6 ℔ cent. per annum.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JUNE 30.

Name of Banks.	Av'ge am't of Loans & Dis.	Av'ge am't of Specie.	Av. am't of Circula'n.	Av'ge am't of Deposits.
Am. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of America	4,710,215	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. Commonwealth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of N. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. of the Republic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk. St. New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bowery Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bull's Head Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butch. & Drov. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chatham Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fulton Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwich Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grocers' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hanover Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Island City Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather Manuf. Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. Bank'g Asso.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mercantile Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bank	2,477,323	265,716	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolitan Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nassau Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Exch. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North River Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ocean Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oriental Bank	[illegible]	41,159	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Nicholas Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh Ward Bank	[illegible]	142,111	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shoe & Leather Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOOTINGS.

Loans and Dis.	[illegible]	Circulation	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	Deposits	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, July 2—6½ P. M.

FLOUR continues very dull, with a strong tendency downward. Sales only 800 bbls. at $8 50 for common Upper Lake, and $9 for choice do. WHEAT has greatly decreased in supply and is wholly inactive. CORN opened with a good inquiry, but closed dull with a declining tendency. Sales about 20,000 bushels at 77c.@78c., and mostly at the inside figure. OATS favor the purchasers and the market is pretty active. 20,000 bushels in boat loads at 58c. WHISKY is in good demand and firmer. Sales of 100 bbls. at 36c.@38c. Receipts for the 48 hours ending noon to-day: FLOUR, 3,000 bbls.; WHEAT, 43,727 bushels; CORN, 160,111 bushels; OATS, 6,606 bushels. Receipts this year up to the 1st of July: WHEAT, 1,331,726 bushels; CORN, 2,768,467; OATS, 1,344,929. The receipts last year for the same time were: WHEAT, 988,000 bushels; CORN, 2,646,503 bushels; OATS, 1,177,971 bushels.

EUROPEAN STEAMERS.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR.	DAYS.
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	July 4
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	July 11
Hermann	New-York	Bremen	July 14
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 18
North Star	New-York	Havre	July 21

FROM EUROPE.

Hermann	Southampton	New-York	June 20
America	Liverpool	Boston	June 23
Pacific	Liverpool	New-York	June 27
North Star	Havre	New-York	June 27
Africa	Southampton	New-York	July 4

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-Orleans and Havana—D. Philbrook and child, [illegible] Thompson, Anna O'Conner, [illegible] [illegible] Knowlton, [illegible] J. [illegible] and family, N. Hanson, J. Levy and lady, [illegible] [illegible] and servant, [illegible] and lady, J. Merrell and lady, J. P. [illegible] McGarry and lady, Mr. S. [illegible] and servant, Mr. Murphy, brother and sister, [illegible] Walker and lady, Mr. N. Martinez, [illegible] C. Reese, J. Duncan, A. D. Grossman, [illegible] [illegible] N. C. Butler, Thomas Harrison, J. Estrada, Alexander [illegible], Pedro José.

In steamship *Roanoke*, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Mrs. M. Dana and daughter, Miss M. A. [illegible], Smith, T. W. Bradbury, Alex. C. Davis, [illegible] lady and daughter, Miss F. W. Norton, C. G. Wilson, [illegible] L. W. Green, Andrew Yow, George C. Hough, [illegible] J. P. George, M. C. Daughtry, F. C. Bates, Samuel [illegible] David S. Boston, Samuel E. Kinnis, A. A. Vinal, [illegible] R. Crawford, Samuel B. Carlton, John H. McDonald, [illegible] R. Austin, N. M. Caldwell, John J. Haight, lady and child, Wm. G. Ball, George A. Maxwell, John D. Newman, [illegible] H. Pembroke, Robert G. Lamb, Oliver B. Maxwell, [illegible] H. Stanton, H. W. Williams, [illegible] Cramer, George G. Hooper and lady, D. O. McIntyre, [illegible] Dunn and lady, Charles Ferguson, Samuel S. Cooper, [illegible] Roberts, Henry B. Leigh, Duncan Robertson, [illegible] Schofield.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 32	Sun sets	7 35	Moon rises	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 24	Gov. Island	11 13	Hell Gate	1 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 2.

Cleared.

Steamship—Granada, Griffin, New-Orleans and Havana, M. O. Roberts.

Ships—City of New-York, Moses, Liverpool, W. A. [illegible]land; Mercury, French, Boyd & Hincken; Tuscany, [illegible] Union Island, Pillsbury & Sandford.

Barks—Sophia, Gould, Wilmington, [illegible] Henry, Shelton, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Wm. [illegible]tee, Gilkey, Philadelphia, E. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs—F. Cortes, Nowell, Cork, Chamberlain, Robinson & Co.; Iron, Bradbury, Miller, Coles, Brett, Son & Co.; Wm. Boothby (Br.) Cahill, Windsor, D. R. DeWolf.

Schrs.—Jasper, Scare, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Margaret, Hennan, City Point, James Hunter; Rainbow, Hildreth, Boston, G. N. Smith; Lady Scott, Bilton, Elizabethport; —; Helene, States, Wilmington, McCready, Mott & Co.; Humming Bird, Norris, Wilmington, E. Blossom; Martha, Shaw, Philadelphia, James Hand; Franklin Bell, Robinson, City Point, Van Brunt & Slaght; Narragansett, Hall, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Washington, Rogers, Alexandria, Abbott, Dodge & Co.; Baltimore, Bright, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden; F. Satterly, Jackson, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.

Propeller—Resolute, Allen, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Pleasants.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bulloch, New-Orleans and Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship Arvum, Chase, Turks' Island [illegible], with salt to order.

Ship Crescent, Bowen, Cardenas [illegible], with sugar to Foster & Nickerson.

Bark Sarah, (of Boston,) Coleman, Curacoa [illegible], with salt, fustic, &c., to Voss, Perkins & Co.

Bark Virginian, (of Richmond,) Kennedy, Havana [illegible], with sugar and tobacco to Nesmith & Sons.

Brig Africus, Kinney, Dry Harbor, Ja., 11 ds., with coffee, pimento, &c., to A. H. Solomon.

Brig Colt, Keller, Machias, lumber to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Humming Bird, (Br.,) Chetapoloss, Windsor, 11 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Lynch, Georgetown 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Luther K. Snow, (of Harwich,) Nickerson, Barnstable 3 ds., with fruit and tobacco to Thomas Gilmartin.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, Wilmington, with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Rover, Horton, Wilmington, with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. J. P. Taylor, Powell, Newbern, with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell.

Schr. Pennsylvania, Hooper, Rockport, with lumber to [illegible] & Bayaton.

Schr. L. S. Cook, Perry, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to J. R. Gilmore.

Schr. Augustus C. Brewer, (3-masted,) Brewster, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to Lane & West.

Schr. Adele, Potter, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Matilda, E. Wells, Terry, Wilmington, with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. [illegible]cock, for New-York.

Schr. G. L. Lovell, Boston, mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. W. S. Brown, Holbrook, Calais, lumber to master.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Osmond, New-Bedford.

Sloop Oregon, Rhodes, Providence.

Schr. River Queen, Fowler, Providence.

Sailed.

Steamship Granada, Griffin, New-Orleans and Havana; ships Sheridan, Clark, Antwerp; Sweden, Goss, Melbourne; Ashburton, Rodish, Liverpool; G. W. Tenlon, Glover, Toulon, and others.

BELOW—Br. brig Highland Mary, of Windsor, from Greenock.

WIND—During the day, from Westward.

Whalers.

Capt. Kinney, of brig Africus, [illegible] spoke ship Champion, (whaler,) of and for New-Bedford, fm. New-Zealand, with 1,400 bbls oil.

Spoken, &c.

June 28, Nantucket shoal bearing N. W. 30 miles, Br. ship Burmah, of Windsor, N. S., fm. Cardiff for Portsmouth, 32 ds. out; 29th, about the same lat. and lon. ship Coast of the West, for Philadelphia.

June 30, lat. 39 30, lon. 73, ship America, fm. Chincha Islands for Hampton Roads.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Thomas, ship G. Peters, Gardner, from Newport, Wales; brig S. Merrill, Means, [illegible]. The yacht Glide, for Boston, sld. 2 ds. previous.

At Turks Island, June 24, brig C. C. Billings, of Bangor, Me., with salt.

At Curacoa, June 20, bark Venus, Atkinson, for New-York in 5 ds.; Br. [illegible], for Savannah, [illegible]; brig Adams, Barnes, for Wilmington, [illegible].

At Falmouth, June 18, bark John Currie, of Brunswick, for London, next day.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1184. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

SARATOGA.

Opening of the Season—The Hotels—Arrivals—A Singular Disappearance.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, July 2, 1855.

Saratoga is an annual, and blooms only once a year. It is not yet in full flower, but it begins to blossom, and in a fortnight or three weeks at farthest, will be resplendent with all its short-lived magnificence. Every one wonders regularly as the year comes round, what there can be here to make Saratoga attractive. It has neither sea nor mountain—neither the grandeur of ocean nor the wildness of rock and forest,—to reward the lovers of scenery and adventure. Its mineral waters are unquestionably its paramount attraction; and so long as these continue to flow, Saratoga, in spite of the arid, sandy plains that encompass it, will continue to be foremost among the watering places of the world. For it is not only the drooping invalid that is restored by their use. Everybody—sick or well—feels the better for them. I have no such chemical or professional skill as would enable me to tell in what specific ingredients their virtue consists. I only know from experience and observation that there is in them some property more restorative and invigorating to systems exhausted either by disease, the dissipations of fashionable life, or by excessive and long-continued labor, than the aggregate contents of the materia medica. The whole world, moreover, seems to know this;—so that Saratoga is pretty sure always to be thronged when the heats of Summer compel everybody to look away from home for relaxation and health. Thousands who have thought at the end of one season that next year they would go elsewhere, find themselves longing, when July approaches, for the fresh, life-giving waters of Congress Spring, and inevitably find their way hither before the month expires.

I think the season opens rather earlier than usual this year. It is not customary to find much company here until after the Fourth of July; but the leading hotels already present a very fair array of guests, and every arrival gives a goodly addition to their numbers. It was not until Saturday last that a train of cars was run from Troy, to connect with the 6 o'clock morning express train from New-York; so that persons arriving at Troy in that train were compelled to wait there until evening or come on in a freight train. The Summer arrangement has now gone into effect; and those leaving New-York at 6 A. M. reach Saratoga at 1 in the afternoon.

The Hotels have all been improving the Spring vacation to prepare for the Summer campaign. While there are half a dozen or more of quiet, comfortable, unpretending houses, at which very excellent accommodations can be had at moderate rates,—the three leading competitors for fashionable travel are, as usual, the United States, Union Hall and Congress Hall. It is curious to watch the changes and vicissitudes of public favor, as shown in the changing fortunes of fashionable hotels. Twenty-five years ago Congress Hall was the only hotel known to fashion and wealth at Saratoga; and when the Springs were the great headquarters for political consultation,—when the whole programme of State and National contests was arranged here by the great political chess-players of the country, Congress Hall was their scene of operations. The United States soon after, under the skillful and dashing administration of the Marvins, began to encroach on its domains, and drew to itself much of the fashion and distinction of the land;—while Union Hall, which was started and for a time carried on as *par excellence* the moral and religious hotel of the place, in which music and dancing were eschewed and religious exercises morning and evening took their place, was crowded with clergymen and their flocks from every quarter of the country. The Union, however, gradually dropped its asceticism,—wine resumed its place on the tables, the light-hearted again danced to brilliant music in its halls, while the sad and serious, either naturally or artificially, felt their hearts again bounding with life as they looked on and listened stealthily at the window, or more courageously adventuring to take seats along the parlor walls. Congress Hall, meantime, drooped between this spirited competition on either side; its thronged halls gradually thinned out; its table fell off; the building was suffered to grow old without repair, and the general discipline and conduct of the establishment fell far behind the requirements of the times. So it has been in the background for some years,—visited only by the few old stagers with whom the reminiscences of its better days outweighed all defects of its menage, and by others of a quiet mood who gloried more in its magnificent old piazza than in all the *eclat* of more modern and more showy establishments.

But a change has come over all this, and Congress Hall has put on even more than its ancient glories. Mr. HATHORN, the old proprietor of Union Hall, under whose administration it achieved its great success, bought Congress Hall last year, and has expended nearly $100,000 in refitting and furnishing it. The main building was suffered to remain, after being thoroughly repaired, repainted and refurnished. Two spacious drawing-rooms open upon the piazza, and a fine large new wing has been added, over 200 feet in length—the lower part being devoted to the dining room and the three upper stories containing long suites of family apartments, embracing two, three or more rooms as may be required, and all larger, better arranged, better ventilated and in every way more comfortable than I have ever found in any similar establishment. These family rooms are decidedly a feature of Congress Hall, and relieve it entirely from the objection generally urged against hotels at Summer watering places, of narrow and confined accommodations. The whole house is furnished in elegant style, and the table is excellent in all its appointments. Visiting the *kitchen* has come to be a favorite expedition among the ladies here, and they bring back reports that free that department entirely from the cloud of suspicion that in such large establishments generally rests upon it. They said it is the neatest and cleanest portion of the whole house.

The two other hotels are also in excellent trim. The splendid grounds of the United States look as green and attractive as ever, and Union Hall wears its usual comfortable appearance. So far as numbers are concerned, there is not much difference as yet between the United States and Congress Hall; the arrivals at each are about the same day by day.

The Prohibitory law, I am inclined to think, will have a better chance here than Mayor WOOD is likely to give it in your City,—though it will not probably be rigidly enforced even here. I believe all the hotels will give up their bars, though at table, wine may possibly be supplied as usual. A great deal will have been gained for the temperance cause, even by their abandonment of the bars, as it is there that habits of dissipation are mainly formed.

There is a good deal of conversation about town in regard to the personal affairs of a gentleman well-known in this neighborhood, who has recently disappeared, under circumstances calculated to elicit comment, if nothing more—Mr. CHARLES BURR. Visitors at the Springs may have seen him, as he was in the habit of wandering about the hotels and discussing theology and kindred topics with everybody who would listen to him. His father was JONATHAN BURR, of Sandy Hill, an eccentric, intemperate man of harsh temper and large wealth. His wife, who was of a distinguished family, lost several children before her own death. Mr. BURR married again, and his second wife died soon after, leaving CHARLES, an infant. He was sent to Union College, but soon after, for some reason or other, he was turned out of doors by his father, who would never lift a finger to help him, or even recognize him afterwards. Not being a person of great energy of character, this abandonment completely ruined him, and he fell into dissolute habits and became occasionally and partially insane. He obtained a precarious livelihood by peddling about the streets, and continued this for a number of years, until the death of his father, not long since, at an advanced age, left him sole heir to an immense estate, consisting of several hundred thousand dollars. By his consent, the Court appointed guardians for him, making Hon. JOHN CRAMER trustee of his property, and B. F. HOAG of his person—Colonel BURR, as he was generally called, being authorized to draw liberally on the estate for his support. For several years he has employed a man named DARWIN COLE to travel with and take care of him, paying him the liberal sum of $2,500 a year, and making a very handsome provision for him in his will.

Within a few weeks past a story has been current that the Colonel was engaged to be married to a widow lady, of great personal attractions, half his own age, and well known in the fashionable circles of Saratoga. Of the facts of this matter, of course I cannot speak with any certainty;—but it seems agreed, that his *next of kin*, at all events, believed the rumor to be true. Several weeks since Col. BURR gave up his rooms at the American, saying that he should be absent only a few days. He went away with COLE, and although the latter has frequently been heard from, no tidings whatever of the whereabouts of BURR can be obtained. I understand that his misfortunes and his character have made for him, very many influential and devoted friends, among whom are Chancellor WALWORTH, Judge BOCKES, Alderman PETERS of New-York, Judge WILLARD, his counsel, Messrs. CRAMER and HOAG, his trustees, and others; and that none of them can learn anything of his whereabouts, although they have made very diligent inquiry. Rumors of all sorts are current on the subject,—some that he has been seen in various cities of the United States, others that he is to be clandestinely taken to Europe, &c., &c., all of course implying that there is a conspiracy to retain possession of him for the sake of controlling the disposition of his property. He is somewhat advanced in years, infirm in health, and at least eccentric in his mental habits—all which circumstances naturally encourage such rumors.

If there is any ground for such suspicions, the parties to it would do well to bear in mind, that the dangers it involves are at least quite equal to the stake for which they are playing. Still the whole thing may prove to be unfounded, though nothing but BURR's return will put an end to the rumors that are now current in this vicinity.

Yours, &c., Q. Q.

FIRE AT SEA.

Loss of the Ship Star Republic on a Voyage from New-York to Galveston—No Lives Lost—Account by one of the Passengers.

We have obtained from ROBERT J. LALOR, one of the passengers on board the *Star Republic*, which was recently destroyed by fire on her passage from New-York to Galveston, the following account of the sad accident:

On Wednesday last the ship *Star Republic*, Capt. COLE, left New-York for Galveston, Texas, with a miscellaneous cargo, and carrying Messrs. GEO. PHILLIPS and wife and child, J. N. BEVANS and wife, SAMUEL PHILLIPS, R. J. LALOR, Capt. COLE, WARREN G. WEEDEN, 1st mate, and JOHN SMITH 2d mate; also, 7 sailors, 1 steward, and 1 cook, all colored.

About 2½ A. M. on Sunday it was discovered that she was on fire. Clouds of smoke issued from the hold, which it was found impossible to subdue or even arrest.

The boats being prepared, and one of them having been launched, the women and child were carefully, and without confusion, placed in it. The other passengers having followed, it was dropped and held on by them astern. The ship was then in lat. 37° 20', lon. 73° 45', with a slight breeze, and about 70 miles from land.

While the other boat was being launched, a sail appeared to windward. It proved to be the brig *Rush*, Capt. BARTON, bound from New-York to Jacksonville, Fla., coming promptly to the relief.

The passengers were quickly transferred to her, and for two hours after, and until they were compelled to quit by the flames, Capt. COLE, his officers and crew, assisted by Mr. S. PHILLIPS, incessantly labored to get out as much as possible of the luggage and provisions, and convey them to the brig.

The passengers, officers and crew have just returned to New-York—we rejoice to say, safe and well, with the exception of the fatigue consequent on so much adventure and anxiety.

How they got back, and some other points of interest, the following card most fully explains:

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, recently passengers on board the ship *Star Republic* when destroyed by fire at sea, while on a voyage from New-York to Galveston, in justice cannot separate without recording our *unanimous* approval of the conduct of her captain, officers and crew. Capt. COLE, during the few days we sailed in his care, we found ever careful, considerate, attentive and polite. His assistants, in their different spheres, were no less so. Calm courage and energy, and self-possession, and vigorous exertion marked the conduct of them all, from the moment the unfortunate state of their ship and the utter impossibility of saving her became apparent, until every living thing and as much as possible of other valuables on board were transferred with care to the brig *Rush*, Capt. BARTON, who opportunely perceived our danger, promptly bore down to our relief, and hospitably entertained us, until we were taken off by the schooner *S. S. Learnard*, A. MANUEL, master, bound for New-York, on board which we received much kind attention.

We hereby bear witness that Capt. COLE was the last man to leave his ship, and then only when the ruthless element of her destruction imperatively compelled his departure, having previously left no effort untried to preserve her or her cargo. That constant future good fortune may recompense him and his officers for their present loss, is the heartfelt desire of

J. N. BEVANS and lady,
GEO. PHILLIPS and lady,
SAMUEL PHILLIPS, and
R. J. LALOR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

CAPT. COLE'S ACCOUNT.

The following is the report of Capt. COLE, as obtained from him:

Left the port of New-York on June 28, for Galveston, Texas. July 1, being the third day out, in lat. 37° 20', lon. 73° 45', at 2½ A. M., discovered the ship to be on fire in the hold. Kept off before the wind, and commenced throwing water down the main hatch, as near as possible in the direction of the fire. At 3½ o'clock, the fire rapidly increasing, and to that extent that there was no possible chance of saving the ship, lowered the stern-boat, and got the most of the passengers in her, ready to shove off, as the case might require. In the meantime the officers and crew were vigorously endeavoring to stop the progress of the flames, which had then spread almost through the entire hold, and were rushing out the main hatch. There being no hope of saving the ship, got out the long boat, and put in her the passengers, baggage, and some provisions, compass, quadrant, &c. When the brig *Rush*, Captain BEARTON, was discovered running down for us, and was soon hove too, to windward, dispatched the small boat in charge of the first officer, with passengers and baggage to the brig, while the rest of the crew, with the aid of Mr. S. PHILLIPS, succeeded in saving the rest of the passengers, luggage, &c.

At about 5.30 A. M., the ship in flames below and aloft; nothing more could be saved; the spars beginning to fall; the rest proceeded to the brig, where we were all very kindly received by Capt. BARTON, who then filled away to the Westward. The ship continuing to burn while in sight. At 5 P. M., spoke the schooner *S. S. Learnard*, Capt. MANUEL, from Gonaives for New-York, who kindly took us on board and brought us all safe to this City.

The ship was owned by WAKEMAN, DIMON & Co.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 3.

Secretary DOBBIN is expected to leave his Department, temporarily, in a few days, for the benefit of his health, and will probably rusticate in Virginia.

The Army Order, containing the late promotions, etc., will be issued in a few days.

About 200 of the eighty-acre land warrants were issued to-day.

Secretary MARCY received another patch of land of 80 acres to make up the 160 acres, to which he is entitled.

Interesting from the Far West—Indian Depredations, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, July 1.

We learn that a party of seven men on the route from Fort Union to Fort Sarpy, were attacked on the 1st of May by a band of three hundred armed Sioux Indians, and one of their number, GEORGE SIKES, of Quincy, Illinois, killed. The remainder of the party were detained some time by the Indians, but were finally permitted to proceed, and reached Fort Sarpy, having suffered greatly on the route.

The Sioux were also congregating, in great numbers, around Fort Pierre.

We learn from Leavenworth, that Mr. MCCREA, who shot MALCOLM CLARKE, has been committed to jail on a charge of murder, bail having been refused.

It is reported that a violent personal encounter had taken place in Kansas between Governor REEDER and STRINGFELLOW, and that the Governor was badly beaten.

Railroad Accident.

NASHUA, N. H., Tuesday, July 3.

Last evening the train on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, when near the Groton Junction, came in contact with a horse on the rails, and was in consequence thrown off the track, and the engine and tender thrown down an embankment. The engineer was thrown over a fence some distance into a meadow, and the fireman buried beneath the ruins of the tender, but neither of them were fatally injured. The first-class passenger car was considerably damaged, but none of the passengers hurt.

A. Miss ADELAIDE SMITH, of this city, took poison last night, in a fit of jealousy, and died in a short time.

Destruction of the Glasgow Mills by Fire.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, July 3.

The Gingham Establishment known as the Glasgow Mills, at South Hadley Falls, was burned this afternoon. The fire originated in a pile of yarn in the attic, and is supposed to have been the result of spontaneous combustion. The machinery and building, with much of the stock, were destroyed. Most of the manufactured goods were saved. The loss is estimated at $250,000. Insured for $150,000. Two men were injured by falling from ladders, and one man killed by the falling of a wall.

From New-Orleans—Terrible Storm in the Harbor of Mazatlan.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 3.

The Southern mail is in this morning, bringing New-Orleans papers of Wednesday. On the 1st day of June a terrible storm visited the harbor of Mazatlan, on the Pacific coast of Mexico, causing great destruction of property. Six merchant vessels, with cargoes valued at over $1,000,000, were totally destroyed, and twenty-three men drowned. The only American vessel lost was the schooner *Copeland*, in ballast.

Vessel Capsized—One Man Drowned.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Tuesday, July 3.

The schooner *Rialto* was capsized on Sunday off Long Point, and the mate drowned. The captain and remainder of the crew were saved. The captain's wife was in the cabin at the time of the disaster, and remained there for two hours, when the vessel partially righted, and she was providentially released just as the crew were on the point of abandoning the wreck.

Steam-Engine Explosions.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 3.

The locomotive of a freight train on the Frankfort Railroad, exploded this evening, but fortunately nobody was hurt. The steam-boiler at BALDWIN's Foundry, in this city, also exploded this morning; but as in the above case without any serious result beyond about $2,000 worth of damage to property.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 3.

An extra Police force is on duty to-night by order of the City Government to suppress the usual noisy prologue to the celebration of the Fourth. No discharge of fire arms, crackers, &c., is to be allowed after midnight. Weather cool this evening. The city is perfectly orderly and quiet.

The New-Hampshire Liquor Bill.

CONCORD, Tuesday, July 3.

The Liquor bill reported to our Legislature, provides a fine of $50 for the first conviction of a single sale; $50 and thirty days' imprisonment for a second conviction; and for every subsequent offence, a fine of $100 and ninety days' imprisonment.

Cricket Match.

PATERSON, N. J., Tuesday, July 3.

A home and home match of cricket between the Paterson and Newark Clubs, is to be played. The first match comes off at Newark on Friday, the 6th inst., the wickets to be pitched at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Fly.

From the Montreal Commercial, June 30.

We have constant complaints from Upper Canada and the Western States of the destruction caused to the wheat crop, by the fly, the Hessian fly, and the weevil, but there appears to be a confounding of insects. What is called the fly, deposits its eggs in the ear, where the maggot attacks and consumes the pickles. The damage is not visible until the grain is far advanced, and about to change color, when an unnatural yellow cast will be observed upon the ear, giving a ripening look to the whole field; as the plant advances, a good deal of chaff falls on the ground, and the ear instead of bending down, stands straight up. The upper part of the ear is more liable to attack than the lower. The season at which the attack is made, lasts only a few days, and thus the farmers of Lower Canada avoid it by late sowing. Winter wheat was abandoned here for the sole reason that it fell a prey to the fly.

The Hessian fly is a bird of another color. It attacks the plant, and bores through the upper stalk, depriving it of vitality before it attains its growth. It derived its name, we believe, from the circumstance of having first made its appearance in the United States at the time of the revolutionary war, from the belief that its introduction was attributable to some earthworks thrown up by a body of Hessian troops, from the soil of which the insect had been disinterred. We have never seen it do any great amount of damage.

We do not believe that the true weevil ever attacks the living grain, but confines its ravages to granaries, and old bread, such as ship biscuit.

Before the fly visited Lower Canada, the Richelieu alone exported 100,000 bushels of wheat; this plague made us importers.

NEW-YORK CITY.

LIQUOR.

Instructions to Liquor Dealers.

The Law Committee, as it is termed, of the General Liquor Dealers' Association, comprising Messrs. RICHARD FRENCH, R. C. MONTGOMERY and GEORGE F. SHERWOOD, have issued a circular of instructions to the various liquor dealers of the City as to the action they are to take in meeting any efforts made toward the enforcement of the provisions of the Prohibitory Law.

By this circular it is enjoined upon the members of the different Liquor-Dealers' Associations not to resist any officer in the discharge of his duties, but treat him with respect, and on no account to oppose him with violence. Such conduct is dwelt upon as both reprehensible and impolitic. They are advised as possessing legal redress, and that upon this they should base their claims to justice and right. Meanwhile, if the officer calls to make seizure of their property, they are told to ask such officer to wait till they can call on their constituted legal adviser and get a writ of replevin and the necessary bonds signed as security; which to effect, it is only necessary to show their ticket of membership. Should the officer persist in immediate seizure, they are requested to deliver to him, forthwith, the key to their liquor cellar, and allow him to remain in possession until they can procure the writ referred to. If any member is arrested and also seizure made of his property at the same time, he is to proceed to the Magistrate with a friend who shall go his bail for appearance at Court, when, on no consideration, is he to fail to demand a trial by Jury.

The Liquor Movement.

Nearly all the Liquor Societies held meetings last night, at which instructions were given to their members relative to the Prohibitory Law, which goes into operation to-day. The liquor shops will all be kept open as usual.

MEETING OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

At a meeting of the Liquor Dealers Central Convention, held last Thursday evening, at the National Hall, Messrs. Christian H. Schaffer, J. H. Williams, and W. B. Bunce, were appointed a Committee to wait on the Liquor Dealers' Association of Brooklyn, and give them assurance of the sympathy of the Liquor Dealers' Associations of New-York, and their willingness to cooperate with them in their efforts to relieve themselves from the restrictions under which they are placed by the late special action of their Mayor.

The members of the Brooklyn Association received this Committee yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Montgomery Hall. The object of their mission being made known, they were received with demonstrations of cordial favor, and gratitude expressed for the interest taken in their behalf by their brethren in New-York. Mr. SCHAFFER, of the Committee, suggested the appointment from their body of a Committee, agreeing that a like Committee would be appointed by the New-York Association, the two Committees to wait upon His Honor Mayor HALL, with request that some one case be made the legal test question in the present issue in that city. It was argued that such Committees, besides being more pacific, would obviate much expense and difficulty in the enforcement of the law, and doubtless riot and bloodshed. The suggestion was received with approval, and such a Committee, we learn, will be early appointed.

Coroners' Inquests.

COUP DE SOLEIL.

An inquest was held by Coroner GAMBLE yesterday, on the body of MICHAEL DILLON, who came to his death from the effects of heat on Monday. Deceased was 32 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of HUGH CONWAY, who died from exposure to the heat on Monday. CONWAY was 33 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of an unknown woman who died from the excessive heat of Monday, at the City Prison yesterday. She was brought in on a four days' commitment by Officer ELDER, who supposed her to be intoxicated. She was a stout woman of middle stature, dark complexion, gray eyes, black hair, plain ring on the finger, black silk dress flounced. She appeared to be about 27 years of age, and a native of this country.

HENRY PHILLIPS, about 50 years of age, and a native of Ireland, died on Monday, from the effects of excessive heat. Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the body.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday on the body of JACOB KUHN, who came to his death from the effects of a sun stroke received on Monday afternoon. Deceased was a German, about 22 years of age.

DID NOT CONSULT THE CORONER.

Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the body of a still-born infant that had been buried by its father, BENJAMIN DOWDEN, in St. Mark's burying ground. The father being poor, and ignorant of the law, was exculpated from all blame by the jury. The parents of the child had only been about ten months in the country. The father was discovered by officer WHITE, of the Seventeenth Ward, while he was engaged burying the child in the churchyard, and arrested.

SUPPOSED ABORTION.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of a female infant at the Twenty-second Ward Station-house. Sergeant BISSELL, of that Ward, deposed, that the foetus, which appeared to be about four months old, was found on Monday afternoon, in Forty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, wrapped up in paper. It was much decomposed. A verdict of still-born death was rendered.

FATAL FALL.

PETER WILLEES, an old man about 88 years of age, who had reached second childhood, fell from the second-story window of house No. 196 Second-street. The fall fractured his skull. Deceased was a native of Rockland County, N. Y.

ANOTHER FATAL FALL.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of WM. MCCARTNEY, a seaman employed on the ship *Golden Gate*, lying at Pier No. 9 East River, who died from the effects of a fall from the foretop-sail. Deceased was 33 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest on the body of JOHN G. H. GREENE, a young man about 21 years of age, who was accidentally drowned while bathing at the foot of Christopher-street.

DIED FROM INTEMPERANCE.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest yesterday on the body of JOHN DOUGHERTY, a native of Ireland, 35 years of age, at his late residence, No. 226 West Twenty-seventh-street, who died from convulsions produced by intemperance. Previous to his death he was in the habit of indulging rather freely in the "crathur." This was the end of it.

THE MANIA.

Another Suicide.

Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the body of SARAH ANN BURLING, who committed suicide on Monday by taking a dose of arsenic. The father of the girl deposed that his daughter had, during the last eighteen months, been subject to temporary fits of insanity. On several occasions she took laudanum with the intention of committing suicide, but her life had been saved by the application of proper remedies. She was as well as usual yesterday morning, and went out, returning at noon. The arsenic, about three cents' worth, was mixed in some buttermilk. The physician gave her an emetic, then, sweet oil and molasses, whites of eggs and magnesia—but it was too late. She had often said that she was tired of living, and gave no other reason for attempting to commit the rash act. Deceased was 20 years of age, and a native of this City.

Bathing.

Get often to the bath—take it at comfortable heat—that is to say, as near cold as may be. Croton is cheap, and he is wise who uses plenty of it. Water, soap and a crash towel, will do wonders towards keeping down the mortality list.

Foundling.

An infant about four days old was found abandoned in front of No. 164 Fifth-avenue, on Monday evening. The deserted child was taken to the Almshouse.

Police Items.

A DESPERATE ASSAULT.

A man named JOHN BURNS was arrested yesterday morning charged with making a deadly assault upon a neighbor with a hatchet. BURNS was somewhat intoxicated at the time, and was making considerable noise, when a neighbor under him went up stairs to remonstrate with him as he had a child sick. The reception he met with was anything but agreeable or pleasant. BURNS struck the complainant on the skull with the sharp edge of a heavy hatchet, knocking him senseless to the ground. The injuries received fortunately will not prove fatal. The accused was held for examination.

THE RIGHT MAN MISSING.

PATRICK MALONEY, PATRICK KINGSLEY and SARAH MALONEY, were arrested yesterday by officer SMITH of the First District Police Court, charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at $40, from the jewelry store of LIONEL JACOBS, No. 102 Chatham-street, under the following circumstances. KINGSLEY and JAMES MALONEY, a brother of PATRICK, entered the store of complainant together, for the purpose of purchasing a watch. KINGSLEY purchased a watch and left with his companion. In a short time KINGSLEY returned to the store for a warrantee, when he was immediately collared by JACOBS and compelled to tell where MALONEY lived. The complainant had discovered the watch missing. KINGSLEY gave the requisite information, and on proceeding to No. 6 Morris-street, and searching the house, they discovered the watch under the pillow. The two PATRICKS and SARAH were taken into custody and held to answer by Justice BOGART, but the thief is still missing.

ROBBERY.

The store of WILLIAM WOOD, No. 57 Broadway, was entered and robbed last Saturday night of a case of black cassimeres, valued at several hundred dollars. A reward is offered for the recovery of the goods.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me, through the medium of your columns, to answer the article of the *Herald*, in its Sunday issue, respecting the sympathy evinced for the girl WILLIAMS. It says: "Moreover, in the whole story, not a single redeeming or endearing trait has been brought to light." Pray what would the *Herald* ask? Did not that poor girl, by her unfortunate traffic, raise for herself a sum verging on some three thousand dollars? And this sum she nobly lent to liquidate the honorable debts of the lover, and I doubt not her future partner in life. Does not the physician testify that she was one of a "superior grade?" What does this mean? Simply that she has fallen, and society will not reclaim her, and she must do it herself; and the only course she has is to leave all that foul conduct of the common prostitute behind, and cling to saving an after-life of purity. Oh, Editor of the *Herald*, thou art a man! Oh, didst thou not, in thy time, drag down to infamy any poor, helpless and too confiding girl? Cease thy outcry, and let the dead rest in peace; and raise thy voice, if you will, for the establishment of a place of refuge for such as her—for, alas! there is no redemption. Man—such as you—caused her fall. Man lives to honor—she to dishonor. I say again, she saved and applied to a good purpose her trifling earnings, and the doctor says she was a "girl above the common—a superior one." Therefore, "let her rest in peace." I applaud the conduct of the people of Brooklyn, and hope that, by their conduct, they may have inspired many a poor girl to save her ill-gotten wealth, and in after days seek a life of repentance. Your obedient servant, M. V. N.

A Hint at some Gross Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

To-morrow is the seventy-ninth anniversary of our Independence. Instead of celebrating it as usual, as a day on which we gained our rights let it be a day of mourning, for Justice has left the Temple in which she has stood since our glorious forefathers shed their blood on the Plains of Lexington. I say "Justice" has left us. Can "Justice" be in her accustomed seat when a fellow-man can be murdered in our very port by a brutal captain, and the murderer when he is brought before her go free? Does "Justice" command her servants to dismiss a criminal from her court when summoned there? Does she value time so highly that for one small hour she lets a murderer go free? or does she wipe her scales with gold, banishing all stain of blood? I put these questions to the people through the columns of your sheet. Receiving their answer, I will state the case.

ALFRED H. HUNTER,
Late Surgeon to the ship *Roscius*.

Sensible and Pertinent.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Noticing in the TIMES of to-day, that the Common Council are tendered by the military the honor of a marching salute at 11 o'clock to-morrow, I must express my surprise at (to say the least) the *want of consideration, if not of good sense*, in selecting an hour in the hottest part of the day, especially after such general expressions of indignation on the last "Fourth," by the press and the public. The military on that occasion were ordered out at 6½ o'clock A. M., and could have completed the parade and been dismissed by 9 or 9½ o'clock, had the Division officers been as prompt as the men.

Many of the soldiers were obliged to leave the ranks on account of the oppressive heat, and some were weeks in recovering from its effects. N. C.

Is Cheap Coal Cheapest?

MR. EDITOR: I've been looking up my Winter's supply of coal, and I'm stuck. I find in most yards they will let me have it at six dollars fifty per ton. At others they say I can have it at either five fifty or six fifty, as I choose—but that the highest price is the cheapest in the end. Can you tell me why, as it is said? I'm really very much puzzled, and fear my coal will be exhausted in other matters before I find out, unless you aid me.

ONE WHO HAS A WINTER AHEAD.

Common Marshals.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Was not the Committee of Common Marshals appointed only to memorialize the Common Council? Was it authorized to receive complaints?

☞ Col. MING, first Clerk to the Mayor, delivers the oration before the Columbian Order. He gives a history of the origin of the Society, and of the incidents connected with the burials of the Martyrs of the Prison Ship. The Declaration of Independence will be read by Hon. JOHN KELLY.

Concert at the Tabernacle.

The pupils of Colored Ward School No. 2, of Laurens-street, near Broome, gave a concert in the Tabernacle Monday evening, under the direction of their music teacher, Mr. SAMUEL W. WALKER. The children acquitted themselves very creditably. Besides several choruses which were well sung, Master F. DANFORTH acquitted himself well in a solo entitled "Kitty Clyde." Also, Miss HUGHES [illegible] MARIA CLOW, "My home, my happy home," in a clear, sweet voice; she sung her solo exceedingly well. She was highly appreciated by the audience, who gave manifestations of the same by a shower of bouquets. Father [illegible], to whom this concert was a testimonial, performed tastefully some pieces on the piano-forte. There were only some five hundred persons present to witness this grand entertainment.

[illegible] Dispensary.—Report for June, 1855.

Whole number of patients under treatment, 1,718; new patients, 1,278; attended at their residences, 218; attended at the Dispensary, (classified as follows,) 1,460; diseases of the heart, lungs and throat, 136; diseases of the head and abdomen, fevers, &c., 231; diseases of the eye and ear, 72; diseases of the skin, 80; diseases of women, 70; diseases of children, 397; diseases in surgical department, 175; diseases in minor surgery, 231; diseases in vaccination, 136. Total, males, 658; females, 1,060. Born in the United States, 587; born in Ireland, 1,008; born in other countries, 79; sent to the hospital, 10; died, 6; remaining under treatment, 40; prescriptions dispensed during the month, 2,953. E. LEE JONES, M. D., House Physician.

Horticultural Society.

The New-York Horticultural Society held its monthly meeting at its rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Monday evening, its President, WILLIAM G. HUNT, Esq., presiding. Mr. F. B. MEAD, the Secretary, submitted a report of the committee on the management of the late exhibition, and a list of the premiums awarded, which was adopted. After the delivery of the premiums to those to whom they were awarded, and the transaction of some other business of no general interest, the Society adjourned.

Short Weight.

Capt. WALLING, of the Eighteenth Ward Police, reports to the Chief of Police as follows:

"A man named JOHN W. ROGERS, residing at No. 165 East Seventeenth-street, came to the station-house with a package of sugar which he said he had bought at [illegible] grocery corner of Eighteenth-street and First-avenue, and had paid for 24 pounds. I weighed the package, and found there was but three pounds six ounces, being two ounces short."

[illegible]

Information was received yesterday at the Mayor's Office, that a boy of about 13 years of age had committed an assault on the person of a little girl not over four and a half years old. The boy has not yet been taken into custody, but will be arrested in the course of a day or two, when the case will be examined. The boy is an American, but the parents of the little girl are Germans.

Fires.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, in the upper floor of No. 21 Baxter-street, occupied as a porter and tenant house. It was soon got out. Damage about $250.

The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, at 2 o'clock P. M. the same day, was a false one.

☞ PRESERVED FRUIT.—We were favored, a long time ago, with a specimen of apples kept by a process invented and patented by W. D. PARKER, No. 290 Washington-street. They retained remarkably their flavor and freshness. The process of preservation is by means of a peculiarly constructed ice-house.

☞ The regular examination of the pupils of the Columbia College was commenced Monday morning. The Senior Class was examined in "Ethics," and the Junior Class in the "Classics." The examination will continue until the 10th instant.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Prison Report.

There were 107 commitments to the Jersey City Prison during June for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	64	False pretences	[illegible]
Drunk and disorderly	2	Pointing constable's money	[illegible]
Disorderly	6	Larceny	[illegible]
Assault	8	Fighting	[illegible]
Stealing	11	Malicious mischief	[illegible]
Violating city ordinance's	4	Impostor	[illegible]
Suspicion of theft	3	Total	[illegible]

The nationality of these prisoners is given as follows: Ireland, 71; England, 14; Germany, 9; United States 13, of whom three were colored persons.

Liquor Case.

THOMAS FAGAN, arrested by Mr. FARLEY, Chief of Police, for selling liquor without a license, was brought before the Recorder on Saturday, and fined $10 and costs.

Careless Use of Firearms.

A young man named WASHINGTON SHAMAN, was arrested on Monday in Hoboken for carelessly discharging a pistol, the bullet or shot from which accidentally wounded a man named S. COLVER in the left arm. He was taken before the Chief of Police, Mr. BERNARD, who committed him to the County jail for four days.

The Dog Law.

Mayor CLICKENER, of Hoboken, has issued a proclamation authorizing the killing of all dogs not muzzled and not wearing collars on which the name and residence of the owner are inscribed, which may be found running at large during the dog days.

Gift to Harvard College.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The New-York *Evening Post* of June 21 says: A private letter from Boston, which has been this morning put into our hands by a friend to whom it was addressed, remarks:

"Mr. —— mentioned to me yesterday a pleasant incident of recent occurrence connected with our venerable friend, ex-President QUINCY. It seems that the father of Mr. QUINCY, who died in 1775, had made in his will a bequest of $1,000 to Harvard College, in case his only son, JOSIAH, died before he attained his majority. This fact was recently brought to the notice of President QUINCY by Mr. WINTHROP, when Mr. QUINCY remarked that he should be sorry to have the College suffer because his life was preserved, and he immediately gave to the College $10,000, for the purpose of publishing the doings of the astronomical observers in the College Observatory. Each volume published from this fund is to be marked as having been published from the bequest of 'JOSIAH QUINCY, a patriot of the Revolution.' The charming old gentleman, now in the 84th year of his age, is as bright and active as a man of 40. His long life has been crowded with acts of patriotism and usefulness. May he be still longer spared, a noble example to the young men of the times."

As this paragraph from the New-York *Evening Post* has been republished in Boston, and widely circulated, the editor is requested to correct a few of the mistakes it contains. Mr. WINTHROP did not make any suggestion relative to Mr. QUINCY's late donation, and although Chairman of the Observatory Committee, was not aware of the intended gift until it was presented to the Corporation of Harvard University. The will of President QUINCY's father, giving two thousand pounds sterling to that seminary in case he died a minor, has long been known to him from childhood. In 1825, an extract stating that bequest was inserted in a "Memoir of the Life of JOSIAH QUINCY, Jr., of 1775, by his son." A professorship of law, oratory and moral philosophy, were the objects therein designated, but as in the lapse of eighty years these have been attained, Mr. QUINCY has now given to the Astronomical Department of Harvard University $10,000 as an equivalent for the bequest of £2,000 sterling, hitherto rendered void by the preservation of his life.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

[illegible]

In its character then, though the lives of eminent lawyers are not generally marked with eventful incidents, they usually read well. In this country, for the most part, our leading lawyers—even our political men—have been more mixed up with public affairs than perhaps anywhere else. Jay was only six years on the Judicial Bench. Rutledge, whose appointment was never confirmed by the Senate, served for six months only! Yet their biographies fill this large volume. Why? Because, whatever of necessity they were by exhibit and prominently as having been the actors, but as statesmen, philosophers, men of fashion and men of the world. Otherwise it would have appeared absurd to devote [illegible] hundred pages to the life of [illegible], whose appointment was rejected, and who only officiated for only a few months.

Allowing for the point just, what Mr. Flandrin has here accomplished, had been well performed by Mr. Francis Van Santvoord, in his Sketches of the Lives and Judicial Services of the Chief Justices of the United States Courts, (published by Scribner of New-York,) a work which even includes Mr. Taney, the present Chief Justice, and is full of legal [illegible] and details of no ordinary interest. Mr. Flandrin, in the volume before us, includes the Treaty of 1783 in the lives of his subjects, and thus making the work somewhat less professional, addresses himself, perhaps, to a larger circle of readers.

His biography of John Jay, including the whole period of the leading events which secured our independence as a Nation, is much more than a [illegible] of political and personal transactions. It is as the biography of a man who would have been eminent in whatever pursuit he devoted himself to—who serviceably, solidly and devotedly in the Senate, on the Bench, in the Courts of foreign Potentates, as a member of the Executive, and as Governor of his native State. He is remarkable too, as having, one portion, in conjunction with Adams and Franklin, discussed the instructions of Congress in 1782-3, when acting as one of the Commissioners sent to Paris to negotiate a peace with England. Lord St. Helens, who had taken part in the transaction, gave his testimony, in 1826, "that it was not only entirely, but solely through his (Jay's) means, that the negotiations of that period between England and the United States were brought to a successful issue."

As a lawyer, dating from the time he commenced his profession, Jay took a high standing:

"What method Jay adopted in the study of law is wholly conjectural. The first volume of Blackstone's Commentaries must have made its appearance in this country as he was entering upon the third period of his studies, and we may fairly suppose that he abandoned black-letter law for the more attractive pages of that elegant compiler. Be that as it may, we have contemporary authority that he was a diligent student, and his after career furnishes evidence that he now laid the basis of a comprehensive and professional learning. His law was adequate to the exigencies of his practice, and sufficient to enable him, in his judicial capacity, to pronounce opinions which bore to himself and bench to the public. His mind, like the mind of Chief Justice Marshall, was amply fitted to engage and comprehend arguments drawn a priori, from the spirit of laws, and the natural foundations of justice."

His entire professional life did not extend over a period of six years. It terminated when he was twenty-four years old, when (in 1774) his country called him into the field of politics. In 1776-7, his legal ability was employed in framing the Constitution of the State of New-York. Others were appointed to assist him, but "the Constitution, as finally adopted, was chiefly the work of his hands." It is worthy of remark that, although a tolerant man in religious matters,

"To that clause of the Constitution, allowing the free exercise of religion within the State, Mr. Jay proposed to add, 'except the professors of the religion of the Church of Rome, who ought not to hold lands, nor to be admitted to a participation in the civil rights enjoyed by the members of this State, until such time as the said professors shall appear in the Supreme Court of the State, and there most solemnly swear that they verily believe in their conscences that no pope, priest, or foreign authority on earth has power to absolve the subjects of this State from their allegiance to the same. And further, that they renounce, and believe to be false doctrine, and dangerous and damnable doctrine that for princes, or any other earthly authority, has power to absolve men from sins described in, and prohibited by, the Holy Gospel of Jesus Christ; and, particularly, that no pope, priest, or foreign authority on earth has power to absolve them from the obligation of this oath.' This proposition was rejected."

On the organization of the Government of York, in 1779, Jay was made Chief Justice of the State, but only held his office until September, 1779, and for a good part of the time did not discharge its duties. He was elected to serve as a member of Congress—a situation in which he had already distinguished himself—of which he became President; in which capacity he remained until sent as Minister to Spain, whence he went to Paris to negotiate the Peace with England; and on his return, in July, 1784, after an absence of some years, found that Congress had appointed him Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Jay resigned this high office until September, 1789, when on the formation of the Supreme Court of the United States, he accepted the Chief Justiceship. "Few of his decisions," says Mr. Flandrin, "which are contained on the bench, were of a character to amuse or instruct the reader. Nor do they exhibit us a judge of the extent of his judicial acquirements; nevertheless, they evince a practical judge, a power of analysis, an aptitude for legal process, and a ready apprehension of principles." His last session was in February, 1794.

While on the bench he was put forward as a candidate against Clinton, for the Governorship of New-York, and defeated, though he had a majority of votes, upon a technicality.

In 1794, when there was a strong probability of a war with England, Jay was sent to London as Special Minister. Before his return, in 1795, he was elected Governor, having previously resigned his seat on the bench, and served until 1801, when he was again appointed Chief Justice—an honor which he declined, relinquishing all public employment at the age of fifty-six. He died in 1829.

Mr. Flandrin thus sums up his character:

"Mr. Jay's character is disclosed in the record of his life. His moral and intellectual qualities were in harmony. His public principle commanded the respect of the world. His private virtues attracted the confidence and homage of his friends. He was [illegible] to merit, assumed no importance, and [illegible] alluded to the great events of his life. He was [illegible], not imperiously [illegible], [illegible] of [illegible] affection, like Cincinnatus, [illegible] farmer, whose 'pity gave ear, and his heart answered to the call with a munificent selection, and [illegible] duty.' His economy was exact, but [illegible]. A wise man, he said, 'has money in his purse, but not in his heart.' The recollection of his early years [illegible] and the claims of humanity. His religion was a part of his heart, and displayed itself in the uniform tenor of his life. He [illegible] the habitual consideration of accountability. He [illegible] everywhere throughout his [illegible]. His feelings were always under the control of his [illegible] and he lived [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] of genius. He was conscious in his [illegible] and equally so we suspect, in his [illegible] of purity or integrity, he never after [illegible] the disposition was cheerful—his conversation [illegible] instructive and entertaining.

"The [illegible] ornaments of Jay are clearly [illegible] his mind, upon vigorous exact, logical [illegible]. The [illegible] in small, make no pretensions. Jay's [illegible] penetrating, with the [illegible] of his understanding. If over the other [illegible] of his intellectual constitution had prevailed, the compass of his thought would have been enlarged, and grace and flexibility been imparted to his mind. Jay was not a variously learned man. Modern [illegible] literature, and the classics, Cicero was his favorite. Plato was his constant study. Observing exactly the precepts of his life the great principles of justice and rectitude, he 'ascended to the temple of honor through the temple of virtue.'"

There is much to interest the general reader in the memoir of Rouvelden, who succeeded Jay. We have already quoted sufficient to show in what manner Mr. Flandrin has executed his task—carefully, ably, industriously, and with a manifest determination to be impartial. Whether the book was required is another question.

A COMPENDIUM OF MERCANTILE LAW. By the late John Wm. Smith. Third edition, greatly enlarged and revised throughout from the last English edition, by James P. Holcomb and Wm. T. Gholson. 1 vol., 8vo; 785 pp. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is a book we commend to the notice of business men. It treats of the rules of law which govern commercial transactions. These are considered in four classes:

First with respect to mercantile persons. For there are various kinds of business done; or rather various capacities in which men may do business—as individual traders; as partners; as joint stock companies; as corporations; as principal and agent to each other.

The rules upon which these personal capacities and relations of men depend are stated and explained with great clearness and force.

Part second discusses the incidents peculiar to mercantile property.

Part third treats of mercantile contracts. Here are explained the forms of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, the modes of endorsement, the liabilities of the parties, acceptance, presentment and notice, payment and refusal of payment, and the case of lost notes and bills. In the same way other mercantile contracts are described, and the rights and duties of the contracting parties explained. Contracts with Carriers, contracts of Affreightment, Maritime Insurance, Insurance upon lives, and against fire, Bottomry and Respondentia, contracts of hiring and service, contracts with seamen, apprenticeship, guarantees, contracts of sale, contracts of debt. Under this last topic are considered debts and payments, the rules of interest—when it may be claimed and when it may not—the application of payments and the nature of receipts.

The fourth and last part is devoted to mercantile remedies. By these are not meant the methods of remedies by suits at law for mercantile injuries, but those methods of dealing which the merchant himself may adopt to protect himself from wrong. These are liens of various kinds and stoppage in transitu.

From this very brief analysis it will be seen that this book devotes itself particularly to the information and interest not so much of lawyers as of business men. It is nevertheless strictly and in the best sense a law book; being carefully, learnedly and accurately prepared, and the authorities which support its statements being fully and clearly set forth.

When one looks at a law library he cannot but be struck with some surprise,—familiar as the sight may be to him,—that so few words and so little learning stand out to keep men out of difficulty, while so many books, so great labor, so vast an erudition is reserved to bring them out of trouble after involved in it. We are thankful that an ounce of prevention is as efficacious as a pound of cure. Where an article is as scarce as prevention, it is fortunate that large doses are not required.

The present volume is a volume of prevention. Every active business man should have a little shelf of such volumes, not to consult upon an exigency, not to dip into in a hurry, but to study; to study as he studies the arrangement of his counting-room, the direction of his clerks, the order of his business.

If the young merchant packing his portmanteau for a week in the country, would leave out that box of cigars, which is to furnish him with company in afternoon reveries on the piazza, and would put in its place such a volume as this, he will not only find himself five dollars or thereabout better in pocket, but the opportunities of recreation and pleasure which he enjoys will not stand so much in the way of his becoming an Astor of a Girard.

Shipping a Crew.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You will oblige many seamen by inserting the following. Seamen are now charged by those who ship them, or those connected with the office, from one to three dollars for a chance to go to sea, and at the same time the owners of the ship are paying the same parties two dollars per man, just double what it was a few years since. Now, Sir, I wish the merchants of this City to see this in its proper light; to look into it, and take measures to effect a radical reform. No reasonable man can deny but it is high time that the present system was done away with. When seamen are scarce, and it is a difficult matter to procure crews for the larger class of vessels, it is a common thing for Shipping Notaries to pay from one to ten dollars over and above the advance to get men. This premium the sailor does not get, but it goes into his landlord's pocket, which the owners pay, it being charged into the ship's bill by the Notary. But how does this work when seamen are plenty and ships scarce? Why, simply the man has to buy his chance, or the landlord does for him, but it will be sure to be found in his account—Debtor to shipping, so much. But do the owners find credit on their bills for men shipped in this way? No, never. Such a bill cannot be found in this City. Well, you say, if this is all true, what remedy is to be applied? It may be remedied in the following manner. Let the master of a ship, a day or two before he sails, hoist his "sack," as in times gone past; let the seamen come on board, be selected by the master or mate, and examined sufficiently to know whether they are seamen or not, and let those who procure orders go to the notary's and sign the articles, and if the practice of selling or giving away the orders is resorted to, to procure berths for poor or inexperienced hands and they are sent aboard, turn them ashore and procure others in their stead. The way things are conducted now is, if two men make application to go in the same ship, one a well-dressed, thorough-going seaman, and who despises the idea of being bought and sold "like a bale of cotton;" or, in other words, refuses to pay the notaries or their agents two or three dollars for a chance to work night and day for 50 cents, and the other may be a rum-soaked libel on the very name of sailor, but is willing his landlord should pay for his chance, he will be shipped and the good man rejected, simply because he will not put an extra $2 or $3 in the notary's pocket. Merchants and Captains, aye, and those who never saw salt water, talk about sailors being such a low, despicable set of men. It is a great wonder they are not ten times worse under the present system. They are, generally speaking, slaves, boatsmen, of the worst kind, from the moment their foot touches the land until they embark. If he has not the faculty of figuring correctly, so much the worse, and even if he has, a glass of "chain lightning," administered by way of a quietus, scatters his arithmetic to the winds, and the first gleam of consciousness finds him some hundreds of miles from the scene in which he remembers to have last figured, bound, he knows not where, neither the name of the ship. An instance comes to my mind which illustrates this: The ship ———, bound from New-York to Europe, was nearing the Banks of Newfoundland, when one evening just at dusk the mate was accosted by a man whom he had never seen, with the question, "Will you tell me what ship this is, Sir?" "The ship ———," replied the mate. "Where is she bound?" "To ———." "Oh, my head," seized [illegible] to be in that height; one but very [illegible] the seamen on board until Friday, when he [illegible] to haul the ship [illegible] down to her anchorway. We [illegible] down to Sandy Hook, there came to an anchor, and remained there two days—till the 11th. While the ship lay at the wharf I was very busy in getting ready for sea, and was not much on board. Except during the night, my mate was constantly on board; and Smith's conduct was such there, at Sandy Hook, and during the whole voyage, as not to excite the slightest suspicion in our minds, or those of the whole crew, so far as I can learn, that he was not in all respects the real character he represented himself to be. I had never heard of the Poole and Baker affair before we left, and if I had I should not have mistrusted Smith as having had anything to do with it; and I never have learned that either my officers or crew had heard anything of it.

The brig went out over the bar at noon, on the 11th, and was up to the Azores on the 25th, being fourteen days. We went to the southward of the island—the usual route for merchant vessels—and then met a head wind, which held us sixteen days, and during that time drove us back sixty miles; it then coming round, we made the passage from thence in five days to the Canary Islands. Had we gone to the northward of the Azores, as the wind was, we should have made the passage in nineteen days, I presume. The brig was heavily laden with a full cargo.

On our arrival at Palmas, the *Gropeshot* boarded us, and inquired of me if we had a man by the name of Lewis Baker on board? I told them we had not. They seized the man calling himself Smith, and said that his name was Baker; that he had murdered a man, and that they had authority from the Government of the United States to take him. This was a total surprise to me, and, I presume, to every man on board; and on learning their purpose and authority, I at once acquiesced in their taking the man out of my vessel.

During the whole voyage, Baker conducted himself in a manner entirely acceptable to me, my officers, and crew; and I should as soon have suspected any other seaman on board of being guilty of a crime.

Since my return to this port, I have called upon Judge Stuart, and explained to him the extent of my knowledge upon the subject.

I will thank the newspapers who have given circulation to rumors and sayings, directly or indirectly, affecting me and my vessel, to have the goodness to publish this statement of facts.

Isaiah L. Chipman, of Bucksport, Me.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Mock Auctions.

Of the many systematized swindles that abound in the Metropolis, the most barefaced and flagrant is that known as the "Mock Auction." The policy, lottery, patent-safe and other such frauds are conducted with some degree of secrecy, as if in fear of the law, but the mock auction business is carried on in the light of day, in the most public places, and flourishes within the very shadow of the City Hall. The oft-repeated and heartless impositions practiced by means of this fraud on the unwary visitor to our City, as published in the newspapers, have of late drawn toward it much of public attention; and we are glad to learn that Mayor Wood has expressed his determination to "crush it out" of being. If he will but execute his expressed determination, he will do that which his predecessors have failed to do, and accomplish a very needful and gratifying reform.

Mock auction shops have existed in this City for at least thirty years past. They were at one time very numerous, having their head-quarters chiefly in the lower part of Broadway and Chatham-street, around which, under the old police *régime*, it was not uncommon to see hundreds of persons assembled, and engaged in a fight, arising from some swindling transaction perpetrated by the auctioneers. The Police then did nothing more, if they did as much, than attempt to quell the disturbance and save the auctioneer from being lynched by his victims and their sympathizers.

At length, during the administration of Mayor Mickle, an effort was made to ruin their business, by employing men to parade beneath in front of their shops, with the words, "Beware of Mock Auctioneers" painted thereon. This, though it did not ruin, much injured their business, and they had actually the audacity to institute legal proceedings against Mayor Mickle for damages. They clubbed together, and raised a sum amounting to about $10,000 to carry on the lawsuit. James T. Brady, Esq., who was then Corporation Attorney, appeared for the City. The "Peter Funks" were defeated.

Since that time their number has been gradually diminishing, their acts being watched with greater attention; but they are not yet (though the business is conducted on a smaller and meaner scale) by any means extinct. There are about sixteen mock auction shops now open throughout the City—all of them, of course, down town, and on the streets leading from the various railroad or steamboat landings to the principal business thoroughfares. Half of them are within a few steps of the City Hall, and at least three of them in Chatham-street. They can be distinguished easily by their dirty little red ensigns, and tomb-like appearance. Within no articles are on exhibition, save a few watches of doubtful value; and without there is no sign of any kind indicating the persons who do business there. Within the store during business hours—from 8 to 4 o'clock—are always to be seen a few scaly, rascally-looking fellows, known as "pigeons," who, by making bogus bids and purchases, act as decoys to the "green ones." The whole appearance of these places within and without is sufficiently suspicious to excite the doubts of any, save those eager to grab at the tempting offer ever held out to them by the "Peter Funk" of a "fine gold watch, 18 carats fine, four holes jeweled, going for only $12." The victim, once within the place, is fortunate if he escapes without being "taken in."

The Peters of the Funk family have heretofore, when brought up to answer a charge of swindling, managed to escape justice through some flaw of the law, or on the payment of the sum fraudulently obtained, and are allowed to depart.

This mode of legal procedure has gone on long enough; and we trust the Mayor will put an end to it. The fellows should be allowed no rest; they should be hunted down and watched by the police, and when convicted of fraud, should be made an example of.

The mock auction is surely not one of "the necessary evils of crowded communities," nor one that cannot be extirpated by legal means. A proper vigilance, and the strict enforcement of the annexed law, passed by the State Legislature on the 5th of April, 1853, are, we should think, all sufficient to abate the nuisance of which we complain. It was as follows:

Section 1. Whereas, a failure of justice frequently arises from the subtle distinction between larceny and fraud; and, whereas certain evil disposed persons, especially in the City of New-York, have for several years past, by means of certain fraudulent and deceitful practices, known as mock auctions, most fraudulently obtained great sums of money from many persons, to their great impoverishment.

Sec. 2. Each and every person who shall, through or by means of the aforesaid recited deceitful and fraudulent practices, or by means of any other gross fraud or cheat at common law, designedly and with intent to defraud or obtain from any other person any money or any goods, wares, merchandise, or other property, or shall obtain with such intent the signature of any person to any written instrument the false making whereof would be punishable as forgery, shall, on conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for not more than three years, or in the County Jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, always, that, if upon the trial of any person, indicted for such fraud, it shall be proved that he obtained the property in question in any such manner as to constitute in law to a larceny, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to an acquittal; and no person tried for such fraud shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for larceny upon the same facts.

Sec. 3. All auctioneers doing business in the City and County of New-York shall hereafter be required, between the 1st and 15th of June, in each and every year, to take out from the Mayor of said City a license to pursue their calling, for which they shall pay the sum of two hundred dollars, upon filing a bond with two good securities, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. The Mayor, on the complaint of any person having been defrauded by any auctioneer or the clerk, agent or assignee of such auctioneer, doing business in the City and County of New-York, is hereby authorized and directed to take testimony under oath, relating thereto; and if the said charge shall in his opinion be sustained, then he shall revoke the license granted under the provisions of this act, and commit the parties for trial according to law, and direct the said bonds to be forfeited, as provided for in the preceding section.

Farmer's Club—American Institute.

Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

THE SIZE OF CATTLE NOW AND THEN.

The usual weekly meeting of this Association took place on Tuesday at noon.

On the screen was an elaborate chalk sketch of the inner face of the left jawbone of the Egyptian sacred Bull. Its identification, as to authenticity is founded upon the fact of it being accurately copied from the jaw-bone of a "mummied" bull in Doctor Abbott's collection, guaranteed by some of the highest European authorities. The object of the diagram was to show by comparison with the average of the American ox, that there is no appreciable discrepancy between the ancient and modern (not species but) varieties. The measurements of each were given in detail.

The practical inferences sought to be established are, that the limit beyond which certain modes of feeding can go in modifying the osteological development of animals is more confined in its range than has been commonly imagined. No doubt the Egyptian god Apis was well fed.

SELF-CLOSING FAUCETS.

Dr. Field, of Brooklyn, being called to the Chair,

Mr. Tuthill, of Boston, was introduced to the meeting, and proceeded to illustrate and describe certain self-closing "faucets" for the supply of water or other fluids, the peculiarity being that there is no drip nor waste, and also an instantaneous full stream. The contrivance is of very general applicability. Vulcanized rubber forms the internal spring and packing to close a valve acted upon by pressure with the finger. The simplicity and ingenuity of the contrivance elicited much approbation. It is not liable to get out of order owing to the elasticity and durability of the rubber. It is patented, and named "Coffin's Patent."

Mr. Meigs observed that the Government once wanted some mail-bags that would not wear out. A number of India-rubber bags were dragged along the road hence to Washington. The metallic fastenings became displaced but the bags were uninjured. The inventor demonstrated its application as a steam valve, in which case the rubber does not come in contact with the steam. Oil decomposes rubber; in this case, also, the same modifications of parts is applicable.

Letters were read from the "Croton Aqueduct Department," and from other parties, highly eulogizing this self-closing contrivance, and explaining that the fluid can only run so long as the pressure of the hand is upon the valve. A specimen was promised for the Museum.

THE SIZE OF CATTLE.

Dr. Waterbury then reverted to his diagram to prove that a well fed bullock in the days of the Pharaohs was no bigger than an equally well fed American bullock.

Professor Mapes endeavored to show from his recollection of the sports of the Mark Lane Express, that domestication had increased the bulk of certain animals. The weight of an ordinary ox in England was once not more than 800 pounds; now the average was 1,000 pounds. Besides, breeding had reduced the actual, not the relative size of the jaw-bone in particular. It was discrepant to adduce this specimen, admitting it to be the genuine "Bos Taurin." Again, had not the Doctor admitted that smaller specimens might have been selected. This single bone was no proof of the average. Belzoni's investigations prove, and all Egyptian sculptures and drawings attest it, that once the relative and actual size of the ox, as compared with man, was smaller than now.

Dr. Waterbury said there is a natural type of ox, to which varieties will return. [Prof. Meigs admitted.] Dr. W.—And we have no reason to believe that the domesticity of the Egyptian ox had not done much for it. The deposit of fat would do much.

Prof. Mapes—The deposition is not exclusively of fat, the increase is equally that of other structures, (to an extent) it is true, that an animal may be tied up and merely suddenly fattened. Siberia the origin of antique ivory, the hyena caves of England, sharks' teeth found in New-Jersey and other facts, prove the animal races were once larger than now. As to man, it was a fact that the chain-plate, and mail-encasements at the Eglintown tournament required to be let out and made larger, to accommodate the supposed puny descendants of the Middle Ages.

Dr. Waterbury said "the mastodon," for it was not an elephant, was extinct, and that Siberian illustration was not to the purpose.

Prof. Mapes contended that the present crocodile degeneration of the Saurians was no confusion of species, nor any impeachment of his argument.

PEAR TREES.

The conversation then turned on the pruning of pear trees and the best method of determining the quantity and kind of blossom to be removed.

Prof. Mapes said that when pears are growing, those that touch, might advantageously be removed.

The Chairman related his experience: This year he had not plucked off a single blossom, but the trees spontaneously threw off the excess. Much ought to be left to nature.

Prof. Mapes said the depth of hole, and the supply of proper chemical pabulum was all important, but the pear tree takes in more water than other trees; a dry, thin *mulch* that keeps the tree free from Summer blight is very necessary.

J. Payne Lowe said that the beetle known to naturalists as the *Oreode Longera* sometimes does much injury to the pear tree by feeding upon the leaves. During the day these insects secrete themselves by drawing together some leaves, and may be seen flying about during evening and morning twilight. This insect finds a place among the group known as "Rutilians," in consequence of the shining appearance of the head and thorax.

In order to prevent in part the ravages of this insect, if the trees frequented by them be shaken, they will fall to the ground from which they may be taken and destroyed, and this will prevent very materially their rapid increase.

The Chairman expressed his belief that neither Summer nor Winter blight will occur where the soil is deep and well supplied with the proper materials that are needed. The application of the mineral constituents of the pear (chiefly superphosphate of lime) was essential. If nothing be used but ordinary fermenting stable manure, the fruit will soon degenerate. He commended the use of the improved superphosphate to cabbages, and, from his own observation, to wheat, especially on Long Island, where it had been said nothing but house manure would enable the sandy soil to yield wheat. Experiment proved that wheat there would not cost $6 per bushel!

Dr. Waterbury asked if the superphosphate was nitrogenized?

In reply, the Chairman said, that from a quarter to a third of Peruvian guano was used with it.

Adjourned to the the 17th inst., the subject then being "Market Gardening."

Irish Benefit Society.

A second meeting of a new Society, called the "New-York Irish Aid Society," was held at No. 125 Grand-st. Monday evening. James Mulligan occupied the Chair, and R. Walsh acted as Secretary. After the transaction of some opening business, Mr. Walsh explained the objects of the organization to be, to raise means to forward destitute Irish families to some more desirable location than New-York. He said that here in New-York and in other seaports the Irish emigrants huddle together in poverty and suffering, instead of seeking, as do the Germans, a free and happy home in the Far West, where land of the best quality was abundant and cheap, and where a poor man would be sure of finding a home, with enough to eat, and health, free from the curse that ever beset the poor emigrant in the large cities.

He drew a vivid picture of the condition of the emigrants of the West compared with their kindred in New-York, and concluded by urging on every Irishman, anxious to ameliorate the condition of his poor countrymen, to assist the Society in the object it sought to obtain. Rising was unanimous, and had no discussion, adjourned with Benedictio;—it was simply a matter of humanity, appealing more especially to Irishmen. He hoped the measure would be successful.

Mr. Mulligan was then and next for the Society. It contemplated a movement that he had long cherished and was anxious to see carried out. He pledged himself to support the organization with all his energy;—to preserve it and protect it from all political and religious connections likely to injure its efficiency.

Counselor Sheehan gave in his adhesion to the Society, and pledged himself to its support.

Mr. Walford also spoke at length.

Several new members were then enrolled, after which the meeting adjourned for one week.

This Aid Society will, if properly conducted, prove most advantageous to the class of persons whom it is intended to benefit. Twenty-five persons have already enrolled themselves as members of the Society. The initiation fee is placed at $1, but many of its members have placed in the hands of the treasurer larger sums—some as high as $20.

Teachers' Association.

This body held its monthly meeting for June on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education—the President, J. S. Fassett, in the Chair. There was a fair attendance on the part of the Teachers, and Superintendent McKeen of this City, and Bulkley, of Brooklyn, were also present.

Superintendent McKeen called the attention of the Association to the approaching annual meeting of the "American Association for the Advancement of Education," to be held in this City on the 29th day of August next. After considerable discussion by the Teachers present, in which the origin, history and claims of said Association were pretty freely canvassed, on motion, a Committee, including the President as Chairman, was appointed to cooperate with the local Committee of the American Association, in making suitable arrangements for their annual meeting.

The Librarian, S. Jenkins, Esq., submitted the usual monthly report. Since the last meeting, a donation of fifty valuable volumes for the "Teachers' Library" has been received from Farnham, Bleach & Co., publishers of this City.

The Committee appointed, at the last meeting, to examine the Constitution of the New-York State Teachers' Association in regard to membership thereof, submitted a brief report, simply recommending that the members of this body who may be present at the State Convention of Teachers in Utica, in August next, bring before that Convention the propriety of such a change in its Constitution as will provide for a more clearly defined membership of said body. The report was adopted unanimously, and the Association adjourned till September.

The Weather.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The present heated term commenced one day last week, and should it continue until the same time this week, it will have lasted seven consecutive days, which is but a fraction short of one-fourth of a lunar month.

I have observed since its commencement, that the Ailanthus tree emits an unpleasant and sickly odor, while animals of the canine species are inclined to make night hideous with their howlings, and those of the feline species are wont to hold their nightly conventions on the roof-shed in the rear of our place of observation.

It is instructive to observe at the same time, that the common Worm that has made such havoc on our shade trees has disappeared; and this may be one measure accorded for the shock of an earthquake recently felt in Baltimore, concerning which we are promised some interesting data from our associate observer. Mary Ann.

Brooklyn Heights, Tuesday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

P. S.—It should be stated that the Mercury was 12° less at midnight than at noon-day, which will account for the air being spoken.

The Post-Office Freedom & Accommodation.

The Post-Office Department has promised by an advertisement to deliver letters three times a day in any place below Fifty-fourth-street, henceforth, and to carry letters to the office, from the house, four times a day. For decency's sake, will Mr. Postmaster Fowler try to get some system into operation by which letters can be delivered in the City the same day they are deposited in the house? Our accommodations in this respect are as yet worthy only of a race of "stupids"—creditable only to dark ages and slow coaches. Do try, Mr. Fowler, and redeem your character and that of your Uncle Samuel.

A Portrait by Powell.

Mr. W. H. Powell, the painter of "The Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto," has just completed a portrait, cabinet size, of Miss Gertrude Lins, lost with her mother and brother with the ill-fated *Arctic*. This portrait is intended as a present to her father. Mr. George Stokes, from a daguerreotype of the young lady, has had this portrait painted. All that knew the lady say that it is perfectly life-like and natural.

The Third Presbytery.

The Third Presbytery of New-York met on Monday. Rev. Mr. Eggert, Moderator. Rev. Dr. Adamson, late of the Cape of Good Hope, urged the necessity of establishing a seminary or college for missionaries' young sons of color. It is proposed to establish such an institution in Philadelphia. Strong resolutions were adopted sustaining the Prohibitory Law, and recommending a compliance with its provisions.

Mechanics' Institute School.

There was a very lively gathering on Monday night, at No. 152 Third-avenue, to hear the little white-frocked Misses of this establishment play their commencement "pieces" and give their recitations. There were twenty-two compositions, and all went off to the gratification of everybody—whether most to that of the children or their parents, it would be hard to determine.

The Prison Association.

The Executive Committee of the above Association held an adjourned meeting in their Committee Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Monday evening.

From the Diary of the Agent it appears the following had been their operations during the past month: 397 persons have been visited in our City prisons; 180 complaints were carefully examined; 31 persons have been discharged from custody on their recommendation; 29 discharged prisoners received assistance in money, which enabled many of them to leave the City; 23 persons were supplied with useful clothing. Employment for places were procured for seventeen men and boys, who had been inmates of our City and State Prisons, where they may each obtain an honest livelihood.

Tammany Society.

The Tammany Society, at a meeting held at Tammany Hall on Monday evening, unanimously elected John Cochrane a Sachem in the place of L. B. Shepard, who is chosen Grand Sachem.

☞ The following are the officers chosen for the ensuing year by the Young Men's Democratic Club:

President—S. Wallace. Corns., Vice-Presidents—Cornelius Cornes, Henry Funck; Recording Secretary—D. James Crain; Corresponding Secretary—Wm. D. Veal; Financial Secretary—Wm. B. Veal; Treasurer—L. F. Harrison; Sergeant at Arms—Wm. Flynn; Standing Committee—Enoch Windmuller, John McMurphy, John Lyttleton.

☞ The obituary notice of the decease of Mr. Harrison, which appeared in our Monday's edition, was erroneous. A second notice having been received, we presumed it was an error, and gave it a place in our columns. A second notice having been received, we presumed it was an error, and gave it a place in our columns. A second notice which we thought to have published was actually published in the *Dispatch* of the 1st inst.

[illegible] The following letter has never been presented to the Board of Aldermen. It would have been presented on Monday night, but that the subject [illegible]. Each member present had a copy of it given him; but, of course, held that it would be a breach of faith to publish it until it had been presented. One of our cotemporaries was [illegible], however, and had it yesterday.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: Your Board passed a resolution on the [illegible] requesting the Mayor [illegible] to furnish, for the information of this Board, at its next meeting, [illegible] the [illegible] the names of all Policemen [illegible] whose terms of office have expired and were not reappointed [illegible]. I now have the honor to reply. [illegible]

[illegible]

The inquiry now made as to the appointment and removal of policemen, cannot be required to subserve any legislative object; because the Common Council have no power to legislate in the premises. [illegible]

[illegible]

Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

IMPORTANT TO LIQUOR DEALERS.

The Recorder's Charge to the Grand Jury on the New Liquor Law.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—July 2 and 3.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The July Term of the Court of General Sessions opened on Monday. Judges and Juries have no inclination to endure much in such hot weather as we have [illegible] since Friday; consequently it will not surprise our readers to learn that on Monday only eleven Grand Jurors were present, and that a quorum could not be furnished. To-day, (D. V.,) the Court will get a Grand Jury.

[illegible]

The Recorder was not lenient with those suddenly diseased persons. [illegible]

There was no case of importance tried yesterday. [illegible]

PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.

Yesterday at the opening of Court, the Grand Jury were duly empanelled. Their names are as follows:

WILLIAM HIBBARD, Foreman.

[illegible]

The Recorder then proceeded to deliver his charge to the Grand Jurors, which, on this occasion, was unusually interesting, it being the first charge from the Judicial Bench in this City in which reference has been made to the New Liquor Law.

[illegible]

The Recorder then alluded to the loss of time arising out of cases of false pretences. He referred, in accordance with the injunction of the Statute, to the violation of the usury laws—to the law relating to lotteries—to the law respecting the elective franchise—and to the law relative to extortion by public officers, in taking undue fees. He then proceeded to deliver the following important charge relating to

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW:

The statute requires that the Court should charge you specially to inquire into any violations or offences under the act passed April 9, 1855, entitled "An act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime." By the passage of a subsequent act, entitled "An act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of General and Special Sessions in and for the City and County of New-York," passed April 12, 1855, exclusive jurisdiction is given to the Court of Special Sessions to hear, determine, and punish according to law, all misdemeanors. The selling of liquor in violation of the act of April 9 is declared a misdemeanor, and unless a complaint for misdemeanor is sent by the Court of Special Sessions to the General Sessions for trial, and unless the accused who arrested shall elect to have his case heard and determined by the Court of General Sessions, the law is imperative that it shall be tried in the Special Sessions.

This is a personal right conferred upon the defendant; it enables him to have a speedy trial, divested of the delay, the tedious details, and expense that attend a trial in this Court. *It is my opinion, and I so charge you,* that as the law now is, you have no right or power to indict any one for selling liquor in violation of the act of April 9. The complaint for the violation of that act must be made first to some magistrate named in the act, and by that magistrate must be sent to the Special Sessions for trial. That Court, if the accused require it, can send the case to this Court for trial. There is a question, however, whether an indictment can be found for the offence, but it is unnecessary to instruct you on that matter at the present time.

After reading the foregoing, the Recorder added that it was a question whether an indictment would lie for the offence of keeping and selling liquor, inasmuch as the Act provided singular remedies, which might be exclusive of indictment, as the Act said nothing of indictment. Moreover, the Special Sessions Act of April 12, 1855, evidently repealed some portion of the Liquor Act of April 9, 1855. The remaining business transacted in this Court yesterday, was quite unimportant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

CAN A CORPORATION COMPEL ITS FULL-PAID STOCK TO PAY ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENTS?

Lee et al. vs. The Gold Hill Mining Company.—The defendant is incorporated under the General Manufacturing Law of this State, with a capital of a million of dollars, represented by 200,000 shares, of the par of $5 per share. Being indebted in the sum of [illegible], it applied to the Legislature, which passed a law authorizing the Trustees, with the sanction of a majority of the stockholders, to assess each share of stock its proportion of such indebtedness, and to forfeit and sell, at public auction, all such stock upon which the assessment should not be paid, and to issue new certificates to the purchasers, whereupon the old stock should be annulled and void in law. The plaintiffs, being the owners of full paid stock, declined to pay the assessment imposed by the Trustees under this law, (being 72c. per share, or about 15 per cent on the par,) whereupon the Trustees advertised it for sale, but were restrained from selling it by an injunction—a motion to dissolve which is now made.

Busteed, Humphrey and Butler, for the defendant, contended that the law authorizing this assessment was constitutional—that the power to alter or amend the charter, reserved by the Legislature, embraced the right to assess the holders of stock to pay the Company's debts—that the powers of the Legislature were unquestionable and unlimited, even though exercised in an arbitrary and tyrannical manner—that the courts were powerless and had no right to interfere—that the acceptance of this law by a majority of the Trustees and Stockholders made it binding on the whole;—that the Legislature often granted power to borrow money, issue bonds, execute mortgages, subscribe for stock in other companies, &c., which were analogous powers to that of levying an assessment on the stock.

Marsh, Leonard and Hoffman, for the plaintiffs, urged that the law was unconstitutional, and all the proceedings of the Trustees thereunder void, as to all parties who had not assented—that, as had been held in all the States, a charter, upon acceptance, becomes a contract, within the protection of the Constitution of the United States, and which the Legislature of a State cannot impair—that this law was also in conflict with the State Constitution, which declares that no man shall be deprived of property without due process of law, inasmuch as in this case, if the party did not pay an assessment which he had never agreed to, his stock was to be sold from under him and canceled in his hands without any suit or right to be heard, an auctioneer being substituted for the Sheriff, and the whole being conducted under a Legislative execution and a corporate ca. sa. It was further contended that the reserved right to alter or amend the charter, was a right to be exercised for some public end and on behalf of the State, to be exercised in subordination to vested rights and constitutional provisions, and that the illustrations cited where the Legislature had granted the power of issuing bonds, or subscribing for stock, &c., related merely to questions of policy and management as a corporation, and not, as in this case, to a direct and palpable overriding of individual rights. That the stockholders in Companies formed under this general law, where the stock had been all paid in, were not personally liable for the debts of the Company, except to employes; but here, by Legislative legerdemain, they were made to pay the entire indebtedness of the Company or lose their stock: that the right to alter a charter conferred no such powers as were put forth here, to make stockholders personally liable where they were not before; that this enactment did not declare itself to be "an act to alter or amend," but only claimed, by its title, to be an "act for the relief" of the defendant; and that, if the Legislature could grant such authority in this case, they might in the case of every corporation in the land.

The following decision was rendered on Saturday, July 28:

HOFFMAN, Justice.—The Golden Hill Mining Company was incorporated under the general law passed February 17, 1848, and amended in June, 1853. (3 R. S., 3 Ed. 613., Sess. Laws 1853, ch. 333.) The Company was organized in September, 1853.

It is stated that the capital stock was fixed at one million of dollars, consisting of two hundred thousand shares, at five dollars a share. Capital stock to the amount of $175,792 had been actually issued, and was paid up. The plaintiffs had become entitled to about four thousand shares, and had paid for them in full.

By the second section of the act of 1853, the Trustees were authorized to purchase mines and other property necessary for their business, and issue stock to the amount of the value thereof in payment therefor; and the stock so issued shall be taken and declared to be full stock and not liable to any further calls; neither shall the holders thereof be liable to any further payments under the provisions of the 10th Section of the Act of 1848.

It appears that the stock was issued under the Act of 1853, for the purpose of making the purchase of the mines and other property, and then was not merely declared not subject to further calls, but was exempted from the provisions of the 10th section of the general act.

That tenth section subjects the stockholders to an individual liability to the creditors to an amount equal to the amount of their stock respectively, until the whole amount of the fixed capital shall be paid in, and a certificate thereof filed as prescribed in the eleventh section.

The stock was to be filled up one-half in one year, and the other half in two years from the incorporation, or the Company should be dissolved.

By the eleventh section, the President and a majority of the Trustees shall, within thirty days after the payment of the last installment, make a certificate stating the amount of the capital so fixed and paid in.

As the Company was organized after the act of June, 1853, viz., in September, 1853, the two years have not yet expired, supposing the eleventh section fully applicable.

The act of February 13, 1855, authorized the Company to levy an assessment upon each share of the capital stock, for the purpose of paying the debts of such Company. And by the eighth section, all moneys received by the company from the proceeds of said assessment, shall be applied to the payment of the lawful debts of such Company, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

The act provided that the assent of a majority of the shares was made necessary to the assessment, and in case of the refusal or neglect of any one to pay the assessment, his shares might be sold at public auction, and a new certificate issued to the purchaser.

The act was obtained on the petition of a majority of the stockholders, stating the condition of the Company, that they had purchased a mine and mining property in North Carolina, and paid a portion at the time, and obtained a credit of $185,000, of which was paid in January, 1854, the sum of $25,000, and in September of the same year the sum of $44,000, leaving unpaid the sum of $54,000, besides interest; and that on the 31st of December, 1854, there was due $121,486 25, being the balance of the purchase money and amounts expended in the improvements, buildings, &c., connected with the mines.

The money then has been expended, and the debt contracted, under the act of 1853. The proceeds of the stock issued on the purchase have, I conclude, been all expended; and the sum mentioned is a debt incurred under the power to purchase, conferred by that act, beyond such proceeds.

The case then may be thus presented:

The Legislature have provided for the payment by the issue of stock, of property to be purchased by a corporation, enacting that the amount issued, whatever it may be, shall be full stock, and not subject to any further call, and that no individual liability shall exist until the whole is made up, as does exist in general cases under the tenth section.

But it is to be noticed, that although no individual responsibility of the plaintiffs exists, except probably for the demands of workmen, (§18,) yet the stock, or rather the property which it represents, is subject to the debts of the Company. I regard this as very material, in considering the important question in the case, viz.: the legality of the act of 1855.

It is not to be denied that this charter, (comprised in the general act and that of 1853,) is subject to the 8th section of the act as to the general powers and liabilities of corporations. (1 R. S. 600, (8.) It is subject "to alteration, suspension, and repeal, in the discretion of the Legislature." Some plausible criticism has been used by the counsel of the plaintiffs, but it appears to me that it need not be considered.

The question then is, whether the power to make a new call or assessment upon the stock of the plaintiffs, falls justly within the reservation of Legislative authority, contained in the word *alteration?* It appears to reduce itself to this: In the act of 1853, the Legislature have said to each subscriber, The stock you take out of the issue authorized to purchase the mines, when you have paid in full for it, shall not be subject to a further call; but, under the general law existing, we have the right to alter this provision, and subject it to another demand. The Trustees cannot make any further demand upon you, but we remain entitled to empower them to do so.

I shall refer to a few of the leading cases in our Courts upon this subject.

In The Hartford and N. H. Railroad Co. vs. Crowell, 5 Hill, Rep. 383, it was decided that an act which authorized the company to employ a portion of their capital in establishing or aiding a line of steamboats on the waters of the Sound, which, it was supposed, would aid the road, was not a legal statute, so as to bind a stockholder who had not assented to it.

Chief Justice Nelson said: He did not deny but that alterations might be made of such a character as not to absolve the subscriber; such, perhaps, as were clearly beneficial, or at least not prejudicial, to his interests. A modification might be advisable, to facilitate the execution of the very object for which the company was originally established.

In White vs. The Utica & Schenectady Railroad Company, before Justice Mitchell, in 1855, the plaintiff was a stockholder, and had paid up his stock in full. The charter was for the construction of a Railroad from Schenectady to Utica. In 1851, an act of the Legislature was passed authorizing any Railroad Company of the State to loan its credit, as subscriber to the stock of the Great Western Railroad Company in Canada West, the amount not to exceed five per cent upon its capital. The Directors of the Utica Company having obtained the requisite consent of the number of stockholders as directed in the act, subscribed a certain amount to such Western Railroad.

The plaintiff filed his complaint for an injunction against the Directors carrying this subscription into effect.

The learned Judge examined the case very carefully, and concluded that the statute authorizing the subscription was a constitutional exercise of Legislative authority, under the right to amend or alter the charter of the Corporation.

Undoubtedly this decision gives a very ample latitude to this power, and would certainly lead the learned Judge to a decision against the plaintiff in the present case.

The same point was decided by the General Term in White vs. The Syracuse and Utica Railroad Company, (14 Barbour, 560,) and the distinction was taken between that and the case in 5th Hill, that in the latter no power had been reserved by the Legislature to alter the charter.

Without attempting to define what are substantial alterations, which exceed the Legislative authority, and what are constitutionally within its province, it seems to me that this proposition may be safely stated: That where the individual stockholder, or his interest in the stock or property of the Company, can be in some mode reached or affected, under the law as it exists, it is competent for the Legislature to provide another and more efficient mode; especially when the object to be effected is not merely within the manifest scope of the purposes of the incorporation, but highly useful if not necessary to carry on its lawful operations.

This proposition is sufficient to govern the present case; and the result is that the injunction must be dissolved without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—June 30.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

DECISION.

Coeum, assignee, &c. vs. Green.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer and Campbell.

Phœnix vs. The Commissioners of Emigration, &c.—Mr. Cutting yesterday resumed his argument on behalf of the plaintiff. At his close, Mr. Ogden Hoffman opened for the Commissioners of Emigration. He finished his argument, and Mr. Cutting will reply to-morrow.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—July 2.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Coble et al vs. Schoonmaker.—Motion for judgment denied with $5 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Campbell.

Bardo vs. Pope.—Motion denied.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Gray vs. The American Society for Ameliorating the Condition of the Jews.—Order set aside, with $5 costs to defendant.

Green, Administratrix, et al. vs. Lambert.—Motion dismissed.

Lee et al. vs. The Gold Hill Mining Co.—Injunction dismissed without costs.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Gilbert vs. Lounsberry.—I have a strong conviction that the defendant is entitled to costs, but on consultation, my brethren are so much impressed to the contrary, that I shall order that it be made part of the judgment that the plaintiff recover his costs.

Jesse S. Dow vs. Michael Donahue et al.—Adjustment of costs. Judgment roll and execution set aside on defendant's stipulating to bring no action by reason of a levy of the execution, without prejudice to the rights of Hoggins to employ a regularly substituted Attorney or the defendants' Attorney, to perfect judgment and collect any costs for which the defendants are justly liable.

Caleb D. Gildersleeve vs. William McAuliffe et al.—Motion denied, but defendants may have costs readjusted. If he desires it, costs may be taxed against each defendant against whom a several judgment is perfected. If the plaintiff attempts to collect too much, the remedy is by motion.

Thomas Turner vs. Frederick Wiechel et al.—Leave given to assignee to bring an action on the judgment, and if brought within ten days, execution to stand as security, unless approved security is given to pay such sum as may be recovered, to the extent of one-half the amount of the judgment and interest, in which case judgment may be set aside. If not brought in ten days, execution to be set aside.

LONG ISLAND.

THE BROOKLYN SUICIDES.

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation—The Excitement abated—The Jury Satisfied—Closing Incidents.

This investigation was adjourned over to yesterday, from last week, for the purpose of introducing the testimony of members of Mr. GUSTIN's family, and also that of the female "auxiliary," to satisfy several members of the Jury and some outsiders. The Jury accordingly met at the Governor's Room, City Hall, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. There were present THOMAS P. GUSTIN and Mrs. SARAH GUSTIN, father and mother of deceased, a brother of deceased, and the servant girl, supposed to be the relator of numerous stories in circulation as to the treatment received by the deceased the evening previous to their death, and who it was alleged at the previous meeting had been kept away by design.

Coroner REDDING stated to the Jury that a married sister of young GUSTIN, whom they wished summoned, was unable to attend on account of illness, he having a certificate from the family physician to that effect; but her brother, then present, had stated that if the Jury insisted he could bring her there at all hazards. One of the Jurors demanded that they should have the benefit of her testimony, but not being seconded very promptly by his associates, it was suggested that they first examine the witnesses then present; and then, if the Jury was not satisfied, they would consider about bringing forward the married sister. This was assented to, when the following witnesses were called:

Mrs. Susan Gustin, sworn—I am mother of the deceased, HORATIO N. GUSTIN, and wife of THOMAS P. GUSTIN; did not know a lady named SARAH WILLIAMS; saw the deceased lady, but never saw her before; she was never at my house before, to my knowledge.

To a Juror—He was not there with any other female the evening previous to this occurrence.

Ellen Murphy, sworn—I reside in the family of Mr. GUSTIN; knew his son, now deceased; never saw the woman called SARAH WILLIAMS until after she was dead; saw them first through the window; did not then know that they were dead; opened the door to let Mrs. GUSTIN in, when my foot hit against Mr. GUSTIN's, and I found he was dead.

To a Juror—They were not regaled from the house the day previous; think it was ten or twelve days before that he went away; did not know that he was keeping company with any woman; heard his mother say once that she surmised that some woman had taken up with him in New-York; lived with Mr. GUSTIN since the 18th of April last; never saw his son, the deceased, until he returned from the West.

THE VERDICT.

The Jury being satisfied with the evidence, rendered the verdict that HORATIO N. GUSTIN and SARAH WILLIAMS came to their death by taking prussic acid on the morning of Wednesday, June 27, 1855. Signed:

JOHN D. EMMONS,	JOHN H. STANSBURY,
JAMES K. WESCOTT,	ISAAC HAMMOND,
EDWARD L. WHITE,	JOHN T. BARBER,
	Jurors.

While the different members of the Jury were signing their names to the verdict, Coroner REDDING took occasion to address them, and in feeling terms exculpated Mr. GUSTIN and family from blame in this unfortunate affair, and while condemning the excitement that had been created by some persons residing in the neighborhood, doubted not but what they were governed by proper motives.

The Juror, who was the most desirous of bringing Mr. GUSTIN and family and the servant girl before them, then explained why he had pursued the course he had. He said that there were a great many rumors afloat, and many people believed that the family knew this woman, and it was to allay the public excitement and satisfy his own mind as to the whole facts in the case. He expressed himself satisfied with what evidence they had taken as did all of his associates. The result would allay the excitement.

The Jurors were then discharged, after receiving the thanks of the Coroner.

THE RAYMOND-STREET TRAGEDY.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The Jury to investigate the circumstances attending the death of CHARLES JOHNSON, in Raymond-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday morning last, reassembled at 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, in the Governor's Room, City Hall. The first witness called was WILLIAM JOHNSON, an elder brother of the deceased. This witness' testimony was confirmatory to that already published, and in addition, he stated that MCDONOUGH (the person the least wounded,) was stabbed first, then CHARLES JOHNSON (dead,) and last ROBERT JOHNSON (not expected to live.) He (the person using the knife) came at me, and I hit him with a pair of boots that I found on the ground; then the private watchman (LIVINGSTON,) came up, and he attacked him, chasing him into Fulton avenue; would not now know the man who used the knife; saw only one person use a knife.

James Campbell, sworn—Reside in Raymond-street, between DeKalb-av. and Lafayette-st.; a few minutes after twelve left the butcher's shop, corner of Myrtle and Hudson avenues; got across the street and heard the cry of "Murder" and "Watch;" ran up the street as far as Carll, and saw a man lying in front of John Longstaff's with his skull split open; saw him taken away by an officer; then I went down Myrtle-avenue to Navy-street, up to Lafayette-street to Thomas Johnson's house where I saw Patrick McDonough and Chas. Johnson; I sat there for about ten minutes, when Robert and Wm. Johnson came along; went up Raymond-street as far as Fulton-avenue; saw three drunken men lying in the mud gutter with heads on the sidewalk; four of our party went over, I stood behind; they woke one of them up and got him on his feet; when I went over, Wm. Johnson and myself took hold of the one who first [illegible] party went to wake up the middle one; they could get no answer out of him, and pushed him back; went to the third; got him up and asked him where he lived; that they would take him home; first thing I heard German cry out, "Be Jesus, at me go;" he (German) backed himself into the gutter and fell down; he then got up again and walked over toward McDonough and the Johnsons; first I heard was McDonough cry out that he was stabbed; I was about five feet distant; he came towards me and said, "Dobson, I'm stabbed;" he said that twice; I told him to shut up as he was only fooling; after about a minute saw Charles Johnson walk towards the mud gutter and fall; McDonough asked me would I take him home; I said "Yes;" waited awhile and saw Gorman run after the watchman, and said he would put him (the watchman) out of the way; then McDonough asked me again to take him home; I said "Yes," and got hold of his arm and took him down Raymond-street to near his own house, where he fell and I could get him no further; left him to get a man to help me; got a young fellow called "Noisy;" we got him to [illegible] house; Noisy then said, "D—n it I can't carry him any further;" I then said, "Wait until I get Mullen and he'll help me in;" he said, "No, he was going in the house;" I ran to Mullen and he aided me to take him to the house; I left McDonough in charge of Mullen and Gibbs; then I saw an M. P.; I ran towards him and told him to hurry up; told him to look out for himself, as Gorman was a bad customer; the M. P. ran up with me till we got to the spot where the murder was committed; Gorman had gone, but his two companions were there; two M. P.'s went after him; saw Livingston come up to the corner where the man lay; he passed me on the sidewalk; he halted about eight feet from me and struck his club; Gorman, McDonough and the Johnsons were standing in the street talking in an excited manner at the time; Livingston then repassed me and got on the corner of Fulton-avenue and Raymond-street, when Gorman raced after him, saying he would put him out of the way; did not see Livingston go near any of the party; he struck no one as I saw; after Gorman had struck the three he made a rush at Livingston, and he ran down Fulton-avenue; saw no knife used by any one; did not see Gorman strike at any one.

VERDICT.

This being all the testimony offered, the Jury retired to a private room, and after consulting a few minutes, returned with a verdict that the deceased, CHARLES JOHNSON, came to his death by wounds inflicted with a knife in the hands of MICHAEL GORMAN, in Raymond-street, between one and two o'clock Sunday morning, July 1, and that there was nothing brought before them to criminate MICHAEL MCGEE and PATRICK MCGEE.

The Jury was then discharged.

Disgraceful.

On Saturday last, an elderly lady, named MARY AUDIN, died in the fourth story of house No. 152 Myrtle-avenue, leaving an only daughter, who had no means to bury her. She endeavored to obtain assistance, but without success, until yesterday morning the stench was so great as to attract the attention of passers by, when the Keeper of the Dead-House was directed to take the body away. It was so much decomposed that it was necessary to use a shovel to get the body into the coffin.

☞ The Police of Brooklyn made 84 arrests in the 48 hours ending Monday morning. Fifty-eight of this number were arrested for causes directly attributable to the use of strong drink.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 3, 1855—P. M.

The past week has been a rather quiet one in the Dry Goods market. The business wants of the trade had been previously satisfied, and what orders remained to be filled—a limited number, in every sense—absorbed such lots as were obtainable at anything like early Spring prices. To the influence of these circumstances, in conjunction with the fact that the bulk of the supplies now on hand are held with greater firmness, and, to some extent, at higher rates, most of the inactivity discernible in the traffic is ascribed. The extremely warm weather—the approach of our great National Holiday—and the consequent retreat of many operators to the country, have likewise impeded transactions. In other respects, however, we can notice no particular alteration.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings have been in moderate request at the recently improved quotations. Bleached goods are quiet, yet stiffly held. Denims are still in light stock, and fair demand at unaltered figures. Some degree of animation characterizes the trade in Drills, which exhibit increasing firmness. Duck is now quoted a shade dearer, but is not very actively inquired for. Ginghams are less abundant, but as the demand is not very brisk, they are unchanged in price. Jeans are quiet at old rates. Lawns have not varied much. Nankins remain as previously reported. Osnaburgs are sparingly offered at the improved figures before mentioned. Hence, they rule inactive. Printing Cloths are generally rather quiet, but stiffly held. Prints are essentially the same. Stripes and Ticks are salable and steady.

Woolens are without much activity, and are still mainly unaltered in value. Blankets are in rather better request at current rates, in anticipation of an improved Fall business. Fancy Cassimeres are in fair supply and limited demand at old prices. Other makes are quiet and heavy. Cloths are also inanimate, but quoted firm. Flannels are more freely dealt in at full quotations. Jeans are less active, yet stiffly held. Linseys have increased in value, and are now generally quoted by factors at from 15c.@17c. ℔ yard for the medium and finer styles, with a moderate inquiry within the range. Muslin de laines are as previously reported. Satinets and Tweeds exhibit less activity, but are firm and uniform in price.

Foreign goods are essentially unchanged. The current movements are quite limited, and productive of no variation in any prominent feature of the market. The stock of all kinds is moderate, but, as will appear when the next season's business shall have been fairly commenced, well assorted. The current imports are not very extensive, nor is there much inclination among our importers to do anything to render them heavier than the necessities of the trade will require them to be. For the Treasury year, just closed, the total import of dry goods at this port was but $62,0[illegible],462, against $92,369,027 the previous Treasury year, showing a falling off in the imports during the year, ending with the 30th ult., of $30,471,[illegible]. This is a very large decrease, and tends to explaining the stability, in the face of the comparative inactivity in the trade for some time past.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for New-York Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, July 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are less freely offered and being held above the views of buyers at $6 50@$6 62½ for Pearls, and $6 87½@$7 for Pots, ℔ 100 ℔.—they remain quiet.

BEESWAX—Some 2,500 ℔. American Yellow were reported as having been sold at 27c.@27½c. ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—The market remains inactive, but steady. The stock of Rio is not large, while of other kinds there is but a moderate supply here. The sales to-day have been light and unproductive of any important change in prices.

COTTON—The market having been mainly cleared of pressing parcels,—a stronger and firmer feeling has arisen therein. We understand that fully 15,000 bales have been sold to go out of the market within the past seven days, and this movement has afforded the trade so much relief that prices have gained considerably in strength, and are now ¼c.@½c. ℔ ℔. higher on the principal selling styles than they were four days since. We annex a revised list of the rates at which sellers and buyers meet at present, while expecting advices of a decline of ⅛d.@¼d. ℔ ℔. by the next arrival from Liverpool, and calculating on a crop of only about 2,800,000 bales. If no accounts of a decline in the English markets reach us by the steamer, now nearly due, and the advices from the South continue—as at present—to be of falling rivers, we may naturally look for a buoyant and perhaps a speculative market here, after the lapse of a few days. The Eastern mills, we learn, all hold very light stocks, and as the prospects of further receipts at the shipping ports of more than 150,000 to 160,000 bales, are considered very poor, it is deemed quite probable that the legitimate laws of demand and supply—independent of all other influences—must eventually lead to an improvement in prices. The total stock in all ports in this country at present is estimated at not over 134,000 bales, against 355,000 the *same period last year, showing a falling off* in the supply on hand to the years this year, of 181,000 bales, while there is a very decided increase in the wants of consumers. NEILL, BROTHERS & Co. remark, in their circular of this date, that there is also an estimated reduction of 31,500 bales in the stocks in interior towns, (31,100 against 62,600) of 118,100 bales in the quantity shipped hence, but not arrived in Great Britain prior to last advices, and of 372,000 in the stock in Liverpool, making a total decrease of 702,000 bales in the available stocks in this country and Great Britain, compared with the quantity held last year, when the consumption was smaller. All these circumstances point towards better prices than are now current, and holders, in anticipation of such a movement, are not near so anxious to realize. We quote strictly classified qualities thus:

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	9½	9½	9½	10
Middling	11½	11¼	11¾	11¾
Middling Fair	12	12	12½	12½
Fair	12½	12½	13¼	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in rather better request at slightly stronger prices. The receipts are comparatively limited, and this circumstance gives holders some little advantage. The Eastern and local trade are still the principal buyers. The day's business consists of 5,300 bbls. within our revised range:

Inferior State	$8 00 @ 8 00
Ordinary State	8 12½@ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 8 87½
Mixed Western	8 43¾@ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to good Ohio	8 75 @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 75 @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 75 @12 50

Canadian is unchanged. 1,300 bbls. common to extra were procured to-day at $9 75@$10 62½ ℔ bbl. Southern is also unaltered, with sales of 1,300 bbls. at $9 50 @$12 25 for inferior mixed to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is still inquired for, and has been purchased to-day to the extent of 200 bbls., fine and superfine, at $7@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in less request, at $4 87½ for Jersey and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered, and is tending downwards. The day's sales include 2,500 bushels prime Canadian White at $2 35; 300 new Southern do. at $2 40; and some Upper Lake Red within a range of from [illegible] ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet and rather stiffly held; 600 bushels brought $1 55 ℔ bushel. Barley has not varied. About 1,500 bushels Barley Malt changed hands on private terms. State and Western Oats are plenty and heavy, at 61c.@63c. ℔ bushel. Corn is not so abundant, and being in good demand, partly for home use, and partly for export, it exhibits rather more firmness. The sales since our last add up 65,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, at 90c.@92c. for inferior to prime, ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 450 bales River disposed of at old rates.

HEMP—Messrs. LEWIS S. MORRIS & Co. have furnished us with the annexed review of the Hemp trade of New-York for the past month:

The stock of American Hemp on hand as reported by us on the 1st of June, consisting of:

Undressed	181 bales	Dressed	1,329 bales
Arrived since	698 bales	Arrived since	1,074 bales

The month's sales embrace 688 bales Undressed, at $125@$145, 6 mos., also 918 bales Dressed, at $170@$180 for Medium; $185@$200 for Fine; and $215@$230 for Extra Fine and Choice Hand-dressed, leaving the stock at present in first hands:

Undressed	691 bales	Dressed	1,485 bales

Which, as was expected, shows an increase, still holders make no effort to force sales, a good demand being confidently anticipated as the season progresses. Russian Hemp continues nominal in price, in our markets, as there are not any supplies of moment on hand. Sunn Hemp is becoming scarce, the importations having greatly fallen off, in consequence of the low prices which ruled so long. It is now firmly held at 6c., 6 mos. Manilla Hemp—stock on hand June 1, 13,600 bales; arrived since, none. The transactions during the past month were mainly made at 11c., 6 mos., purchasers taking all that could be had at that price. The stocks here are reduced to 7,300 bales, held at 11c. Sisal Hemp has advanced in price during the month, with some sales at 9½c.@9¾c., 6 mos., now held for 10c. Jute Hemp, under heavy importations, at Boston, the market has become quite weak, and prices have declined. Some sales were made at $80, 6 mos., but this is above the views of buyers, and, as the anticipated receipts are considerably in excess of the estimated consumption, quotations must be reduced, unless some large lots are reexported. Gunny Cloth has again advanced, the last sales having been at 13c., 6 mos., for ordinary weights. The receipts continue liberal but not extensive, and prices will probably be well sustained all the season.

HOPS—Sales of 62 bales last year's crop were reported at former prices.

IRON—Is quiet, but steady, with but a moderate supply here.

LATHS—Have not varied much in demand or value.

LEAD—Continues inactive and languid. The stock is not very large, but the demand is limited.

LIME—Rockland is still worth 85c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump ℔ bbl., but is not active.

MOLASSES—Remains in poor supply and request at former figures.

NAVAL STORES—The market for Tar and Turpentine remains about the same. Common Rosin is salable and firm at $1 85 ℔ 310 ℔s., delivered.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unaltered. There were 160 baskets Olive sold at $3 50 each. Linseed is quiet, but steady at former figures. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, and rather less firm, the day's sales having been confined to 540 bbls., at $19 37½@$19 43¾ for new Mess; $16 50 for new Prime, and $19 12½ for old Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm; 150 pkgs. brought 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard is unchanged, sales having been made to-day of 450 bbls. and tcs. fair to Prime, at 10½c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Beef is pretty brisk and steady; 250 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $16 for repacked Mess, and $16 75@$17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy within a range of from $23@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and nominal from $15@$17 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 15c.@18c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@25c. for choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is worth but from 5c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—About 230 tcs. have been sold since our last, at $4@$5 43½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Are quiet, but nominally unchanged in price in this market.

SUGAR—The market has been very dull, though otherwise unaltered, to-day. The sales were unimportant; prices were maintained.

TALLOW—We heard that 6,500 ℔s. Prime changed hands at 12c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is in fair request at steady rates, with sales since Friday, of 135 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 7½c.@10½c.; 133 cases Seed Leaf, at 6½c.@12½c.; 98 bales Havana at 25c.@35c., and 94 Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—There have been 230 bbls. Ohio and Prison taken at 40½c.@41c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business was again quite limited to-day, and rates were in the main, nominally the same. For Liverpool, a few engagements of Cotton and Corn were reported at yesterday's figures. For other ports, the shipments were extremely light at previous quotations.

Retail Market Prices.

No material change has occurred in the prices of FRESH MEATS the past week. The supply is comparatively small and the demand somewhat lessened. Ribs of Beef and Sirloin Steaks sell at 13c., and Porterhouse Steak at 16c. ℔ ℔. Lamb is sold at 13c. ℔ ℔. by the quarter, and at 13c.@14c. ℔ ℔. by the carcass. Hind Quarters of Veal 12½c.@14c., and Fore Quarters 8c. ℔ ℔.

In SALT MEATS there is no alteration to note. Hams, (City cured,) 14c.; Bacon, 12½c.; Shoulders, (City cured) 12c.; Larding Pork, 12c.; Salt Pork, 11c.; Smoked Beef, 15c.; and Lard, (City made,) 13½c. ℔ ℔. Beef Tongues, 75c. each.

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry is plenty at medium rates and in good demand, but Game is, of course, rather scarce. Fowls 75c.@$1 12½, and broilers 50c.@$1 12½c. ℔ pair; Turkeys 16c. ℔ ℔. A small supply of Woodcock sell at $1@[illegible] ℔ pair.

BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.—Butter is plentier and cheaper than last week. Best Orange County can be had for [illegible] and other kinds at from 18c. to 25c. ℔ ℔. Cheese still sells at from 10c. to 14c. ℔ ℔. Eggs 8 for 12½c.

There are not many kinds of FRESH FISH in market; the demand, however, is good at about the usual rates. Bass 8c.@10c.; Halibut 10c.; Lobsters 6c.; Codfish 5c.@6c.; Flounders 5c.@6c., and Salmon 37½c.@41c. ℔ ℔.

[illegible] Smoked Salmon 15c.; Smoked Mackerel [illegible]

[illegible] The season not unusually so. The rates, however, remain unchanged [illegible] ℔ hundred. [illegible]

[illegible]

[Our reporter is greatly indebted to THEODORE [illegible], dealer in Poultry and Game, stand No. [illegible], and to P. W. and S. R. LAWSON, dealers in Fresh Meats, Nos. 5 and 6 Washington Market, for facilities extended him in preparing his summary of retail market prices.]

New-York Cattle Report.

SALE OF MILK COWS, VEAL CALVES, SHEEP AND LAMBS AND SWINE.

The number received at each market place, and selling prices each week. Prepared expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, every Wednesday, the principal sale day at Bull's Head.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

As taken from the books kept for that purpose at all the principal markets:

A. M. ALLERTON'S	Forty-fourth street.
O'BRIEN'S	Sixth street.
BROWNING'S	Sixth street.
CHAMBERLAIN'S	Foot of Robinson street.

TUESDAY, July 3.

Beeves	2,331	Sheep and Lambs	13,300
Veals	861	Swine	4,000
Milk Cows	176		

These are by the following routes:

	Erie.	Hud.	Harlem.	Hud. boats.
Beeves	31	1,100	500	400
Veals	313	—	—	—
Cows	9	—	—	—
Sheep and Lambs	644	300	—	—
Swine	—	—	1,300	400

The number at ALLERTON'S to-day, 1,600 Beeves.

BEEVES.

During our visit to Bull's Head to-day, a general quietude prevailed, and the market easy to hold to be forced up, as the advance in price to-day is based on the best cattle. The number in market, at ALLERTON'S, was 1,600 head, which is an increase of 300 head over last Wednesday, but a material decrease [illegible] of the market last year. The market may be noted dull at a slight advance. The improvement in price is, no doubt, the chief cause of the slow [illegible], but butchers seem determined not to pay over 10½c. for their best beef, but to-day a combination with owners (nothing more) has compelled them to submit, though the sales were only in peddling lots, at prices quoted below.

The weather was more favorable for both the butcher and [illegible] [illegible] for this season, and the balance to-day is purely speculative. The quality of the cattle was very good; one drove especially, [illegible], they are Durhams, smooth, handsome [illegible] averaging 75 cwt. He thinks he can realize [illegible] the drove—we think not.

Best Cattle offered to-day	11½c.@12c.
Good retailing quality	[illegible]
Common quality	[illegible]
Inferior quality	9 @9½c.

For the past six months this branch of business has been one of wild speculation at times by parties, many of whom have had but little experience in the trade. Indeed, it is said, by the reports in the papers. A [illegible] will purchase [illegible] of a New-York paper, and with astonishment learns for the first time the high price of cattle in this market, and captivated by the all-absorbing [illegible] the new enterprise with the earnings of a number of years [illegible] in prices. Such are some of the lessons learned by those who, we hope, will be satisfied with a safe and legitimate calling, and leave the cattle trade to enjoy its [illegible].

The receipts on the whole show a slight [illegible], but upon good authority we are led to believe that a more liberal supply will appear in market. The [illegible] not closed with much dullness, but those remaining will be sent off at prices equal to those of last week. The following is the number received at the different market places:

At Allerton's	1,600	At Browning's	212
At O'Brien's	118	At Chamberlain's	400
Total			2,331
Received the previous week			2,450

The droves in market are as follows:

JOB WILLIAMS had 96, from Ohio—a nice drove, weighing about 7½ cwt., selling at 10c.@11½c. The market not brisk.

CHEEVER, HEPP & Co. had 73 head, from White County, Indiana—average weight about 7 cwt., selling at a range of 10½c.@12c., or $80 a head. These were middling well fatted; owned by BOWLBY & CASE.

D. BELDEN had 100 head, from Ohio, owned by JOHN NORMAN—a pretty good drove, will weigh about 7½ cwt. The market very slow, the reason is, perhaps, the high prices asked.

JOHN MURRAY had 163 very good Illinois Cattle, from Morgan County—will average 7½ cwt., and selling at $90 on an average; 26 sold to HARRIS at $100, and the remainder sold in small lots at 11½c. ℔ ℔.

WHITE & ULREY—110 head from Illinois. Cattle average weight 7 cwt., average price the drove [illegible] 10½c.@11c. ℔ ℔.

E. MURRAY had 103 head from Indiana—a pretty middling lot; average weight 7½ cwt., and selling at [illegible] 11c. These were owned by CHRISTOPHER & Co. of Buffalo. The market slow, the best bringing [illegible].

G. AYRAULT had 51 head. 30 are owned by J. A. AYRAULT & LYON, Livingston County, selling at 11c.; 10 sold to PEARSALL at $85, which is 11c. a pound. The balance are from Ohio, owned by TAYLOR & BUSSEL, rather common, and selling at 10c.

B. BARTRAM had 74 head, owned by WM. HAYES, of Ohio, Madison County; average weight 8 cwt.; selling at 10c.@11c.—averaging $8@$83. Some sold as low as $56, and as high as $106. Prices are better, but sales not brisk.

W. H. GURNEY had 134 head from Illinois, average weight about 7 cwt., of middling fair quality, selling at 10½c.@11½c.—nearly all sold in small parcels, which is the case in almost every yard.

S. SHERMAN offered 60 head of Madison County, Ohio, average weight over 8 cwt., well fatted and sold in lots at 11c.@12c. 26 were taken by ISAAC VALENTINE, at $110 a head, which is 12c. ℔ ℔. This drove was even and as good as any in the yard.

CHAS. TREE was selling 165 head from Illinois, average weight about 6½ cwt., in middling order, and sold slowly at 10c.@11½c. The drove, he thinks, will average little over 11c.

WELLING & MARTIN had 58 Illinois steers of the ordinary stamp, average weight 7 cwt., selling at 10½c.@11c. The market slow.

We annex the different States from which brought:

New-York	142	Indiana	182
Ohio	493	Michigan	30
Illinois	925	Kentucky	48

MILK COWS.

The market presents no change. No improvement has taken place either in demand or prices. There are few selling are to the neighboring milk dairies, at last week's prices. The receipts are rather smaller this week as follows:

At Allerton's	9	At Browning's	33
At O'Brien's	67	At Chamberlain's	67
Total			176
Received the previous week			200

VEAL CALVES.

The warm weather has had its usual effect upon this class of meat, and prices have experienced a slight decline, with a falling off in the demand. Sales of good quality at 5c.@6½c., and some extra will bring 7c. live weight. The receipts were as follows:

At Allerton's	313	At Browning's	62
At O'Brien's	391	At Chamberlain's	95
Total			861
Received last week			779

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Prices are lower and the supplies of the ordinary descriptions. There are few good Sheep in market. The Clerk at BROWNING'S says: "The market is pretty well supplied with good and common [illegible] demand is fair, though prices favor rather the buyer. MCGRAW'S memorandum of sales will give a fair prospect; he has sold poor Lambs and thin Sheep as low as $7 per head; Sheep as high as $[illegible], and Lambs as high as $4. There is a large supply on hand this morning, and about 1,000 or more to arrive to-day. The receipts have been extended [illegible] Sheep. The arrivals were from this State, New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, and a few from Indiana. Butchers are holding off, expecting the market still lower. The Western States are very well stocked with Sheep, and large droves will come in during the Summer."

SOLD BY SAMUEL M'GRAW & SON, AT BROWNING'S.

[illegible]

[illegible] M'CARTY sold 1,300 sheep and lambs, at an average of $3 51 ℔ head.

The receipts of the week are as follows:

At Allerton's	[illegible]	At Chamberlain's	[illegible]
At Browning's	[illegible]		
Total			[illegible]
Received last week			[illegible]

The market closes languid, with a good supply of the animals remaining for sale, and offered at [illegible].

SWINE.

The market is pretty well supplied, and prices are rather easier, with a demand considerably good for the season of the year. Sales of Western Corn fed at 6½c.@6¾c. live weight.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1855.

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] in the City and vicinity [illegible] Single Copies, Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, [illegible] at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] Dollars a year for single Copies. Three Copies sent for Five Dollars;—Five Copies for Eight Dollars;—Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars;—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of over [illegible],000, and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-morrow Morning, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of Interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ To-day being the anniversary of our National Independence, no morning paper will be issued from this office to-morrow. We shall, however, publish an evening edition at 12 o'clock to-morrow, which will contain full and graphic accounts of this day's festivities, together with the very latest news, domestic or foreign, received up to the hour of publication.

The Day.

It is as difficult for us at the present time to conceive of the feelings which animated the hearts of our forefathers, the authors of our national existence, when, seventy-nine years ago, on this ever-to-be-remembered day, they proclaimed their determination to cut themselves free from the domination of monarchical rule, as it would have been for them to look forward to the glorious results of their independent spirit and heroic virtues. They sowed and we have reaped, and woe will be the day when we cease to feel grateful for the priceless blessings which we have inherited from them, or fail properly to commemorate the Anniversary of our Independence. It should be observed as a holiday in every part of the nation, and, in whatever part of the world the Stars and Stripes float upon the breeze, there all who have the right to be sheltered under its folds, should, according to their opportunities, commemorate the natal day of our national liberties. And such, we believe, is the case. In all the great capitals of the world to-day, on all the navigable seas, in Europe, in Asia, in Africa, in South America, in China and in Japan, there are gathered together Americans under the shelter of their national flag, who rekindle their patriotic sympathies, and revive their love of home by rejoicing at the return of our great national holiday.

Next to the recollections of the heroic virtues of our patriot fathers, that which should be to us the greatest cause of rejoicing is that we are still a united people, and that at each return of this happy day, the chances and probabilities of disruption, or disunion, become less and less; while all the motives for our union become stronger and more abundant.

We have always had sufficient motives for gratitude and merry-making, for public demonstrations of joy and festive gatherings, but never, on any return of the day, have we had greater cause than now. Last year at this time there were fearful forebodings of pecuniary disasters, which were partly justified by the commercial embarrassments of the past twelvemonth, and the dreaded cholera had just begun to manifest its presence in our midst. But now the day dawns auspiciously, the morning breaks brightly, the future is full of promise, and the present time is prosperous; we are free from the presence of any infectious disease; not only the City, but the country, is healthy to a remarkable degree; the season has been, thus far, most propitious to the agriculturist, and abundant crops have rewarded the labors of the husbandman at the South, while a rich season is in store for the farmers of the North. From all parts of our vast country come reports of abundance, peace and health, and the little sectional and partisan squabbles of unquiet and ambitious demagogues are not sufficient to cause a ripple of discontent in the public mind.

Let us, then, have a merry and happy Fourth, and remember that it is only by being temperate and moderate that we can be either merry or happy. Although no extraordinary parades of a public nature are to take place, yet we believe that there have never been more extensive preparations made for observing the day by private parties than at the present time. So great are the facilities afforded by our numerous railroads and steamboats for traveling, that nearly the whole City will empty itself into the country, while all the rural population of the neighborhood will be attracted into our streets to enjoy a sight of the military turn-outs and the fireworks in the evening.

A Popular Cry.

Down with the Ailanthus trees! New-York is sick at the stomach,—the whole population is poisoned by the nauseating effluvium emitted by the filthy Ailanthus trees which have been planted in all our streets. Where is Mayor WOOD, that he does not issue a proclamation against the Ailanthus? What is the use of arresting all the innocent little poodle dogs and long-eared spaniels, for fear they should bite somebody in the heel, and permitting a forest of [illegible] and disease-breeding trees to remain in our streets and public parks? We know a gentleman who recently purchased a house which was surrounded by Ailanthus trees, and the first thing he did after coming into possession of the property, was to cut down every one of the rascally trees and to set out in their places some of the beautiful natives of our own forests, and a similar course should be pursued by our City authorities. We heard a resident of Brooklyn Heights complaining yesterday that he had often been annoyed by the cargoes of Peruvian guano, and Buenos Ayrean hides, stored in the warehouses under the Heights, but the two annoyances combined did not begin to be half so nauseating as the odor emitted by the Ailanthus trees under his windows.

A Word in Reply to the Richmond Enquirer.

The history of the world, where it is not made up of the sad recitals of international and civil wars, finds its chief material in the contests of opinion and passion. Now it is a question of finance, then of religious liberty, again one of trade or politics, or social reformation. There is a great circle permanently marked out, in which the interest of the race may be seen perpetually revolving and agitated, sometimes on a higher and again on a lower elevation, as the age is rude or polished.

It is our good fortune to be engaged for the most part with the problems of peace, and little with the destructive exigencies of war. Many of the problems which baffled the wit of other ages we have successfully solved. The practicability of free institutions, for a time, at least, has been demonstrated. Religious toleration has been amply vindicated. The political equality of men practically acted upon. And yet, after all—strange phenomenon of free society—the great and only truly difficult problem which can now engage the minds of the people of the United States is that of domestic slavery.

The foremost sons of the Old Dominion, those who have succeeded to WASHINGTON the author, and to JEFFERSON the defender of political equality and of freedom on this side the water, recreant to ancient principles, now declare what their fathers deemed a necessary and sad necessity of the times, to be a natural, necessary, and universal element of society.

Such is the retrograde position assumed by the *Richmond Enquirer* on the subject of Slavery, in responding to some remarks which had been made by us vindicatory of the South, its prosperity and morality.

We do not intend to enter into an elaborate defence of free society against the expressions of our able cotemporary, nor yet to attempt an answer to all the ingenious and specious suggestions which are hazarded in defence of an institution which its own heavy weight urges on to its ruin, but the occasion is a suitable one for fresh remembrance of the benignant influences of freedom as contrasted with the withering ones of servitude.

Where the national mind is awake and energetic with the life of intelligence and education, all history shows that there will flourish to a greater or less extent radical and novel ideas and theories, and mental aberrations and extravagances. It is an inevitable condition of the free light of day that some weak eyes should be blinded, or at least dazzled. But these circumstances have no more influence on the general intelligence and virtue of society than the obscurations upon the face of the sun have upon the power of its light and heat to bless and vivify our world.

The sentiment of religious liberty was evolved amid many absurd and fanatical systems. In the Sixteenth Century the sentiment of political equality was surrounded in its origin in England by wild fanaticism, and in France by revolutionary violence; and yet those periods form epochs in the progress of the human mind. Thus much for the rather inconsistent charges of Northern superstition and skepticism of the *Enquirer*. If there be anything of the kind, it is only an evidence of the extraordinary activity of the human mind with us, and sure in the end to be tempered and corrected by that sober, sound and intelligent morality which is interwoven with every fibre of the great body of Northern society, and which enables it with impunity to tolerate in its midst the enunciation of the wildest and most extravagant political and religious theories. The citation of the philosophy of HOBBES, by our cotemporary, "that man is in a state of continual war with his fellows," as capable of conception only in a free society, is unfortunate, seeing that it is only among the savage tribes of Africa that that philosophy is practically exhibited, and that its results are the captives who go to sustain the Slave-trade and build up the institution of Slavery. In regard to the carrying of deadly weapons at the South, although it may not prevail in Virginia and in the more northerly of the Southern States, yet the fact that laws have been enacted in a number of those States to prevent it, and quite recently one in Louisiana, would seem to indicate that such a practice does prevail in certain anciently settled quarters of the South. Be this as it may, to us, at least, the evils of servitude will ever present themselves as palpable and profound. We can see abundant reasons for the necessity of its continuance in the South under existing circumstances. We can absolve our Southern brethren from all censure for such action as may be necessary for their own preservation, and for the preservation of their slaves and of the prosperity of their cultivation under the peculiar and delicate circumstances in which they have been placed by the policy and avarice of another age and nation. But we cannot sympathize with any political system which reckons Slavery as one of its proper and permanent institutions.

That institution has never been consistent with highly civilized life, at least, in modern times, and in that singular compound of barbarism and refinement which made up the civilization of the ancients, the element of Slavery proved one of the chief agents of its dissolution. In modern society, which has been moulded chiefly by the Christian religion, absolute servitude gradually changed into predial, and ultimately wore out imperceptibly. It is quite surprising then to see Christianity, which has been most effective in the extirpation of Slavery in the Old World, claimed as its ally and defender in the new. On the contrary, we trust under its influence to see Slavery gradually and silently wear out on this continent. Our anticipations for the South, but for this expectation, would be of the gloomiest character.

An intellectual, young and vigorous oligarchy, reigning over degraded and ignorant multitudes, may stand and answer moderately well in the present condition of the South. There is still an abundance of food and room for the masses. The reigning classes are as yet unpalsied by luxury and ease, and they exercise leniently and kindly the irresponsible and unmeasured power which they possess.

But will this always be the case? We have no reason to believe it. The South is not exempt from those natural laws which have alternately elevated and ruined other societies. The people there—for so the Slaves, considering their number, may properly be styled—will increase steadily and in a much greater ratio than the oligarchical body which governs them. This our statistics manifest. This latter class will not always retain its youthful vigor and strength. A half century may exhibit the alarming spectacle of an ignorant people, penetrated with a sense of wrong, waxing stronger and stronger in physical power, while the intellect and vigor of those who have kept them in industrious subjection are constantly diminishing.

What would be the issue of such a state of things, we cannot say. We know what has occurred in St. Domingo and in other of the West India Islands. We know, too, that there cannot be perpetual peace where one great class of the people feel the smart of heavy burdens imposed by another.

The whole subject is surrounded with difficulties. Northern men can see with those of the South the impolicy as well as the impossibility of sudden emancipation. Animated by an ardent aspiration for the preservation of the noble fabric of freedom which has been erected on this continent, we regret to see the *Richmond Enquirer* and many of its compeers at the South determinedly maintaining, not that Slavery is an inevitable and painful necessity of the present, but "a natural, necessary and universal limb or element of society."

Settling Up.

Gen. QUITMAN, discharged from the post of Lieutenant General of Fillibusteros, is now obliged to discharge his character and conscience. People, particularly those investing in the grand Cuban-Conquest-and-Equal-Division Junta, are inquisitive about the funds; talk vaguely of accounts-current and balance-sheets, as if by any possibility mercantile bores of that sort could find place in the glowing scheme of heroes and conquerors; and they have gone so far as to address observations on the subject to the generalissimo himself. Now, the generalissimo has lost too much in time and money in this business, to think of losing reputation to boot, and so writes a letter to the world, wherein, without attending to details, he declares all reflections, whether glorious or censorious, upon him and his fellows in the Cuban enterprise, unqualifiedly false—in short, a flam. Than which nothing is more likely. The fire-eating Governor has never exposed himself in any way, as far as we know, to the suspicion of dishonesty; and on the other hand, this expedition, that was never expedited, sets forth an indifferent title to an immortality of fame. Let Gen. QUITMAN's shield therefore remain a blank, until better fortune fill it with a blazon more decidedly to his credit.

To do justice to the gentlemen in the management of this business, it must be owned that no charge of malversation appears to have a better ground than may be supplied by a spirit of gratuitous crimination common to all disappointments in pecuniary adventures. The designs of the Fillibusteros have really deserved no more respectful name. A few may have enlisted from patriotic motives; the mass, certainly inclusive of all those who reprobate most severely the management of Messrs. GOICOURIA, BETANCOURT, VALIENTE, and the rest, embarked in the business as one likely to yield a comfortable per centum, and with as little regard to the welfare of their lovely island as a dealer might have in cheapening a cargo of slaves. The inducements held out were almost exclusively of this description. The property of the Spanish crown, worth at a modest estimate a hundred millions of dollars, together with the plunder of the Catalans, was to be divided among the adventurers. Glowing accounts were lavished of superb harbors, where navies might float, and where towns might be created as by magic, and lots sold at Australian prices; of gold mines, prolific of dust; of copper beds, facile in working; of plantations, abundantly stocked with slaves, and producing sugar and tobacco sufficient for worlds of eaters and smokers; of office and power for the ambitious. No consideration of prudence or sense was admitted to modify the bewitching story. It was the golden fleece; and, as Bowery hath it, "nothing shorter"—that prompted the enterprise. Nothing was more heartily dreaded than the contingency, never very likely, of the American Government obtaining the island by seizure or purchase, since any such national interference would have spoiled the prettiest of private opportunities for getting wealth, because it would transfer the royal demesnes of Cuba directly to the Federal Government, and forbid all motions towards lawless plunder and indiscriminate confiscation. All that was asked or offered by the Cuban leaders, in their manifold negotiations at Washington, was, that they might be allowed to steal the island, upon condition that presently after they should deliver up the denuded carcase to this Government; in other terms, they proposed to devour the kernel, under a stipulation to fling us the shell. With an Administration so keenly alive to the value of spoil and plunder, it is needless to say speculations so merely selfish found no favor. Even the terrors of Africanization, at which the conspirators pretended to shudder, failed to secure the acquiescence of Government. Wanting it, the expedition perished in infancy. Gen. QUITMAN quitted it in disgust. The Cuban managers came away disdainfully and penniless. The disappointed at once clamor for an account of moneys had and expended. The management, backed by the retreating General, declare that the moment for such disclosure has not arrived. The disappointed mention, not entirely under breath, peculation, breach of trust, knavery, with certain other terms expressive of internal anguish. They should—and we regret to have it to say—they should talk only of folly—their own folly—folly of the most selfish, and, therefore, of the blindest sort, which induced them to buy acres of moonshine in the hope of turning them into realms of gold by the alchemy of bullet and blade. In this City there were wary men, some of them slave-traders—in Cuba there were rich planters, overloaded with money, who put up the larger share of the funds invested, and lost in the venture. The venture was one of American blood—the blood, in most cases, of American youth, enlisted in the cause by ill-founded sympathy, by fondness for gallant enterprise, by such incitements as those just mentioned, and who were assuredly doomed, we cannot doubt, had the expedition sailed, to the fate of that other band of victims led by the brave but unfortunate LOPEZ; while the reckless contrivers of the plot, losing nothing but money they are better without, would live on undisturbed by the catastrophe. It is of their own joint-stock folly and rashness these disappointed gentlemen have to complain. No man's knavery—we say it in an excess of charity—is at fault. The scheme is a failure, as all schemes should be where avarice and madness, having secured themselves, stake the lives of courageous, thoughtless men upon chances where the odds are so transcendently adverse to success. The upshot is precisely what was to have been anticipated. All this whining about an imaginary swindle somewhere about the board, is simply contemptible. Their desert was defeat and loss, and they have their deserts. To sympathy they have no rational claim.

Recorder Smith on the Liquor Law.

The Recorder, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, charged the Grand Jury for the first time, as required by the statute, on the subject of the New Liquor Law, which goes into operation to-day. Our readers, we believe, are scarcely prepared for the nature of this charge. If the Recorder is correct, the Law is indeed inoperative. By the express terms of the law, selling of liquor, except for medicinal or other specified legal purposes, is declared a misdemeanor, and by another law, passed three days after the enactment of the liquor act, it is provided that all misdemeanors shall be tried only in the Court of Special Sessions, unless the accused, when arrested, shall elect to be tried by the Court of General Sessions. That he will so elect there can be no doubt, when it is pretty certain that, owing to the course adopted by defending counsel to exclude Jurors who have formed or expressed an opinion, or who are in any way interested in the issue of the trial, from serving on such an occasion, it will be almost impossible to find twelve impartial men who can agree upon a verdict. But in addition to this difficulty, a far more serious dilemma is offered. There is not a word in the act about finding an indictment, and the Recorder did not hesitate to charge the Grand Jury, that as the law now stood, they had no right or power to indict any one for selling liquor in violation of the act. If the Recorder is right, there is an end to all prosecution in the matter, unless the offender is tried at Special Sessions, which, as we observed before, he will be careful to avoid. After all we shall perhaps have to wait for the decision of our highest Court. In the meantime this charge of the Recorder will not be without its influence, both on the friends and opponents of the law.

The Suez Canal Project.

The removal of RESCHID PACHA from office, or his forced resignation by the Sultan of Turkey a short time ago, is said to have resulted from his intrigues in the interest of England against the piercing of the Suez Canal.

This matter, for ten years past, has produced jealousies between the representatives of France and England at Constantinople; and, despite the cordial alliance against Russia, those jealousies are constantly appearing. Those who will recall to mind the career of NAPOLEON in Egypt, and the efforts which England then made to expel the army which he had left in occupancy of it, will perceive that England has the same objections to the piercing of the Suez Canal now that she then had to the possession of Egypt by France.

The maritime channel now, as the military occupation then, threatens to open up the passage to the East, and endanger those India possessions of which England takes such excellent care.

It is worth observing how often the selfish and sordid interest of a nation, and sometimes of a single individual, is successful in debarring whole classes and nations of incalculable benefits. The project of piercing the Suez Isthmus has been hailed in every disinterested quarter as a noble one, and full of hope and promise to the Eastern nations, as well as of benefit to the West. And yet the representative of England at Constantinople, from a miserable fear about her possessions in the Indian Ocean, has been active and per- [illegible] this project. [illegible] efforts have been [illegible], and the project is likely to be [illegible] with.

It is one hardly inferior in importance to the repression of Russian ambition, and, should the latter matter be satisfactorily disposed of, is very likely to lead to complications between France and England which may make the Allies of to-day open enemies, and may unite France and Russia in a war against England, in defence of a free passage to the East through the Suez Canal.

Amusements.

At Niblo's Garden, the Pyne & Harrison troupe—excellent vocalists, who sing in an English version of DONIZETTI's "Daughter of the Regiment." After the first act of the opera, the whole company will come forward and sing "Hail Columbia!"

At the Broadway Theatre, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS appear in the National Drama of the "Battle of Bunker Hill," "Pat's Frolics," and "Law for Ladies."

There will be two performances at Burton's—afternoon, at 2 o'clock, "Paul Jones the Pilot," "Mose in California," "Tom Cringle's Log." In the evening, at 8 o'clock, "The Bell-Ringer of Boston," "New-York as it Is," "Paddy Murphy's Magic Shirt," and "Out for the Fourth."

At Barnum's Museum there will be dramatic performances every hour.

At the Metropolitan Theatre there will be a performance of the Revolutionary play of "Masaniello." Madame SOTO is the *Fenella*.

In the way of Negro Minstrelsy, we have CHRISTY & WOOD's and PERHAM's; and for Fine Arts, the Dusseldorf Gallery, the Bryan Gallery, and SMITH's Panorama, "The Tour of Europe."

Concert.

MRS. G. STUART announces a Concert in Springfield, Mass. Our readers in that place should enjoy the opportunity.

The Day.

The noise and confusion was terrible by midnight. To-day, if possible, it will be still worse confounded. Our advertising columns tell how men that choose to escape it can do so. May everybody have a good time, obey the laws, keep sober, not get shot by the careless boys, survive without any permanent deafness, not suffer from the heat, get properly patriotic, and bear as well as may be the absence of the DAILY TIMES to-morrow morning. The impatient are reminded that by sending their husbands to our publication office by noon of Thursday, they get a copy of our Evening Edition of that day, with about everything in it that can be reckoned news. We pity you from morning until noon of Thursday, may you have strength to bear your deprivation.

The Day in Brooklyn.

The military will parade in Brooklyn this morning. At 7 o'clock the line will be formed on Hicks-street, right resting on Clarke-street, and will pass through Hicks-street, Montague-place, Henry-street, Atlantic and Hoyt streets, Fulton-avenue, to City Hall, where they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, and from this pass through Myrtle-avenue to Bridge-street, Sands, Fulton and Cranberry streets to the City Armory, where ranks will be broken.

There will be a display of fireworks at the City Hall in the Western District, and also in the Eastern District at the corner of North Second and Leonard streets—to commence half an hour after sunset.

The Veterans of the War of 1812 will fire a national salute at sunrise from Fort Greene; the bells of the different churches will be rung half an hour at sunrise, at noon, and at sunset.

Celebration of the Fourth at Yellow Hook.

The Napper Tandy Light Artillery, Capt. WILLIAM H. HOGAN, of Brooklyn, will visit Yellow Hook, to-day, and pay their respects to Hon. HENRY C. MURPHY, HENRY A. KENT, Esq., and W. C. LANGLEY. They will fire a national salute from Bay Bridge at midday.

The Fourth in Jersey.

The Ellis Guard, Capt. SAMUEL ELLIS, accompanied by Fleckton's Jersey City Brass Band, left Jersey City yesterday afternoon to go to Newton to unite in the celebration of the Fourth of July in Newton. American Chapter of the Order of United Americans, of Jersey City, have also gone to Newton for the same purpose.

Display of Fireworks in Hoboken.

This evening will be set off, on the green in front of Mayor CLICKENER's residence, in Hoboken, a grand display of fireworks, by the celebrated pyrotechnist, WM. STANTON, comprising a choice collection, ending with the Temple of Liberty.

The First Female College in New-York.

In 1531, a Committee, consisting of Dr. MANDEVILLE, LUTHER TUCKER, Dr. WYCKOFF, S. P. JOHNSON, and one or two others, addressed a Circular to the friends of female education, asking counsel and aid in the work of erecting a State Female Seminary. As the result of the labors growing out of this movement, we believe the Elmira Female College has been established. A building has been erected, almost completed, in that beautiful village, and the first term will open in October. The regular collegiate course is to be departed from, in that more attention is to be given to natural science and less to the ancient classics, than is common in the male college. Two years are given to the "Academic course," four to the "Collegiate" within the walls. Terms, for board and tuition, $110 per year. Prof. BOYD, of Geneva, is President elect, though his letter of acceptance has not yet been received. Mrs. MASON, of Canandaigua, is invited to the Domestic and Social Department; Miss NUTTING, of the Maine Female Seminary, superintends the school arrangements, and Miss WOODMAN, of Portland, takes the chair of Mathematics.

The Women's Hospital.

The first patient cured left this institution on the 2d inst. There are four others already perfectly restored, and will leave in a few days.

There are now 33 patients in the wards, with many applicants awaiting admission.

The appropriation of $2,500, donated unanimously by the Board of Councilmen, awaits action in the Board of Aldermen, where it also meets with general favor. The interests of the institution and of awaiting patients imperatively demand immediate action. There is no question about the worthiness of the object.

A Fire Company on a Burst.

Yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, as Hook and Ladder Company No. 4 was dashing down Nassau-street in company with two other Engines, three abreast, they came in contact with a horse and wagon in front of the *Times* Office, completely smashed the carriage, injuring the gentleman inside very severely. On the Company went, without waiting to inquire the extent or amount of damage they had been the means of producing. A little further down the street they ran over one of their own members, severely injuring his arm. In Maiden-lane they knocked down a baker's horse and wagon and ran over the horse. The fire to which they were hastening was at last reached without further accidents.

☞ Another book by HENRY WARD BEECHER is shortly to be published, entitled *Plain Talk to my People*. It is to contain the substance of many of his most valuable discourses, dressed up [illegible] to form a volume of plain-spoken [illegible]

[illegible] New-York. [illegible]

[illegible] by the middle of September. The Committee adjourned to meet in August.

Presentation.

The City Blues, Company D, of the 13th Regiment, presented their Captain with a splendid gold medal and a pair of gold epaulettes at the Brandreth House on Monday evening. The presentation was made by Private J. M. SCRIBNER, in a neat and appropriate address, which was happily responded to by Capt. FOWLER, the recipient. The Company then partook of a sumptuous repast furnished by the Messrs. O'GRADY, of the Brandreth House, during which toasts were drunk and responded to, songs sung, and the interim happily beguiled by the music of Dodworth's Band. The evening passed off pleasantly, terminating with a serenade to the Captain and First Lieutenant of the Company.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS. FEVER AND AGUE.—Rev. R. L. FRASER, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. DESHLER—Dear Sir: We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankford and vicinity, [illegible] from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W. DAVISON, R. M. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM ELWOOD,
JANE HESS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
R. M. TISDALE, JOHN D. [illegible]

DEAR SIR: Three of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, [illegible]
Yours truly, R. L. FRASER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.
FRANKFORT, Sept. 28, 1854.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. 261 Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., [illegible] & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

THE POPULARITY OF ANY NEW AND REALLY Good Medicine [illegible] DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS [illegible]
Sold at the Depot, No. 261 Broadway; [illegible] C. V. CLICKENER & CO., [illegible] STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBBINS, A. B. & D. SANDS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, [illegible]

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—IT IS A FACT [illegible]
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING FOR Summer [illegible] No. 461 Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts., N. Y.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, [illegible]
S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

KNOX'S NEW ESTABLISHMENT, No. 533 BROADWAY, [illegible]

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.—WE WILL offer on Monday, July 2, [illegible]
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

GREAT ATTRACTION IN SUMMER HATS.—ESPENSCHEID & LEASK [illegible] corner of Chatham and Pearl sts.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, [illegible]

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE Balsam [illegible]

CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.—THE [illegible] 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, [illegible]

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM of English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

MOURNING GOODS.—MOURNING GOODS.—IN ADDITION to our large stock, we will offer on Monday, July 2, [illegible]
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c., CONSTANTLY ON hand, [illegible] M. WILLARD, Agent.

A WORD IN SEASON.—LOOK TO YOUR WARDROBE in time. [illegible]
DEVLIN & JESSUP, 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau.

CHECK SUITS, $6 50; [illegible] Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

M. VANDERBECK'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, [illegible] Store Nos. 15 and 16 Franklin-st.

Later from Mexico.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 21st, and from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst. [illegible] encounters between the Revolutionists and the Government troops are recorded, and the official papers, as usual, give success to His Serene Highness on all occasions.

General TAVERA writes to the Government that he had an engagement with the Rebels under [illegible] at Tinayuca and had defeated them, taking [illegible] prisoners.

SANTA ANNA was at the head of his troops in [illegible], and was, according to the accounts of his glorifiers, pushing the revolutionists vigorously. He made a forced march toward Avio, thinking to surprise a body of the rebels, but a shower came on during the night and somewhat dampened the ardor of the royal army. It was also announced that in addition to this great misfortune, some traitors sent word to the rebels, so that they were enabled to save their bacon by prompt flight.

After this grand achievement, His Serene Highness returned to the Capital, gave a grand ball, and received the homage of his satellites.

The news of the capture of Monterey by the revolutionists of the north, had reached Mexico, and the Government had issued several manifestoes and decrees. The *Universal* is decidedly pathetic on the subject of revolutions, and sheds [illegible] over the idea that Mexicans base enough to [illegible] themselves with piratical Yankees can be found.

The diligence between Toluca and Morelia had been stopped by robbers, and the passengers plundered of about $3,000. The affair was done in the most genteel manner. A lady passenger had a ring of great value on her finger, which one of the robbers strove in vain to get off. Finding he could not succeed, he begged the lady to keep the bauble in remembrance of him.

Later from Texas.

A very fatal disease called the charbon is killing the cattle in large numbers in the vicinity of Matagorda.

The Galveston *News* has the following paragraph:

A friend of ours has just returned from New-Orleans, to which city he has sent a drove of cattle over land for sale. He informs us that he has lost heavily by the operation. He was compelled to sell at some five dollars less per head than he could have got at home, on the Brazos river; besides losing nearly as much more in the expense of driving, &c.

The Matagorda *Tribune* says that the weather and crops, in that section, are all that could be reasonably desired. The corn crop will exceed that of last year.

Mr. WILLIAM H. JONES has been re-appointed Collector for the port of Aransas.

The crops in Brazoria county are progressing in a most encouraging rate.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH INDIANS.—Early Tuesday morning, the 12th instant, says the San Antonio *Texan*, Messrs. JETT and PRICE, who live about 15 miles from San Antonio, discovered that several of their horses had been taken during the night, and on making examination, they discovered several moccasin tracks in the immediate vicinity of where the horses were yarded. They immediately spread the news and soon, joined by three of their neighbors, LANGLY, AVENI and ADAMS, started in pursuit.

They found it very difficult to follow the trail, but hastened on as fast as the circumstances would permit, and when they had proceeded some twelve miles, and were in the valley of the Chicon, they very unexpectedly came upon the Indians, three in number, who had staked out their horses, and were taking their *siesta*, apparently without any apprehension of being pursued. The men were not all together when they came upon them, although not far apart. They were within thirty yards of them before they were discovered; the Indians sprang to their feet, and one of them commenced an attack, or rather a defence, while the other two saddled three of their best horses—all three mounted and fled.

The Indians, it seemed, had but one gun, but after discharging it, they made a free use of arrows, several of which were shot at their pursuers, and several guns fired at them in return. Some of the arrows, shot by one of the Indians were found, and there was blood on them, and there is little doubt but one, and perhaps two of them were dangerously wounded, they followed them some four miles, and discovering that there were probably more Indians connected with the party, returned, having got four of the seven horses stolen.

The mule rode by LANGLY, as soon as they came within sight of the Indians, took fright and ran some distance before he could bring him under control—so he could not assist in the rencontre. The others were poorly mounted, the Indians being in possession of their best horses; they were also badly armed, having old muskets, guns out of order, and, we believe, but a single revolver among them, and the time of the combat did not, probably, exceed one minute.

Some twelve or fifteen well armed men and mounted have gone in pursuit of the party; but it will prove a wild goose chase, for they will not be overtaken, especially when they are the best mounted.

Disaster at Mazatlan—One Million of Dollars Worth of Property Lost.

From the New-Orleans Bee, 27th ult.

A frightful disaster occurred in the harbor of Mazatlan, on the night of the 15th of June. A considerable number of vessels were, according to custom, moored outside the harbor. They were mostly laden with valuable cargoes, and were awaiting an anticipated revolutionary movement, in order that they might enter the port by paying a part only of the heavy duties exacted by the Tariff. The movement, however, did not take place, and the Government having abated somewhat of its demands, these vessels sailed into the port in the latter part of May.

A few days afterwards, during the night of the [illegible] inst., a violent south wind arose, the waters of the harbor were lashed into fury, the storm became furious, the craft became unmanageable, were driven from their anchorage, and broke into violent collision with one another. Six of the vessels were nearly entirely destroyed, and 23 of the crew drowned. The cargoes lost are estimated above one million dollars.

The vessels lost are as follows: The British ship *Benjamin Elkin*, from Liverpool, with a return cargo of iron and copper—two of the crew drowned; the English barque *John Patchett*, loaded with dry goods; the English barque *Tartar*, with a full cargo from Europe; the French ship *Monette*, vessel and crew total loss, with a return cargo of mother-of-pearl, dyewood and skins; the Peruvian brig *Miguel*, from Guayaquil, with a cargo of liquors, not insured; and the American schooner *Copeland*, in ballast. The latter was to have left the next day for San Francisco.

It is reported that an American clipper of 1500 tons has foundered in the port of Iguala.

Sam Houston a Duellist.

From the Corpus Christi (Texas) Valley and Advertiser, June 16.

Judge J. tells a tale about SAM HOUSTON, which is "good enough to print." During the canvass that resulted in SAM's beating BURNETT for the Presidency of the Republic of Texas, some rather harsh terms had passed between the parties, when BURNETT took occasion to send HOUSTON a challenge. Previous to its reception, SAM got information of the intention of his opponent; and when Dr. ARCHER, who was sent by Mr. BURNETT to deliver the challenge, was introduced into Mr. HOUSTON's room, he found that gentleman in bed, groaning and apparently suffering with the most excruciating pain.

It was some time before the distinguished visitor was noticed by the invalid; but finally, after listening to the reading of the challenge, SAM groaned out: "Tell him I'll fight him!—when his turn comes. I've seventeen on my list before him! When they have been disposed of, this affair of honor *shall be settled!!*" The doctor took his leave, and was ushered from the apartment by a deep groan from the invalid.

The Massachusetts K. N. Council.

The official organ of the Know-Nothing State Council announces that a new Constitution is to be drafted by a Committee appointed for the purpose.

The *Bee* professes to be in the secrets of the Committee, and gives us the details of the coming report.

The Constitution will require only the signature of members. The "adhesion" to "American principles" will be "firm." The meetings of the town Councils are to be secret, though no password will be required. The nominating Conventions are to be public, nor will it be necessary to become "a brother" to obtain a nomination. This new Constitution will be reported at the regular quarterly session in Springfield, on the first Tuesday in August next.

It is also stated that a mass meeting, without regard to party, will be held in Springfield at the same time in August.

"GONE TO ROME ON MOO!"—Mr. BANCROFT, the Historian, we learn, instead of having gone to Rome, as the papers announced a few weeks since, is quietly dwelling at his residence in Newport, engaged in the composition of his History of the American Revolution, with no thought whatever of professing an allegiance of any kind, whether spiritual or temporal, to his Holiness the Pope.—*Providence Journal.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA Is at this Season most Invaluable as a Renovator and

PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

It not only creates new, rich and pure blood, but it will effectually carry off all putrid humors, cleanse the stomach, regulate the bowels, impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, and

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

One great recommendation for using this Sarsaparilla is that every bottle of it is manufactured under the direct superintendence of

DR. JAMES R. CHILTON,

the most celebrated Chemist and Physician in this country, and his certificate attached to each bottle guarantees that it is "PURELY VEGETABLE, AND WITHOUT MERCURY."

There has never yet been a medicine presented to the public which has so effectually sustained its character for "PURIFYING THE BLOOD AS DR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA," and the fact that it has entirely superseded all other preparations claiming the same properties, alone speaks volumes in its favor.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

Only purify the Blood, and disease must vanish.

Wholesale and Retail Depôt, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. OFFICE, No. 2, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. R. MOEN, No. 2 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs. KIBBEE & BULL, No. 25 Murray-st.; C. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 6 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

To All Ague Sufferers.—NEW PRINCIPLE—NEW REMEDY—NO POISON—NEVER FAILS.—The new antidote to Malaria called RHODE'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE, is the only remedy in the market that is entirely free from Mineral poisons. The certificate of the celebrated chemist Dr. J. R. CHILTON, attached to each bottle, proves its innocence; and evidence of its wonderful efficacy can be had of all dealers who have it for sale. GEORGE H. BATES, No. 129 Water-st., Wholesale Agent, and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and Druggists generally.

Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Removed—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES.

To No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

Wakefield Industrial Home Association No. 3.—NOTICE.—The members are hereby notified that at the next regular meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 6, the subject of *Quit Claim Deeds* will be brought up for action. Also, to take into consideration the propriety of appointing a Collector to wait on delinquent members.

N. B.—All members desirous of taking up their deeds should be present on the above evening.

By order of the Association.

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

Celebration of the Fourth of July.—Societies intending to join in the celebration of the approaching ANNIVERSARY of OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, will communicate by letter with the Joint Committee of the Common Council. CHAS. H. HASWELL, Chairman.

C. H. TUCKER, Secretary.

American Institute.—A stated monthly meeting of the Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th day of July, at 7½ o'clock, at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway. Members are requested to attend.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for CALIFORNIA, &c., per U. S. steamer GEORGE LAW, will close at this office on THURSDAY the 5th day of July, at 1 o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two experienced Protestant servants—one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of American, English and French cooking; the other an experienced nurse; will do chamberwork, and is willing to assist in any way she is required. Can give the highest City reference, for years, to the highest families. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No. 259 [illegible]-av., on THURSDAY, the 5th inst.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two highly respectable girls with good references; one for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework. Is a good baker and first-rate laundress. The other for chamberwork and waiting or sewing. Call at No. 22 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in the City or country. Can be seen in her last place, where she has lived a long time, No. 226 West 23d-st. Can be seen for two days.

TEACHER WANTED—By the 1st of August, in a first-class boarding-school. He must be a graduate of a respectable college, a good scholar and disciplinarian, a single man, and a Congregationalist or Presbyterian. A man who expects to devote himself to teaching preferred. Salary $350 and board. Address INSTRUCTOR, care of W. H. McDonald, No. 102 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOOK-KEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—A gentleman of many years' experience wishes a situation as book keeper. Good references. Address H. N. S., No. 210 Greenwich-st.

MIDDLE AGED LADY WANTED—Of energy and good address, to superintend a plain sewing benevolent Institute. Situation permanent; pay sufficient to live very respectable. $100 required to invest for an outfit, secured by bond. Apply at No. 20½ Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN FAMILY AND SERVANTS' INDUSTRIAL AND PROTECTIVE INSTITUTE, No. 269 Fulton st., under the approval of His Honor Mayor Hall and other distinguished citizens. This institution is prepared to receive visitors, and invite all to come and see the arrangements made for their mutual benefit. This Institute provides employment for females to pay their board while waiting for a situation. It also gives silver Medals to servants who remain blameless in their situation for one year. A subscription list is opened for the signatures of the benevolent, willing to aid in getting up a home for the aged and infirm servants. A domestic Newspaper will be issued from the Institute. Prospectuses of all can be seen at the office. Wanted—Six hat finishers and ten hat trimmers, six cooks, five chamber and nurse girls, eight for general work. Mrs. MILLER, Female Superintendent.

WENTWORTH PARSONS, Male Department.

F. BROWNE, Manager and General Agent.

ALL PROTESTANT SERVANTS—Applying at No. 7 Carmine-st., get engaged, as the best families in town and country come to this office for help of all kinds.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms, singly or in suites, in a pleasantly located house. Inquire on the premises, No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn. References required.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen or ladies, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. No. 25 Rutgers-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also, two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 39 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BOARDING AT YONKERS.—Three or four persons can be furnished with board in a private family in one of the most beautiful locations in this village. Apply to T. A. D., No. 126 Front-st.

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished, and has all the modern improvements. The situation is delightful. Call at No. 402, Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevins and Bond sts.

PERSONS WISHING BOARD IN THE COUNTRY, in a healthy place 14 miles from the City, near salt water, conveyance to the City five times a day, can see the landlord at Chatham-square Post Office, between 4 and 5 o'clock on the 5th of July, and have a full statement of location and terms.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With breakfast and tea, to a single gentleman, in a private German family. Apply after 5 o'clock in the evening at No. 510 Hudson-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—May be obtained near Williams Bridge, half an hour's ride from 26th-st., by Harlem Railroad, cars running hourly; house well shaded, airy and spacious, and only eight minutes' walk from the depot; fresh fruits and vegetables, stable and carriage-house. Apply to JOHN T. BRIGGS, Proprietor, near the premises. References—LEONARD SCOTT, No. 54 Gold-st.; T. M. PARTRIDGE, No. 44 Cortlandt-st.

COUNTRY BOARD—Several families can be accommodated with board at Meadow Side, near Glen Cove. The house is new, the rooms large and airy, sea-bathing and every convenience for fishing and boating, within two minutes' walk of the house, and surrounded by shady walks and drives. For particulars inquire of ALBERT H. COOKE, No. 251 Bowery, or of HENRY C. VALENTINE, Proprietor, at the landing at Glen Cove.

COUNTRY BOARDING—For one or two small families, within ten minutes' walk of the landing, splendid view of North River, fine orchard round the house. Terms reasonable. Apply at BURKE'S Farm, Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., or at BARCLAY'S Nyack and New-York Express, on board steamer [illegible], foot Chambers-st. Three steamers ply daily.

COUNTRY BOARD.—The subscriber has a number of large rooms unoccupied in his delightful farm-house, near Glen Cove, and families wishing to secure them will do well to make immediate application, either in person or by letter, to CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AND THE EPISCOPALIANS.

The following is an extract from the *Church Journal's* review of STAR PAPERS:

"Henry Ward Beecher is one of that class of men whose powers and principles are just such as to make them 'immensely popular.' His

STAR PAPERS

form a volume, bright with all his better qualities. Fresh, easy, sparkling; they are filled to overflowing with the richness of nature. Mr. Beecher's enjoyment of clouds and skies, and rocks and streams, and green grass, is refreshingly enthusiastic. A singing lark or a shining trout rouses him to rapture, and he worships alone with a devotion equal to that of an old Druid for oaks. He shows the rare strength of a temperament endowed with exquisite sensibility, alive to every impression. Such a jolly genius, with his flashes of broad humor, his fondness for fishing and flowers, and the beautiful generally, his admiration of picture galleries, and his ecstacies over the choral service,—all these would have given him a very uncomfortably 'malignant' character on board the long-famed Mayflower, or among the grim adherents of the 'Solemn League and Covenant.' His labor on the choral service alone is such a noble tribute to the highest kind of ritual worship in the Church, that, with us, it cannot but cover a multitude of his sins."

"Star Papers" is a beautiful 12mo. volume. It will be sent by mail, pre-paid, to any person remitting the price, $1 25. J. C. DERBY, Publisher, No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.

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The New Novel upon Fashionable Religion.

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The sale of this great work is unprecedented. The second edition is exhausted—the third rapidly disappearing. From present indications this book will not only be the book of the year, but of the century. The fourth edition, which is now in press, will be ready in time to enable us to keep up with the stream of orders which is constantly pouring in. GARRETT & CO., Publishers, No. 18 Ann-st.

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No expense is spared to secure every variety of talent in the several departments of this paper. A large corps of correspondents have been engaged both at home and abroad. A full summary of religious and general intelligence is given. Also, weekly, an article on the Money Market and Commercial news. A full and complete Review of the Flour and Produce Market and merchandise generally, together with that of the Cattle Market, is written weekly by an experienced man, expressly for this paper. Our prices current are also corrected up to the day of publication, and may be confidently relied upon for correctness. In short the proprietors are determined that their paper shall be surpassed by none for excellence and cheapness.

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THE WORLD'S GREAT SECRET.—Spirit Rapping, Mesmerism, Clairvoyance, Psychology, Fortune-telling, Alchemy, &c. explained. These things that have turned the world upside down from its earliest history to the present, have been traced to the origin and cause by Professor Langstadt, the celebrated German Philosopher. This explanation has been greatly needed, as all persons possessing his great book can unveil mysteries that have been enshrouded in darkness, and also learn the future in worldly matters. By enclosing $1 to E. K. BENTON, Troy, N. Y., you will receive a book, which is more surprising than any book ever offered in the United States.

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ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York, Agents for Booksellers, Newsmen, &c.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from the first number to the present time, complete and in first-rate order. Apply or address OLIVER, No. 15 Waverley-place.

IF YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—My ONGUENT will produce them in six weeks. It won't stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle; three bottles, containing eight oz., $2. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 282 Broadway, HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 27 State st., Albany.

GREEN TURTLE!—A fine Green Turtle will be served up THIS DAY, in soup and steaks, at Nos. 11 and 13 Beekman-st., by R. C. MONTGOMERY. Families supplied by the quart, &c. Also, fresh Salmon, Soft Crabs, Ice Cream and Fruits.

EXCURSIONS.

JULY, 1855.—The OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. Parker, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Fort Washington, Mount's Dock, Brown's Dock, (Middletown) and Red Bank.

Leaves New-York.			Leaves Red Bank.		
Tuesday, July 3	8	A. M.	Tuesday, July 3	4	P. M.
Wednesday, July 4	8	A. M.	Wednesday, July 4	6	P. M.
Thursday, July 5	8	A. M.	Thursday, July 5	12	M.
Friday, July 6	8	A. M.	Friday, July 6	12	M.
Saturday, July 7	9	A. M.	Saturday, July 7	12½	P. M.
Saturday, July 7	5	P. M.	Saturday, July 7	4	P. M.
Sunday, July 8	8½	A. M.	Sunday, July 8	5	P. M.
Monday, July 9	11	A. M.	Monday, July 9	6	P. M.
Tuesday, July 10	12	M.	Tuesday, July 10	6	P. M.

ELIAS HAIGHT'S line of Squan stages connect with this Boat.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The new and light draft steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BOWNE, will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

Leaves New-York. July.			Leaves Ocean Port. July.		
3—Tuesday	8	A. M.	3—Tuesday	4	P. M.
4—Wednesday	8	A. M.	4—Wednesday	5	P. M.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Nelson Taylor's stages for Squan Village connect with this boat. Also stages for Red Bank and other parts of the country.

FOR THE FISHING BANKS.—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, will make her regular trips to the Fishing Banks on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, (commencing July 3, 1855,) leaving foot Broome-st., East River, 7 A. M.; foot Gouverneur-st., East River, 7.15 A. M.; foot Peck-slip, East River 7.30 A. M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., North River, 8.10 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 8.20 A. M. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait furnished on board.

N. B.—The steamer CROTON can be chartered for excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. For particulars inquire of WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 27 South-st., or of the Captain on board the boat.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—An opportunity will be given to all that wish to visit the Institutions under the respective charges of the Ten Governors, (without a permit for this day only,) to go at Grand st., at 8 A. M., and 1 P. M., and 26th-st. at 8½ A. M. and 2½ P. M., where the steamboat KING PHILIP will be in attendance to convey them to Blackwell's and Randall's Islands, and will give them ample time to visit those beautiful islands, and see the vast improvements that have been made under the charge of the Governors of the Alms House. The last boat will leave Randall's Island at 5 P. M., and Blackwell's at 5½ P. M. Fare 12½ cents each way. No deduction for children.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.—GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS—Fare 50c. for the Excursion.—The Steamer THOS. E. HULSE will make an Excursion to the Fishing Banks, on WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1855, leaving New York from foot of Amos-st., 5.45 A. M.; Spring-st., 6.00 A. M.; Jay-st., 6 A. M.; Pier 3 North River, 6.15 A. M. Returning to the City at about 3 P. M., giving Passengers 3 hours to remain on the Fishing Grounds. This Excursion will be one of the finest of the day, giving passengers a fine view of the Bay and Harbor of New-York, with the fortifications, and affording an opportunity of enjoying the healthy breezes from the ocean.

GRAND FOURTH JULY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE LOWER BAY TO THE FLOATING LIGHT AND SANDY HOOK.—Fare for each Excursion 50 cents.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS commander, will make two grand Excursions on WEDNESDAY, July Fourth, leaving Pier foot of King-st., at 7 o'clock; 12th st., E. R., at 7½; Broome-st. at 8; Pier No. 2, North River, at 9 o'clock. In the afternoon the MASSACHUSETTS will leave King-st., at 1 o'clock; 12th-st., E. R., at 1½; Broome-st., at 2; Pier No. 3, N. R., at 3; returning early in the evening in time to see the Fireworks. A band of music will be on board.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1855.—NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—EXCURSION TICKETS between New York and Philadelphia sold on the 3d in all the trains but the 6 P. M., and on the 4th in the 10 A. M. and 12 M.—good to return from Philadelphia in the afternoon trains of the 4th and all the trains of the 5th, except the 10 A. M., for $4.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION.—Extra trains and Excursion Tickets at low fares, between New-York and the way stations on the New-Jersey and Millstone Roads. For particulars see bills.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION.—Fare only 6¼ cents—FOURTH AND FIFTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS to Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, by Ferry foot of Whitehall st. Touching at Quarantine, Stapleton, and Vanderbilt Landing. A sail of six miles for six cents, affording the finest views in the world. On the fourth and fifth of July boats will leave every half hour, until 8 o'clock P. M. Fare, 6¼ cents. Night boats will leave the Island at 9 and 10 o'clock, and New-York at 9 and 11 o'clock. Fare, 12½ cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The new first class steamer ELM CITY, J. M. Lewis, Commander, will leave New-York for New-Haven, on the morning of the 4th, at 7½ o'clock. Returning, will leave New Haven at 11 o'clock the same evening, and arrive in New-York early on the morning of the 5th. Fare $1 50 for the whole excursion. To persons desirous of visiting the beautiful city of New-Haven, or of enjoying a short sea voyage, the above excursion offers a rare chance.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The elegant steamer EAGLE, Capt. F. MAYON, will leave the foot of Murray-st., at 9 A. M., for Port Richmond, Rossville, Perth Amboy, Keyport, Union and Port Monmouth. Returning—Leave Port Monmouth at 3, Union at 4, Keyport at 5, Perth Amboy at 5½, and Rossville at 6 P. M.—arriving at New-York about 7 o'clock. This is decidedly the most pleasant and desirable trip that can be taken from the City on that day. Fare each way, 25 cents.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. BODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: Pier foot of Amos-st., at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 2½ P. M. Pier foot Spring-st., 9¾ A. M., 12¾ and 2¾ P. M. Pier No. 3 North River, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Coney Island at 11 A. M., 3 and 6½ P. M. Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

FOURTH OF JULY TRIP TO THE FISHING BANKS—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The Steamer CROTON, Capt. W. H. WOOD, will make a Trip to the Fishing Banks, WEDNESDAY, 4th of July, leaving foot Broome-st., East River, 7 A. M.; Gouverneur-st., 7.15 A. M.; Peck Slip, 7.30 A. M.; Spring-st., North River, 8 A. M.; Robinson-st., 8.15 A. M.; Pier No. 4, 8.20 A. M. Refreshments, Fishing Tackle and Bait furnished on board.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The new and splendid steamer SUN, Capt. H. WHEELER, will make three excursions to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island on the 4th of July. Leaving Amos st. Dock at 8½, 11½, 2½; Spring-st. at 8¾, 11¾, 2¾; Pier No. 3 North River at 9, 12 and 3 P. M. Leaving Coney Island, last trip, at 5½ o'clock. Fare for the whole excursion, 25 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—The large and commodious steamer CROTON can be chartered for Excursions on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS. For particulars apply to WILLIAM G. LOCKWOOD, No. 27 South-st., or Capt. WILLIAM H. WOOD, on board the boat at the foot of 12th st., East River.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION—The steamboats *Flora*, *Robert L. Stevens*, and *Thomas G. Haight*, will leave the foot of Spring-st., for Guttenburg, Bull's Ferry, Tillietudlum and Fort Lee, commencing at 7 o'clock A. M., and running hourly from New-York until 4 P. M. Returning hourly from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

TO EXCURSIONISTS.—The substantial steamer SPLENDID can be chartered by respectable parties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, cheaper than any other boat of the same class. Apply on board, at the Duane-st. Pier.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—An elegant first class STEAMER, splendidly furnished with all conveniences for pleasure parties. Apply at the office of ALEX. M. C. SMITH, No. 223 West-st., between North Moore and Beach sts.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

LEE & CO.'S PREMIUM AND WORLD'S FAIR GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES, OFFICE SIGNS, &C. Office, No. 309 Bleecker-st.

GOURAUD'S LIBRARY OF ROMANCE.

JULIA WRIGHT—CANTO XXXVI.

The o'er wrought joy of Blackstone when he read
This proof of Julia's tenderness and feeling,
Caus'd a rich glow upon his face to spread;
While either eye the glittering drops revealing,
Which down his cheeks in trickling torrents sped,
So great his joy, he felt his brain was reeling,
And long it was ere he could disencumber
His thoughts, and waken from this dreamy slumber!

Many a lady's brain has been made to reel with joy on experiencing the delightful effects of GOURAUD'S MEDICATED SOAP in removing tan, freckles, sallowness, redness, tetter, ringworm, &c., from the skin, leaving it as white as snow, and as pure as crystal! GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE gives a delightful carmine stain to pale cheeks and lips. GOURAUD'S LILY WHITE for flushed, heated complexions is the best in use. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established Perfumery Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway, and at Mrs. HAYES', Brooklyn.

GOLD vs. SILVER.—One of the many deceptions practiced upon the public at the present time, of which no notice has yet appeared to warn persons, is substituting silver upon picture and glass frames, and lacquering, dyeing or staining it over to the color of gold, to represent gold. They are manufactured much cheaper, and palmed off upon the public as washable mouldings, and as being more durable than gold, while in fact they will become black, wash off, and no durability exists; while gold will bear handling, cleaning, and is much more durable than silver gilt mouldings, (as they are called.) They are sold as gold mouldings by many unprincipled tradesmen, and are kept by nearly every storekeeper.

HARRISON'S CRYSTAL POMATUM.—As clear, as bright, as pure, as fine as crystal. It has a pleasing fragrance, and gives a beautiful gloss and soft brilliancy to the hair. It is another example of HARRISON'S AMERICAN PERFUMES such as none foreign can equal. At wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; at retail by DELLUCE & CO., No. 635 Broadway.

HARRISON'S WEST END EXTRACT. Its title is of English origin, its quality of American improvement, excelling all.

THE HARLEM SMELTING WORKS TO LEASE—And a two-story brick dwelling, with large garden attached. The works are in complete order, being now in full operation. The property consists of six lots in the centre of the village, and will be rented on reasonable terms to a responsible person. Apply to ALFRED E. CORNING, No. 4 Wall-st., up stairs, or J. B. WATSON, 4th-av., between 125th and 126th sts., Harlem, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

ROOFS, ROOFS, ROOFS!—The cheapest and best articles for covering roofs is TAR ROOFING PAPER, which we keep constantly on hand, and will sell in large or small quantities to suit purchasers.

JAS. T. DERRICKSON & CO., No. 20 Beekman-st.

DRY GOODS.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN MANTILLAS! AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRESS GOODS. Will be found at LYONS & JONES', No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring sts.

N. B.—The Red Cars pass the door every five minutes.

NEW SPRING MANTILLAS AT REDUCED PRICES.—The subscriber has recently reduced the prices of his mantillas in order to close the balance of this season's manufacture. The stock consists of all qualities, from low priced to rich Moire Antique goods, in blacks, greens, browns, and all the choice shades of ten colors. The special attention of the trade is invited.

E. S. MILLS, Nos. 30 and 32 Chambers-st., three doors from Broadway.

CHEAP SUMMER GOODS.

2,500 YARDS BAREGE DE LAINE—At 12 cents, 2,500 yards Lawn, at 1s. Printed Bareges 1s. 6d., Ribbons at all prices. An immense assortment of Embroideries cheaper than ever; and other goods equally low, as the stock is being cleared out to make room for alterations. LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 63 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

BROOKS' NEW PATENT GLACE SPOOL COTTON, FOR HAND AND MACHINE SEWING.—This new thread combines the smoothness and lustre of silk, with great strength and durability; freedom from knotting and kinking. It is made from superior long staple cotton and will be found an excellent substitute for silk, and admirably adapted for sewing machines; also, for tailors, milliners, upholsterers, hatters and shirt manufacturers. Wound on 100, 200 and 500 yard spools, white, black, all colors, assorted from No. 8 up to No. 100. Any number, color or length can be had of WHEELER & WILSON, Sewing Machine depôt, No. 343 Broadway.

A CARD.—GEORGE BRODIE'S MANTILLAS.—G. B. will open on MONDAY, July 2, a full assortment of Mantles of magnificent shapes, supplied by him for the July No. of HARPER'S and GODEY'S Fashion Magazines. No. 51 Canal-st., 2d Mantilla store from Broadway, South side.

CLEARING OUT SUMMER GOODS.—TRACY IRWIN & CO., offer for sale cheap, the balance of their stock of Barnsley white and fancy Linen Drills, white and fancy Marseilles Vestings, and brown and white French and Irish Linens and Linen Drills. Nos. 294 and 296 Broadway.

FRENCH BAREGES FROM AUCTION—At 1s. per yard, will be opened on MONDAY, July 2.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 5 Park-place, N. Y.

FIREWORKS.

PREMIUM FIREWORKS!

BRILLIANT COLORED FIRES, EXHIBITION PIECES, all of HADFIELD'S SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP,

Made expressly for the advertiser, who warrants every article he sells. Customers for Exhibitions please send their orders early. Descriptive catalogues mailed and orders attended to by J. H. HARLEY, No. 24 John-st.

Who will pledge his well-known established reputation for keeping none but the choicest and most brilliant fireworks, made expressly for him. Store, No. 24 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

G. A. LILLIENDAHL, muscle caves, under his own supervision.

ALL GOODS SOLD AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT.

Orders solicited for public and private exhibitions. Sole importer of the celebrated Gothic Vermilion, a superior article. No. 226 William-st., corner of Spruce.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS—Many new and original designs appropriate to the coming Anniversary, never before offered to the public. The subscribers are now prepared to furnish displays for Cities, Towns or Villages, to any extent, and have on hand a complete variety of sale work, of very superior quality, which they offer at the lowest market prices. Orders will meet with prompt attention. Address, JOS. G. & ISAAC EDGE, Jr., United States Laboratory, Jersey City, or DUNKIN & ROBBINS, No. 63 Maiden-lane, N. Y. Our only authorized Agents for the City of New-York.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 130 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Double Headers, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general; also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 130 Front-st.

FIREWORKS.—A general assortment, and of the best quality. Also, N. Y. S. Hall's superior Colored Fire Works. For sale by BADEAU & LOCKWOOD, No. 183 Washington-st., New-York.

FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine. E. BOULDS, Jr., No. 22 John-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WESTWARD HO! FOR MINNESOTA.—A meeting will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, at Union Buildings, No. 155 Bowery, for the purpose of organizing an Association to locate in Minnesota. A number of gentlemen well acquainted with the West intend to join this organization, and it is believed their advice and cooperation will afford advantages over any similar association that has been organized in New-York. All who desire to emigrate are invited to attend, that they may have a voice in the formation of the Constitution and the election of officers.

ANDREW MURPHY, Secretary pro tem.

THE LADIES OF THE WOODROW M. E. CHURCH—Will hold a GRAND FESTIVAL on the FOURTH OF JULY, at Rossville, Staten Island. Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, of New-York, will deliver an Oration at 11 o'clock A. M. The steamboat EAGLE will make an excursion on the above day for Rossville, leaving Murray-st. at 9 o'clock A. M. Returning at 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, on THURSDAY next, July 5, at 8 o'clock P. M.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

DRS. BLAIN AND LA MOUR, OCULISTS AND AURISTS, No. 732 Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

The undersigned for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express,

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

WATCHES WITH PLACE FOR DAGUERREOTYPE	$100 to $150
JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 350
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT WATCHES FOR TIMING HORSES	125 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 250
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 150
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to 500
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 175
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	32
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	12
SILVER LEPINES	8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to	$25 00
PINS	1 00 to	20 00
BRACELETS	5 00 to	80 00
GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, per set	2 00 to	20 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to	30 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to	60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to	110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to	30 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLD PENCILS	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	[illegible]	[illegible]
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS	1 50 to	10 00
GOLD CROSSES	1 50 to	12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to	5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to	3 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to	$1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to	500 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to	400 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to	300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to	200 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	150 00 to	950 00

&c. &c. &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00 to	$9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	12 00 to	18 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	15 00 to	25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00 to	25 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	13 00 to	20 00

Silver Wedding Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c. &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway, New-York.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	55
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	35
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	30
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES which wind up and set without a key	85
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	150 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 55
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	50 to 75
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	12 to 25
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 18
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers	[illegible]
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers	[illegible]

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All watches warranted to keep good time.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—GLORIOUS HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS.—WEDNESDAY, FOURTH OF JULY. MR. PIERCE'S DANCE EVERY HOUR.

Almost during the day and evening, and commencing at 11 o'clock in the morning—at 11 o'clock, and at 3½ o'clock in the afternoon—at 8 o'clock in the evening, in the evening, [illegible]

AMUSEMENT FOR ALL AGES,

of the most diverting and appropriate character; while THE IRON BALCONIES, WINDOWS AND ROOF of the Museum afford, besides, the most comprehensive and picturesque view of

THE CAVALCADES, PARADES AND FIREWORKS of Broadway and the Park. Upwards of a

MILLION OF CURIOSITIES

from all parts of the world present a rare chance for enjoyment to every taste, however fastidious. Among them is now

THE BEARDED INFANT,

but yet TWO YEARS OLD, but with a FULL BEARD AND WHISKERS, while his little body is covered with hair, like a bear, is still here. With him is his mother,

THE SWISS BEARDED LADY,

who originally created such a profound sensation at this establishment. Also here is

THE MAINE GIANTESS,

Miss Hardy, nearly eight feet high, and beyond all question the tallest woman in the world, the living OURANG OUTANG, as well as the LIVING OSTRICHES from South Africa, the DWARF LADY, about 30 inches high, the renowned FEJEE MERMAID, the original HAPPY FAMILY, the two BOA CONSTRICTORS, just received from South Africa and three ANACONDAS from South America, all alive, and of great size, &c.

On THURSDAY, July 5, in the Lecture Room, will be performed at the EVENING, at 8 o'clock, the famous and mysterious Melodrama of THE LAST NAIL. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER.

Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

GREAT ATTRACTION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Monarch of the California Forest, supposed to be the largest tree in the world, has arrived at the port from San Francisco, and will be exhibited in the Crystal Palace, the only building in New-York large enough to contain it, on and after the

FOURTH OF JULY.

This giant tree has been named by botanists, WASHINGTONIA GIGANTEA. It measured when standing 363 feet from base to summit. Its diameter is 31 feet at the base, and 15½ feet at the distance of 116 feet from the roots. No big tree ever exhibited and none of its race remaining in California compare with this Sylvan Mastodon, or as it was called by the Californian Indians in their language, the "Mother of the Forest." The Crystal Palace has been rented at a vast expense for the exhibition, which transcends in interest all the marvel for which California is celebrated. Doors open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.

N. B. Harward's splendid Quadrille Band will be in attendance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time of commencement.—Doors open at 7. Overture commences at ¼—the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock.—1776.—July Fourth. In honor of the BIRTHDAY OF FREEDOM.

The Military Opera of the

DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,

By the Pyne & Harrison English Opera Troupe.

Tonio, Mr. W. Harrison. Marie, Miss Louisa Pyne.

After the 1st Act,

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM, HAIL COLUMBIA! will be sung by the whole Company, solo parts by Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison.

Tickets	Fifty cents.
Private Boxes	Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats	One Dollar.

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

THURSDAY—QUEEN OF A DAY.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY, opposite Bond-st.—The coolest theatre in New-York.

FOURTH OF JULY.

In order to afford every one an opportunity to witness the

PUBLIC DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS,

the doors will open at 8 o'clock P. M., performance to commence at 8 o'clock.

ALL WILL FINISH BEFORE NINE O'CLOCK.

Patriotic drama of

MASANIELLO.

Fenella, the Dumb Girl .... Susanna Soto.

Grand Chorus of Patriots.

Scenery—Bay of Naples—The Market Place—Grand Eruption of Vesuvius.

To commence with

MR. AND MRS. PRINE WHITE,

and their infant offspring,

THE PRINE BABY.

Balcony Seats, Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents. Seats may be secured at the Box Office, without extra charge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time of commencement—Doors open at 7. Overture commences at ¼—the curtain to rise at 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY, July 5, 1855.

The successful new Comic Opera in 2 acts, by The PYNE & HARRISON English Opera Company, entitled the QUEEN OF A DAY.

Walter	Mr. W. Harrison.
Lucy Lovelace	Miss L. Pyne.

In which she will introduce the song of the

SKYLARK.

Miss PYNE, Mrs. HOLMAN, Mr. HORNCASTLE and Mr. HOLMAN.

SPECIAL NOTICE, &c.

FRIDAY—Balfe's DAUGHTER OF ST. MARK.

Tickets	Fifty cents.
Private Boxes	Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats	One Dollar.

Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—First appearance of the celebrated Nurse,

MRS. HARRIS,

From Guy's Hospital, London.

On FRIDAY, July 6, for the benefit of

GEORGE HOLLAND.

When will be performed the celebrated Comedy of

OLD HONESTY.

Old Honesty .... Mr. Eddy.

With a variety of other entertainments, in which Mr. Chanfrau, Mr. Winans and Miss Albertine will appear.

The whole to conclude with the laughable Farce called MRS. HARRIS, OR SAIRY GAMP'S TEA PARTY.

Mrs. Harris .... Mr. Holland.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle 25 cents; Orchestra Chairs, $1; Private Boxes, $5 each.

TWO PERFORMANCES.

Afternoon Performance will commence at 2 o'clock with PAUL JONES THE PILOT. To be followed by MOSE IN CALIFORNIA. To conclude with TOM CRINGLE'S LOG. Evening Performances will commence at 8 o'clock, with THE BELL RINGER OF BOSTON.

After which, NEW YORK AS IT IS.

After which, PADDY MURPHY'S MAGIC SHIRT.

To conclude with OUT FOR THE FOURTH.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—THIS EVENING, July 4.—79th year of American Independence—will be performed the

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

O'Donahoe ... Mr. B. Williams; Lyddy Jinks, Mrs. Williams.

To be followed by the Farce of

PAT'S FROLICS.

To conclude with the Comedietta of

LAW FOR LADIES.

In which Mrs. Williams will sing "Bobbing Around."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE GLORIOUS FOURTH.—WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1855.

GRAND GALA NIGHT.

CONCERT AND VAUDEVILLE PIECES.

The celebrated artiste Mme. MARTINI D'ORMY.

The distinguished Basso, Mr. VINCKE, will appear, assisted by full orchestra.

For particulars see small bills.

FRANCONI'S OLYMPIC CIRCUS.—No. SHOW.—SKY-INCREASED ATTRACTION AND AN ENTIRE CHANGE.—Will be produced on MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, and throughout the week, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. The grand melo-dramatic spectacle produced under the immediate supervision of Mons. FRANCONI, entitled THE SIEGE BEFORE SEBASTOPOL; Or, THE ALLIES VICTORIOUS. Principal characters by Mme. FRANCONI, E. RUSSELL and LAVATER LEE, with an auxiliary force of 50 people, together with an entire change in the elegant Gymnastic and Olympic Scenes. Three Grand Performances on the Fourth of July, commencing at 10, 2 and 8 o'clock. Boxes, 50c.; Reserved Seats, 50c.; Pit, 25c.

HIPPODROME, MADISON-SQUARE.—JULY FOURTH.—Three grand Performances, consisting of Horse Races by ladies and gentlemen, La Perche, Le Double, Trapeze Feats of Gymnastic Skill and Strength, Chariot Races, &c., &c.

Performances commence—Morning at 10½; Afternoon at 2, and Evening at 8.

Admission—Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12½.

Directors .... A. & F. SIEGRIST.

MINSTRELSY AT THE TABERNACLE on the evening of the Fourth of July—Grand Ethiopian Concert by Miss Jane Allen, La Petite Elizabeth, Alexander, J. W. Lucas; the great black pianist, Master Lucas and company; where they will appear in all their original jokes, comicalities, comic and serious glees, quartettes, &c., at 8 o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 300 of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

THE SPEAKING AND WALKING AUTOMATON OR MACHINE MAN.—This great and singular invention, upon which the inventor has expended fifteen years of labor, is now on exhibition at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway. Three Exhibitions on the Fourth of July: 11 o'clock A. M., 3 P. M., and 8½ P. M. Admission 25 cents.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—No. 598 Broadway.—This great Museum contains the largest and finest collection in the world. New models have just been added to the collection. Large groups of statuary to be seen without extra charge. Admission to the whole Museum only 25 cents.

PERHAM'S OPERA HOUSE, NO. 663 BROADWAY.—79th Anniversary of American Independence.

THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES.

At 11, 3, and 8½ o'clock.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

A FUNERAL DIRGE THE MATRON SUNG
When the noxious insects died,
And from every house now dirges rung
When the powder was applied.

Not quack powders, but LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, dealing death to insects of all kinds. What a blessing in these Summer months. E. LYON'S [illegible] on hand of genuine articles. Depôt No. 424 Broadway.

CHAMPAGNE CREMANT, "PREMIUM WINE."

From Messieurs RUINART, PERE ET FILS, REIMS.

An invoice of 300 baskets of this Wine, landing ex ship Helvetia, in excellent order, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by the undersigned, sole owners and importers of this brand in the United States.

WITLOCK, NICHOLS & CO., No. 86 Front-st.

W. N. & CO. beg to announce that this Wine, received from one of the first houses in France, was ordered to compete with the best Wines ever sent to this country, and, in the opinion of distinguished judges, the quality is not surpassed by any Wine in this market.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, that will wear? Then go to No. 353 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. There can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at 8s., 10s., 12s. and 14s. Misses and Children's to fit the foot and please the eye. Boys' and Youths' Shoes and Buttoned Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf Boots; Gents' Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies and Gents' Toilet Slippers, &c. to fit. Call and examine our stock, and you will be suited. No. 353 Grand-st.

JOHN SAMMIS, Proprietor.

[illegible] Central America—Alarm about the Kinney Expedition.

By the arrival of the steamship *Daniel Webster* at New-Orleans, we have advices from Central America. The Government of Nicaragua had become very much alarmed at the announcement that the Kinney expedition was about to arrive there. Preparations were making to give the expeditionists a warm reception. The New-Orleans *Crescent* says:

"The news from the interior is of importance, and may be relied on as correct. [illegible] concluded. The revolutionists having returned to Leon, [illegible] the pardon from the Government. Indulgence has been accordingly granted by the President to all soldiers of the rank and file and to all subalterns not above the rank of sergeant. Many soldiers have abandoned the revolutionists and presented themselves with their arms. Gen. Guardiola arrived on the 15th ult. at Comayagua, and it is very probable that there will be war between Nicaragua and Honduras, to destroy Cabanas, who protected the revolution in Nicaragua. Guatemala will aid this movement for the purpose of putting an end to the Cabanas party, the unceasing enemy of peace and order in Central America."

The expedition of Messrs. Kinney and Fabens caused some alarm. The Government has issued the following decree, and martial law has been proclaimed, calling all men to arms from the age of sixteen to sixty.

War Department of the Rep. of Nicaragua, Granada, June 1, 1855.

Sir: His Supreme Excellency has been pleased to issue the following decree:

The Deputy President of the Republic of Nicaragua to its Inhabitants:

Having positive information that the adventurers, Kinney and Fabens, are preparing and arming a piratical expedition in the United States of North America against this Republic, with a view of taking possession of a portion of its territory under false pretences, and being advised that said expedition intends to attack and destroy the independence of the nation, all Nicaraguans are bound to rush to its defence, and it is a sacred duty of the Government to adopt efficient measures for preserving the territorial integrity of the Republic and saving its sovereignty and liberty. Therefore, in the exercise of its power it decrees:

Art. 1. All able-bodied Nicaraguans are summoned to take up arms and defend the independence of the country against the piratical foreign invasion which threatens it.

Art. 2. Wherefore, from the publication of this decree they will be ready to serve when the occasion requires it, hastening to put themselves at the disposal of the military chief at the proper point at the first signal of alarm which he may give.

Art. 3. The same Nicaraguans are bound, if said expedition commence operations, to prosecute to death the individuals of it who enter the country; and those who do not comply will be subject to such punishment as the Government may prescribe.

Art. 4. Those who voluntarily entertain the enemy or afford them aid of any sort, will be considered and treated as traitors to the country.

Art. 5. At present, and so long as it is probable that said expedition will be put in operation, all foreigners are prohibited from remaining upon the frontiers of the Republic, and the respective military commanders will require them to retire without delay to the principal towns in the interior.

Art. 6. The foregoing prohibition does not include foreigners previously established in the country, nor those who may come *in transitu*, transported voluntarily by the Accessory Transit Company in Nicaragua, provided neither the one nor the other give just grounds to suspect them as accomplices to the expedition or favorable to it.

Art. 7. The adventurers, Kinney and Fabens, are prohibited from entering the Republic, whatever may be the object and character with which they profess to come; and if they do succeed in entering the authorities of the Republic will take care to apprehend and deliver them to the nearest military commander, that he may convey them with greater security to the Military Governor of the Department where the Government resides.

Art. 8. In case the filibusters occupy any town of the Republic, the inhabitants thereof are required to abandon it and hasten to the nearest one in which there may be Government forces. Those who fail to do so will suffer the punishment which it may prescribe.

Art. 9. The Ministers of Dispatch are respectively charged with the execution of this by communicating it to whom it may concern.

Given in Granada, the 1st of June, 1855.

JOSE MARIA ESTRADA.

To Hon. Francisco Barberena, Minister of War.

Amherst College.—Commencement takes place on Thursday, August 9. Haskett Derby of Boston has the Valedictory, and Rufus Choate, Jr., E. A. Strong and Charles W. Buck, all of Boston, have Orations. The Amherst *Cabinet* says: "The Oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be delivered by Rev. H. W. Beecher of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the address before the Literary Societies by Ralph Waldo Emerson of Newburyport; the address before the Alumni by Rev. F. D. Huntington of Boston; the address before the Society of Industry by J. P. Thompson of New-York. Music by Dodworth's Band, New-York."

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for bugles.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 42 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

[illegible] BRO. & CO. (Manuf.).....122 William-st., rear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL..........367 Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) [illegible] Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. [illegible] Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.............119 Nassau-st.

American Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.

D. M. SEGER (Imp. and Manf.)...[illegible] Broadway, cor. 12th-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c., &c.

[illegible] PICHT.....................[illegible] Spring-st.

Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dyes, &c.

KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers,) [illegible] Vesey-st.

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CHAS. A. PECK........................[illegible] Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

[illegible] KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,)...[illegible] Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND....[illegible] Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

Fireworks.

[illegible] (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

[illegible] POILLON & CO. (Importers)..........[illegible] Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES [illegible] & CO., (Importers,) No. 53 Maiden-lane and No. 22 Liberty-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 231 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

[illegible] DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer..........5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers,)........................60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S [illegible] South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 120 East 27th, and 118 Nassau-sts. LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 3½ cents per foot, 7 Gold-st.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.............................120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Lamps, Chandeliers, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES STARR, Jr. & CO...................[illegible] Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO..........[illegible] Chambers-st.

Paints, Oils, &c.

REYNOLDS & DEVOE.............[illegible] and [illegible] Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers,) 11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. [illegible] (Manuf.)................[illegible] William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

[illegible].....[illegible] Fulton-st., [illegible] door below Gold.

Promissory Notes and other Mercantile Papers,

Sold on com. by D. M. FANNING, 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants)....[illegible] Pine-st.

Ship Bread and Crackers.

[illegible] & CO..........................[illegible] Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale and Lard Oil.

M. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) [illegible] and [illegible] Frankfort-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

[illegible] ALLBORN & CO....[illegible] Maiden-lane, and [illegible] Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Importers [illegible]).....[illegible] Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

[illegible] HOPKINS & BRO'S, (Importers)..........[illegible] Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, [illegible]

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, [illegible] THOMAS B. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market.

A. [illegible] WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING. [illegible] Mathematics taught by Mr. POND.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A two-story house pleasantly situated on Washington-av., in Bergen-place, Central Hoboken. Is 20x30, and lot 25x125 feet. Rent $300, or would sell at a bargain. Inquire at No. 58 William-st. J. S. FERRIS, Jr.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement brick house with cellar, gas, &c., situated in the most improved part, No. [illegible] Washington-st., in Hoboken. Terms easy. Apply on the place.

ASTORIA—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Situated 1½ miles from the ferry, with splendid view of the river and bay. The house is nearly new, and contains eleven rooms, closets and cellar, marble mantels, inside shutters, blinds, &c. Also, stable, carriage and other out buildings, with two acres of ground beautifully laid out, with a large variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubs; the whole premises in good order. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 66 Fremont-st., or No. [illegible] Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

FOR SALE, OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD FARM IN NEW-JERSEY OR MERCHANDISE.—A first class house, containing 17 rooms, with gas, range, &c., in a good neighborhood, and pleasantly situated on the corner of Woodhull and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of J. A. LYDECKER, No. 199 Columbia-st., corner of Union, South Brooklyn.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUILDERS OR ANY PERSON OR COMPANY DESIROUS OF ENGAGING IN THE MARBLE BUSINESS.—The subscriber offers for sale his inexhaustible quarry of white marble, situated 25 miles north of New-York, near the Harlem Railroad at South Dover Station. Said quarry has been worked for grave and monument stones for the last 25 years; is the most desirable quarry in the States for building purposes; is not to be surpassed for brilliancy and purity of whiteness; is easily worked and easy of access; not troubled with water, &c. Is situated on and adjoining a farm of about 200 acres of land, that is well adapted for both pasturing and tilling purposes; is not inferior to any farm in the county, and will be sold with said quarry, if desired. Also to be sold with said quarry, about 12 acres of land, on which there are three good dwelling houses, barn, mechanic shops, a fine orchard of grafted fruit, and a never-failing water power, on which there is a grist mill in good repair, a mill for sawing marble built the past season on the most improved plans and in the most substantial manner, with six gangs of saws. Also, a large quantity of marble in the rough and sawed, which will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. E. A. PRESTON.

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS AND LUMBER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—A valuable lumbering estate for sale in Steuben Co., N. Y., consisting of 1,400 acres of heavily timbered land, mostly white pine and oak; three saw mills in full and complete operation—one by water and two by steam—making 20,000 feet in 24 hours; oxen, horses, trucks, bob sleds, wagons, chains, bars, gearing, tools and utensils—a full equipment for a large milling and farming establishment. 130 acres under cultivation, and fully cropped and seeded. This property is offered for sale as an entirety, and is believed to be one that can be recommended to capitalists as a safe thing for giving a large return. Price $36,000. For further particulars, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Buildings, Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE.—On the east end of Long Island, containing about one hundred acres, accessible by railroad and steamer from New-York. On the premises is a modern and comfortable two story dwelling-house, with orchard, garden and all necessary accessories; also, numerous and well-arranged farm buildings, all new. The neighborhood is remarkably healthy, and in beauty of situation, and facilities for boating, fishing and bathing, offers attractions seldom to be met with. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years. For particulars apply to LEWIS MORRIS & CO., No. 114 Front-st., corner of Wall-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE PLACE FOR SALE.—Situated on the Sprain River Road, two miles from the Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, at Hastings, containing 33½ acres, on which is a mill, right of stream, from 8 to 10 acres of fine young apple orchard, (grafted fruit,) from 6 to 8 acres heavy timber, the rest in grass. Will be sold low, on application to THEODORE MALLABY, at the Bank, corner of 6th-av. and Waverley-place.

YONKERS.—FOR SALE—One of the finest houses in Yonkers, with two acres of ground, carriage house, &c. Also, three smaller houses; also, a very beautiful cottage for sale, or would exchange for a house in New-York. Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Inquire of E. W. CANDEE, No. 8 Wall-st.

LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—21 Lots, $25 to $100 each, at Columbusville, L. I., 3½ miles from Williamsburg Ferry. Terms easy, or good mortgage taken in exchange. Apply to G. B. BRINCKERHOFF, near the above.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—In Lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 10 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. FOSTER LORD, No. 56 Liberty-st.

THE FISHING SMACK ALBION.—FOR SALE or exchange for other property, the ALBION, formerly belonging to Cornelius Grinnell of this City. Inquire of ANDREW FASH, 111th-st., near the 3d-av., or of W. GIBSON, 109th-st., Red House Dock, Harlem, where the fishing smack can be seen.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT.—The three-story brick dwelling house No. 247 Henry-st., Brooklyn, and furniture for sale at a moderate price. Rent, $650 per annum. Apply on the premises, or to CHAS. T. CURTIS, No. 36 Broadway, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three 3-story houses in 33d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., will be let very low to good tenants. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 234 South-st.

COTTAGES TO LET.—Two furnished ones at Rockaway, near the Pavilion; they are among the best situations at that place, and will be rented low for the season. Also to rent, a furnished cottage at Staten Island; also one at Fort Lee. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, Mortimer Buildings, No. 11 Wall-st.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A small Cottage fully furnished to rent in a desirable situation, near the residence of the subscriber on Staten Island. Rent $400 per annum. Apply to E. SEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.—A new furnished cottage, containing nine rooms, situated on the west bank of the Hudson River, three miles below West Point. Apply to JOHN DENTON, on the premises, or by letter to LOUIS B. DEWITT, Box No. 347, Baltimore, Md.

SEVEN FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET on the Hudson.—The whole of the main floor of a fine, large, new two-story brick house, comprising front and back parlor, three bed-rooms, dining and sleeping rooms, beside the hall, piazza, &c. Situated a pleasant distance east of the village of Fishkill Landing, 2½ hours from the City—price $200 for three months. Address E. BRETT, Fishkill Landing.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 11 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. 212 Pearl-st., New-York.

STORES & WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO CARPET, CABINET OR UPHOLSTERERS, &c.—To let or lease the house No. 266 Bowery; is well adapted for the above business, the first and second stories having a glass front, which can be entirely opened for display. All the eastern cars pass the premises, which makes the location desirable for country as well as City trade. Apply to GEO. W. DEAN, No 106 Thompson-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET.—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—No. 201 West 19th-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

SUMMER RETREATS.

SEA VIEW HOUSE—FOURTH OF JULY.—HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK, N. J.

The above new and elegantly furnished hotel was opened on the 1st inst., for the reception of visitors. In all its appointments for luxury and comfort it is equaled by few and surpassed by none on the American Continent. As a delightful resort for the citizen during the scorching months of Summer it is only necessary to mention in addition to the above that it has every advantage in Surf and River Bathing, Sailing, Shooting, and the delightful walks through the woods which surround it add materially to the comfort of the guest.

For those making an excursion to the Highlands to-day out of the noise and bustle of the City a delightful treat is provided. At 3 o'clock P. M. a sumptuous DINNER will be furnished. At 8 o'clock there will be a HOP with FULL BAND, and at 10 o'clock the Exhibition of FIREWORKS will begin, which has never been equaled in grandeur on the Shrewsbury River.

Steamboats JAMES CHRISTOPHER and OCEAN WAVE make daily trips each way from the foot of Jay-st. M. JARVIS.

TONTINE HOTEL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has leased this well-known place, formerly occupied by S. W. Allis, and added the three adjoining houses, the whole having a front on Church-st. of 250 feet, directly opposite one of the most beautiful Parks in the world, with a balcony around the entire building.

The Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, papered, painted and furnished entire, with furniture of the most modern style, at an expense of $30,000, and can accommodate with convenience 300 guests.

Attached to the house are bowling alleys and billiard saloons for the accommodation of boarders, and good stables, and contiguous thereto are beautiful drives and opportunities for [illegible] of every kind, such as fishing, boating, sea-bathing, &c., thus making the Tontine one of the most delightful Summer resorts in the vicinity of New-York.

Having secured the services of the well-known proprietor of the [illegible], Samuel Fowler, Esq., he flatters himself that the public will class his hotel among the first in the New-England States.

H. LEE SCRANTON, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, LONG ISLAND.—The above house having been very much enlarged and improved in every respect, will be again opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st day of July next.

During the past season the subscriber has given his personal attention to a thorough and entire improvement of the premises, and takes pleasure in saying to his friends and the public that he believes his house will not be excelled by any upon the seaboard. A large and commodious wharf now obviates the former necessity of landing by small boats. The steamer CRICKET, plying between Hartford and Sag Harbor, furnishes an excellent communication between the Point and all the landings upon Connecticut River. The new and commodious steamer ISLAND BELLE leaves Catharine Market-slip, New-York, for the Point every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M., arriving at the Point about dusk, returning upon alternate days. SAM'L F. JONES, Proprietor.

THE STEPHENSON HOUSE—THE BATHS OF ST. CATHARINES AT CANADA WEST.—This spacious and perfectly appointed hotel was opened June 12. It is 12 miles west of Niagara Falls by the Great Western Railroad. St. Catharines is a cool, healthy and delightful Summer retreat, and the baths of the mineral spring are the most efficacious in curing chronic diseases of any on the Continent. Address E. W. STEPHENSON.

TRENTON FALLS, NEAR UTICA, N. Y.—The Hotel at this place of favorite resort is open for the season. Visitors can now reach it direct by the Black River and Utica Railroad [illegible] the arrival of the steamboat, express train, also of the Hudson River express train. M. MOORE, Proprietor.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in this City on the 1st day of July, 1855, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d proximo, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper coupons, viz:

THE BONDS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA FOR CANAL PURPOSES, issued in 1852, being the Sinking Fund Loan, 5 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURG, issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHANY, PA., issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF MARIETTA, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF WHEELING, VA., issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-ALBANY, IND., issued to the NEW-ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF THE TOWN OF HAMMER, OHIO, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.

THE BONDS OF FRANKLIN COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND ZENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF GREENE COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

THE BONDS OF STARK COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF RICHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, issued to the OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., Special Loan of $75,000, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., issued to the PITTSBURG AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO., 6 per cents.

ROSS COUNTY, (OHIO,) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

ATHENS COUNTY, (OHIO,) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., 7 per cents.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

VAN WERT COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

ALLEN COUNTY (INDIANA) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

CRAWFORD COUNTY (OHIO) BONDS, issued to the OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 6 per cents.

THE BONDS OF CHAMPAIGN COUNTY (OHIO) issued to the COLUMBUS, PIQUA AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cents.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, 1st Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cents.

INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 10 per cents.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1855.

Office of Mich. So. and Nor. Ind. R. R. Co., No. 18 William-st., New-York, June 15, 1855.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the old Stock of this Company has been declared by the Board of Directors, out of the profits of the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives in cash, at this office, on and after the 10th day of July next.

The semi-annual interest at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum on the Construction Stock of this Company, due 1st July next, will be paid as above, on and after Monday, the 2d day of July next.

The Transfer Books of Old Stock will close on the 20th inst., and open on the 10th July, and the Transfer Books of Construction Stock will close on the 22d inst., and open on the 2d July. By order of the Board. EDWIN C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 107 Chambers-st.—NEW-YORK, June, 1855.—At a meeting of the Trustees, it resolved that under the provision of the by-laws an interest be and hereby is declared for the six months ending the 1st July next, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum on all sums amounting to $5 and under $500, and at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and upwards, payable on and after the third Monday of July next.

Also, that an extra dividend be now declared for July next, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the usual half yearly interest allowed to depositors at that period; such extra interest of dividend to be calculated on the same principle and made payable to depositors or passed to their credit, at the same time with the said July interest.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

JAS. D. P. OGDEN, Secretary.

Office Panama Railroad Company, New-York, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a dividend of six per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the Road for the current six months, payable on and after the 10th day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed after 3 o'clock this day, until the 10th day of July next, inclusive.

The Interest on the Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of July, will be paid at the Office of the Company, No. 78 Broadway, upon presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 2d July.

By order of the Board of Directors. FRANCIS SPIES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.—This Institution has declared a semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent per annum on all amounts entitled thereto for the last six months, payable on and after the 16th instant. All interest not called for will draw interest as principal. All deposits made on or before 10th inst. will draw interest from the 1st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. Wm. M. PULLIS, R. D. VAN PELT, Vice Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that the semi-annual dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months before the 1st July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open for business MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

Treasurer's Office, Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula R. R. Co.

NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings, for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland Ohio, in currency, or by sight check on New-York, at the option of the stockholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AGENCY—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the January and July (1855) installments of interest upon the Stocks of the State of Illinois will be paid at the Agency of the State, on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of July next. The installments (at the rate of $15 per $1,000 each) will be applied upon the following Coupons from I. and M. Canal Bonds: Coupon of Jan. 1848 from Old $1,000, £300 and £100 Bonds. Coupon of July 1848, from £225 Sterling Bonds. Coupon of July, 1849 and Jan. 1850, from Bonds of 1847. JOHN MOORE, Treasurer of Illinois.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The COUPONS falling due on the 1st of July next, on the SIX PER CENT BONDS OF THE CITY OF COVINGTON, Ky., guaranteed by the COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on MONDAY, the 2d of July, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. S. J. WALKER, Treasurer Covington and Lexington Railroad Co. June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st of July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, and the REAL ESTATE BONDS (special mortgage) of the BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. JAS. H. GODMAN, President Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Co. Dated, MARION, (Ohio) June 20, 1855.

Excelsior Fire Insurance Company, Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York, July 3, 1855.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—Have this day declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until after that date. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Co., New-York, June 22, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. By order. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Merchants' Exchange Bank, City of New-York, June 30, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per cent on the capital of this Bank has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after 9th day of July next. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Irving Bank, New-York, June 30, 1855.

EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½) from the profits of the past six months will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after MONDAY, July 9, by order of the Board. DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—ATLANTIC BANK, BROOKLYN, June 27, 1855.—A dividend of 10 per cent. out of the surplus profits of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after the 2d day of July next. The transfer books will be closed until the day of payment. By order of the Board of Directors. WM. C. RUSHMORE, Cashier.

Phenix Bank, New-York, June 28, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 2, 1855. By order of the Board. F. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE GREEN BAY, MILWAUKIE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 53 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1855.—Coupons of Milwaukie City Bonds issued to this Company, due July 1, will be paid on presentation after that day at the Broadway Bank, New-York. C. E. SCOFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 7 Hanover-square, corner of Pearl-st. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable this day. DOMAS L. STONE, Secretary.

New-York Exchange Bank, July 1, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 9th inst. D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

CITY OF PEORIA BONDS.—The coupons falling due on 1st July, 1855, on bonds of the City of Peoria, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at the office of [illegible] & CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK—Corner South 2d and 6th sts.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 16. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on property worth double the amount loaned, and in City and County Bonds. The Bank is open for business daily, Sundays and holidays excepted, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM WALL, President. GEORGE RICARD, NATHANIEL WATSON, Vice Presidents. SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—DIVIDEND NOTICE. Depositors are informed that a Semi-Annual Dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum of all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 16.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of Depositors as principal.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway. JOSEPH STUART, President. JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

BROOKLYN JULY 2, 1855. SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 173 Atlantic-st., Athenæum Building.—Depositors are notified that interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums (five dollars or upwards) which have been deposited in this Institution at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be paid on and after the 16th inst. Interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st inst. Depositors are reminded that deposits made by the 10th day of July, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Open daily from 10 to 2, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8. IRA SMITH, President. GEO. W. WARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on and after that date, at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. THOS. H. SHARPE, Treasurer Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Co. Dated INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.) June 20, 1855.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST falling due on the 1st of July, 1855, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DAYTON AND MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, will be paid on after that date at the banking office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York. HENRY S. MAYO, Treasurer Dayton and Michigan Railroad Co. Dated TROY, (O.) June 20, 1855.

Office of the Harmony Fire Insurance Co., No. 8 Broad-st., New-York, June 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable on and after Monday next, the 2d day of July, until which date the transfer books will be closed. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK—DIVIDEND—A dividend of four per cent. has been declared out of the profits of the last six months payable on MONDAY, the 2d of July next. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

SEVENTH WARD BANK—New-York, June 30, 1855—FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of July. By order. A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 257 Broadway, corner of Park-place, New-York, June [illegible], 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on and after 2d July next. The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. until that date. WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, June 29, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., for the six months terminating the 30th inst., payable at the Office of the Company on and after the 2d day of July next. JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 54 Wall-st., has declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent payable on the 2d of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. HENRY WESTON, Secretary.

PATERSON AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.—NOTICE.—A dividend of two and a half per cent. has been declared on the Stock of the above named Company, payable on the 5th inst. at the office of KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest Coupons of the Bonds of the above-named Company, due 1st inst., will be paid on presentation at the office of KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

Rose Hill Savings Bank,

No. 261 THIRD-AVENUE, one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 to 2, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent on sums of $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Monday, July 16, will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President. JAMES R. KEELER, Vice President. H. LOOFBOROW, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 22, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

SAVINGS BANK.—Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Interest on deposits made on or before the 14th July will bear interest as if made before the 1st inst.

Bank open DAILY, from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock. By order of the Trustees. MOSES H. GRINNELL, President. ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 392 Grand-st.—Open MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 9, will receive interest from 1st July. By order. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park Place.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 11th of July will draw interest therefrom from the 1st of July, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500; and 5 per cent. on all sums over that amount. WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary. PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner of 9th st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Deposits made in this Bank before the 15th July will bear interest from the 1st July. Six per cent interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on sums over $500.

Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. Wm. M. PULLIS, R. D. VAN PELT, Vice-Presidents. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, No. 51 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, 7th July, will bear interest from 1st July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President. JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK—No. 619 4th-st., near Avenue C. Open MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under. Deposits made on or before MONDAY, July 9, will receive interest from the 1st of July. By order. ANDREW MILLS, President. JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—Double and single standing desks from 3 to 9 feet; double and single sitting desks of every variety from 3 to 6 feet; office tables from 3 to 9 feet; office chairs and desk stools of every description at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 69 Beekman-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Orders sent to any part of the country. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Neatly and at prices as low as $25, at the factory and warerooms [illegible] Broadway, near Bleecker-st., [illegible] W. WARWICK.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE AT FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. [illegible] Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—No. 69 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1855.—In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, the Finance Committee offer to the Stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, an equal cent. [illegible] hundred thousand dollars of [illegible] bonds redeemable May 1, 1875, convertible into stock of the Company until May 1, 1865, and entitled to the security of any mortgage that may be hereafter laid on the Railroad from Elizabethport to Phillipsburg on the Delaware River. The bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000 and $500 each, and will be registered on the books of the Company in the name of the holder or made payable to bearer, at the convenience of holders from time to time. It may become necessary to call the attention of stockholders to the prospects of this road, as to its being the main Eastern outlet of three lines, all in rapid course of development; one leading to the Lackawanna coal mines and Oswego, on Lake Ontario; one to the Lehigh coal fields, and ultimately to Erie, Cleveland, and the Great West; and one requiring the construction of only 23 miles of road to pierce the centre of the Schuylkill Coal Basin, and make a direct line to Pittsburg and Wheeling; nor need they be reminded that these lines are all free from break of gauge or transshipment; nor of the remarkable coincidence that by this road the three Anthracite coal regions are each brought within 100 miles of New-York, there being five miles difference in distance between any two of them.

The partial opening in June and anticipated completion in July, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, with the probability of the opening of the Warren and Lackawanna Roads in the Fall, render it imperatively necessary that this Company should proceed vigorously with the construction of the second track. With the work already accomplished, it can be economically completed in two seasons without interfering with the business of the Road, and at a great saving in expense over what it would cost if left till the Road is overwhelmed with business.

Stockholders will be entitled to subscribe for bonds to the extent of three-fourths of the stock held by them in each share of the Company. Subscriptions for greater or less amounts can be made, subject to the Finance Committee to reduction or rejection by the Committee, if the subscriptions shall be in excess of the whole amount of bonds offered. Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., until the 14th July, inclusive, after which the allotment will be made.

Terms.—Ten per cent. of the par value of the bond will be payable on notice of acceptance of bids, ten per cent. on the 20th August, and the balance in installments of ten per cent. not oftener than once in thirty days, as required by the Company. The tenth call will be five per cent., when the bonds for the full amount will be issued. As soon as the whole of the proposed bonds will be issued, in exchange for the installment receipts. Subscribers can have the option of paying in full at any time, upon giving notice as the office of the Company. Non-payment of the installments will give the Company the right to forfeit the unpaid portion of the subscription and the discount allowed on the bonds.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, JOHN C. GREEN, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ADAM NORRIE, Finance Committee.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Siena,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevay,
Coblentz,	London,	Ostend,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton, Shanghai, Calcutta, Hong Kong, Bombay, Madras, Singapore.

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle..............Hunter River. Brisbane and Ipswich..............Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches:

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton, Castlemaine, Mount Alexander, Ballarat, Sandhurst Agency..............Bendigo. Ovens Agency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes; also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria, Algiers, Amsterdam, Athens, Antwerp, Aix-la-Chapelle, Baden-Baden, Basle, Berlin, Berne, Beyrout, Bologne, Bordeaux, Breslau, Bruxelles, Cadiz, Carlsruhe, Cairo, Coblentz, Cologne, Constantinople, Dresden, Florence, Frankfort-s-M., Genoa, Geneva, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Havre, Heidelberg, Jerusalem, La Haye, Lausanne, Leipsic, Liege, Lisbon, Leghorn, Lyons, Madrid, Madeira, Malaga, Malta, Mannheim, Marseille, Messina, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Naples, Nice, Pau, Pisa, Prague, Rome, Rotterdam, Seville, Smyrna, St. Petersburg, Strasbourg, Stockholm, Trieste, Turin, Venice, Vienna, Wiesbaden, Zurich. [partly illegible]

Office in New-York—No. 9 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days sight, for sale in sums to suit.

THE AMERICAN-EUROPEAN JOINT STOCK EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, No. 78 Broadway, New-York—Capital Stock, $250,000.—This Company have purchased the European Expresses of Messrs. Livingston, Wells & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., and Edwards, Sanford & Co., and are prepared to forward parcels, packages, merchandise, valuable articles and treasure to all the principal cities of Europe, to transact all Custom-House business with usual dispatch, in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to furnish Bills of Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, and Letters of Credit on all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent, and to execute abroad commissions of every description.

Packages for Europe can be forwarded by all the Express lines of the United States, and the Canadas. Bills of Exchange of this Company on the principal cities of Europe can be purchased of agents in all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the Canadas.

Foreign Offices—London, Liverpool, Paris, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, and Leipsic. H. S. LANSING, Manager.

KISSAM & TAYLOR—No. 33 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send, postage free, to our customers immediately on receipt of advices of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.

B. P. KISSAM, Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America. W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.

REFERENCES: Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank, Shoe and Leather Bank.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. WM. M. GWIN, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond Harper & Co.,) New-York, CHAS. E. HAWES, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK of LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND. Payable at sight, in sums from £1 upwards. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., N. Y.

$8,000 WANTED.—For 3 or 5 years, on first class unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent. interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York. First class bondsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 60 Wall-st.

TROY AND RUTLAND RAILROAD.—The holders of the Coupons payable July 1, attached to the Bonds secured by the first mortgage of $100,000, are requested to send the same to the Bank of Albany, at the city of Albany, for redemption.—ALBANY, June 28, 1855. J. B. JERMAIN, Receiver of the Troy and Rutland Railroad.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—Northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st. GEORGE PEYTON.

Uncurrent money of every description discounted at the lowest market (Wall-st.) rates. Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States and Canada.

JOHN R. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, makes cash advances upon vessels of every grade, (whether at sea or in port,) upon flour, grain, provisions and other merchandise, and upon all Bank, Railroad, and Fire Insurance Stocks.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—By TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 23 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

GEORGE MANLEY—STOCK BROKER, No. 13 William-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of

LAND WARRANTS,

IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. B. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

References—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS.—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 11 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must procure their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT.—At the best market prices. Also constantly on hand and for sale—160, 120, 80 and 40 acre Warrants, which will be fully guaranteed, without regard to time. B. KOWING, No. 34 Wall-st., basement.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being prepared and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and most effectually on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in solar, cal, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamboats, railroads, machine shops, factories, &c. Barrels 20 to 25 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

INSURANCE.

Office of the Home Insurance Company, No. 4 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $500,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

[illegible list of trustees: Charles J. Martin, Levi P. Morton, Wm. H. Russell, A. F. Dewitt, [illegible]]

NEW-YORK, [illegible], 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day, in conformity with their Charter, declared a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. in cash, [illegible] payable on demand at the office of the Company. And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. in Scrip to the insured, on Policies issued by the Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The charter of this Company provides for a return of interest to the stockholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the residue of profits to be annually divided between the stockholders and the insured. [illegible] MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company [illegible] the United States, through respectable Agencies [illegible]. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

[illegible]

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NO. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK.—This Company, with a [illegible] Cash Capital, [illegible] Life Risks upon the most favorable terms, [illegible].

[illegible]

The Directors [illegible] the Company as being to all persons [illegible].

[illegible]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

JACOB [illegible], President.

WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D., No. 21 West [illegible].

EDWARD FIELDS, M. D., No. 4 Clinton-place.

(In attendance daily at the Office, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.)

JOHN T. METCALF, M. D., Consulting Physician.

S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., Counsellor.

Office of the North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible] 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office [illegible], the following gentlemen were duly elected [illegible]: [illegible] Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, [illegible] Charles Wilkins, [illegible] JAMES W. OTIS, Esq. [illegible] unanimously reelected President.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Office of the Peoples Fire Insurance Co., [illegible] June 22 1855.

AT AN ELECTION held by the Company on the 18th June inst., the following gentlemen were elected as Directors for the current year:

[illegible list of directors: John W. Lewis, Richard Varick, [illegible]]

At a meeting of the Board held this day, RICHARD VARICK, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Chatham-square, [illegible] New-York, July 2, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held THIS DAY at the office of the Company, the following persons were elected Directors [illegible]:

[illegible]

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held immediately after the election, ISAAC O. BARKER was unanimously reelected President, and JOHN W. KETCHAM, Vice President. By order. J. R. FELLOWS, Secretary.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. [illegible] Wall-street. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire [illegible] by adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

J. WILSON [illegible], Sec. [illegible], Pres't.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, [illegible].

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.

W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 17 William-st., New-York.

CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, [illegible] other Company in the City or country.

ERASTUS LYMAN, President.

STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary.

D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. [illegible] Broadway, who attends at the office every day [illegible] and will visit applicants at their houses and places of business, if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.

Office No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.

This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes and other Property against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS.

Offices,

No. [illegible] William-st., and No. [illegible] Grand-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 8 Wall-st. and 283 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insure buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100, while a sole shutter on each story above the [illegible] shall be deemed so as to be opened from the outside.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., [illegible] day of July, inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the COAL and WOOD required for the PUBLIC SCHOOLS of this City for the ensuing Winter, (say about 1,300 tons of Coal and 1,300 cords of Oak Wood and 800 cords of Pine Wood, more or less.) The coal must be of the best quality of Lehigh White Ash, of 2,240 pounds to the ton, weighed by a person selected by the Committee, and delivered in the bins of the various School-houses. The proposals must state the name and size of the mine from which it is proposed to supply the coal, and the price for furnace [illegible]. The wood to be of the best quality, and delivered properly [illegible] and piled in the School yards, as may be directed by the proper authority. The pine wood to be not less than 3 feet 6 inches in length, and the oak wood not less than 3 feet long; the sticks not less than three inches in diameter. The proposals must state the price per cord, of 128 cubic feet, (solid measure,) for pine and for oak—and also the price per cut for sawing the same [illegible] The wood will be inspected and measured by a person appointed by the Committee. At least two-thirds of the wood and coal must be delivered at the Schools where ordered during the months of August and September, and the balance when required for consumption. Security for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the names and signatures of the proposed sureties.

JOHN DAVENPORT, LEONARD L. JOHNSON, GEORGE F. NELSON, ROBERT A. ADAMS, ANDREW J. CASE, Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1855.

Office of the Board of Education, New-York, June 29, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at this office until the 12th day of July, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Public Schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said Schools during the year ending Aug. 1, 1856. A list of the articles [illegible] on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education at his office, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

JOHN DAVENPORT, ROBERT A. ADAMS, GEORGE F. NELSON, LEONARD L. JOHNSON, ANDREW J. CASE, Committee on Supplies.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer. Office—No. 24 Broadway.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—The sale of furniture advertised to take place THIS DAY, at Nos. 167 and 169 Grand-st., is unavoidably postponed (in consequence of sickness in the family,) till FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, when it will positively be sold without regard to weather. The sale will comprise a large assortment of genteel furniture, &c.

By E. A. THOMPSON. (Sales in the Old State House, State Street.)

LONG ISLAND HOUSE AND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On WEDNESDAY, July 25, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, will be sold by Public Auction, the beautiful hotel on Long Island, in Boston Harbor, known as the "LONG ISLAND HOUSE," with the entire furniture of the establishment, bowling alleys, &c., and 30 acres of excellent land belonging to the same. The house was erected in 1851, in a most thorough and substantial manner, at a cost of $22,000, and has since been occupied only during the Summer months. It contains 100 large, airy and well ventilated rooms, with [illegible] for a first class hotel, and [illegible]. The furniture is all of the very best description, and nearly new, having been made to order expressly for the hotel at a cost of [illegible]. There are four superior bowling alleys, completely furnished, in a separate building near the house. Long Island is one of the most healthy and delightful places in this part of the country. It contains nearly 200 acres; is situated within six miles from Boston and not over one mile from the nearest point of the main land; is in the immediate vicinity of the principal ship channel, and from all points commands the finest view to be had of Boston Harbor and the city, and the Islands in the bay. A large and convenient wharf in front, and within a few rods of the hotel. The above property will be put up and sold in one lot. Upon the following terms:—One-third payable in cash; one-third payable in the Preferred Stock of the Long Island Company; and one-third to remain on mortgage for one, two, three and four years, with interest. For further particulars, apply to WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer for the Long Island Company, No. 5 Merchants' Bank Building, No. 28 State-st.

CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY.—TRUSTEE'S SALE OF COAL, COAL WORKS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, RAILROAD, EQUIPMENTS, &c.—By virtue and in exercise and fulfillment of the trust, discretion and powers vested in and conferred to me, as and by a certain deed of trust or mortgage executed by the CHARTIERS COAL COMPANY, bearing date the 16th day of April 1853 and recorded in the office for recording deeds in the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in Mortgage Book, vol. 28, page 421 &c. I will expose to sale, by Public Auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on 4th-st., in the CITY OF PITTSBURG, Penn., on the SECOND DAY of AUGUST, 1855, at 12 o'clock, P. M., all and singular the ESTATE, PROPERTY and PREMISES included in and intended and conveyed by said deed, and briefly described and described as follows: All the Stone or Mineral Coal which is in and lies under the surface of those five tracts of land situate in [illegible] Township, in the county aforesaid, to wit: The [illegible] Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, John and James Nickle, M. Harbison and William McCormick, containing 113 acres and 103 perches, and particularly described in a deed from E. W. Remington to said Company, recorded in the office aforesaid, in Deed Book, vol. 91, page [illegible]. The McCormick Tract, bounded by lands of McFarland's heirs, McCoy's heirs, the Burnside tract and Samuel McCurdy, containing 149 acres and 22.8 perches—described in a deed from Wm. McCormick to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 181. The Mars Tract, adjoining the lands of Hutchinson, Phillips, Samuel Riddle, James Robinson and others, containing 215 acres—described in a deed from William Marks to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 180. The Edmundson Tract, adjoining lands of Wm. [illegible] and the Pittsburg and Steubenville Road—containing 51 acres 62 perches—described in a deed from Joseph Edmundson to said Company, recorded in same volume, page 175. The Irwin Tract, bounded by lands of Samuel McCurdy, Aiken's heirs, Lewis Thornburg's heirs and J. P. Davis' heirs, containing 65 acres 110 perches—described in a deed from John Irwin and wife to E. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 91, page 373. Also, all that certain piece of land called the McKee Tract, in said township, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, bounded by lands of Alexander McKee and the Ohio River, and containing eight acres described in a deed from E. W. Remington and wife to said Company, recorded in said volume 91, page 178, on which are erected five frame dwelling houses and other improvements. Also, all that other certain piece of land in said township, containing ten acres, lying on the Ohio River, above McKee's Rocks, and adjoining said eight-acre tract, and also, a piece of ground of the width of 80 feet, commencing on the southwestern end of said ten acres and extending therefrom to a white oak on McKee's upper line, near Chartiers Creek, with the privilege of [illegible] thereon a Railroad, &c., the interest of said Company being a lease for 20 years from 1st of April, 1853, subject to a ground rent of $300 a year until April 1, 1858, and $500 a year thereafter, on which piece of land are erected a coal tipple, railroad wharf office, engine house, with the water and harbor and other improvements, and premises and privileges being described and demised in a lease from Alex. McKee to E. W. Remington, recorded in said office in volume 89, page 386, and the assignment thereof to said Company in said volume 91, page 177. Also, all those 23 Lots of Ground composing the village of Remington, laid out upon the said McCormick Tract, being each 40 feet in front and in the rear, and 120 feet in depth, and on each of which is erected a two-story frame dwelling-house. Also, all that Railroad and constructure known as the Chartiers Coal Company's Railroad, extending from the Ohio River to said Village of Remington, being about seven miles in length, and all the materials, equipments and appurtenances thereof, and of the said Company's Depôts, Pits, Mines and Coal Works, including two Locomotive Steam-engines, 80 Barrow Cars, 180 Pit Cars, Trucks, Tools, Implements, Fixtures, Materials and Machinery, and also, all the Franchises, Rights and Privileges of the said Company and Corporation. J. F. D. LANIER, Trustee.

Philip R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SIXTEENTH STREET.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 10, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable property, viz.: 5 lots together with the unfinished buildings thereon, situated on the north side of West 16th-st., 100 feet west of the 6th-av., each 20 feet in front [illegible] the block in depth. The buildings are up to [illegible] story, with the third tier of beams laid, and have been protected from the weather. [illegible] on the north side of West 16th-st., commencing [illegible] of the 6th-av., being 25 feet in width by half the block in depth. This sale will afford a very desirable opportunity to builders or to those wishing to build for themselves. Terms at sale. Maps can be had at the office of the auctioneer.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FOUR DESIRABLE BROWN STONE HOUSES AND LOTS, Nos. 227, 229, 231 and 233 West 24th-st.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, July 20, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] the four desirable brown stone houses and lots, Nos. 227, 229, 231 and 233 West 24th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., and within 125 feet of the 8th av. [illegible] 20 feet 8 inches by 50 feet, built in the very best manner, with all the modern improvements. Parties desirous of purchasing, either for residence or investment, would do well to examine the above property, as the houses will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. From $6,000 to $7,500 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, and the title is indisputable. For full particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-st.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, July 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., the remaining portion of Ancient Oil Paintings belonging to the collection of the late T. A. Cummings, Esq., including many fine old specimens from the schools of Poussin, Bamberger, Teniers, Van Gelle, Bonel, Carlo Maratti, Zuccarelli, Van Goin, Leandro, Weenix, Murillo, Domenichino, Lucca Giordano, and other masters of celebrity, many of which are genuine, and worthy the attention of connoisseurs; the whole to be sold to close the estate. Also a fine collection of modern Paintings and Engravings, now ready for examination. Catalogues to be had at the salesroom.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By J. BOGART, FRIDAY, July 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction-rooms corner of Frankfort and William sts., by virtue of an attachment and execution, a large and extensive assortment of household furniture. Also, to pay advances and storage, a lot of new bedsteads, partly finished. Particulars on the morning of sale. N. B.—The sale will commence on the second floor with kitchen furniture.

Matthew Jordan, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & CO.—Books and fancy goods salesroom, No. 390 Broadway.—THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, large sale of standard and miscellaneous books, stationery, fancy goods, &c., books are now on sale in good order.

PUBLIC SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF PUBLIC WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is hereby given, that by authority of an act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved May 8, 1855, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 31, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., the whole main line of the Public Works between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, consisting of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, including the new road to avoid the inclined planes, the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to the Junction, the Juniata division of the Pennsylvania Canal, from the Junction to the Eastern terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, at Hollidaysburg, and including also the Bridge over the Susquehanna at Duncan's Island, together with all the [illegible] of said Canals, and all the reservoirs, machinery, [illegible], cars, trucks, stationary engines, [illegible], toll-houses, offices, stock and materials, warehouses and whatsoever thereunto belonging, or held for the use of the same, and together with all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the same. On the terms and conditions prescribed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which may be obtained on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, Penn. JAS. POLLOCK, Governor of Pennsylvania. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Harrisburg, May 9, 1855.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to the purchase and sale by private contract of every description of Real Estate; to the borrowing and loaning of money on Bond and Mortgage, and to the leasing of houses and country seats. Real Estate appraised on favorable terms.

PECARE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 12 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, and Mortgages, at public and private sale, and to the sale at auction of General Household Furniture, Paintings, Statuary, Works of Art, Jewelry, &c., and to outdoor sales generally. Money liberally advanced on Real Estate, Stocks, Vessels, Furniture, &c., left on sale with us. Loans negotiated.

COAL.

COAL.—For sale direct from the celebrated Mammoth Vein and Locust Mountain Collieries, suitable for furnaces, ranges and large stoves; warranted free of impurity and no clinkers. Also, pure, free burning red-ash coal for grates delivered at lowest rates received from yard, or at a corresponding reduction if from boats. THOS. DYER, [illegible]-st., Yard and Office, Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av.

COAL.—Discharging this day from ship Guy Mannering, a superior lot of Liverpool Orrel Coal, for family use, delivered to any part of the City at $7 per chaldron. Apply at No. 312 Bowery, and No. 211 Greene-st. JACOB WEEKS.

NEW COAL YARD.—I have opened a new Coal Yard in 33d-st., near the junction of Broadway and 6th-av., where I offer for sale at the lowest prices every description of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal. J. L. WORTH.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURG, L. I.—Are now prepared to receive orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. [illegible] Broadway, or their agent, J. B. PLATT, No. 9 Monroe-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that the limited copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name or firm of F. S. SCHLESINGER, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. Its concerns will be liquidated by F. S. Schlesinger.
Signed, F. S. SCHLESINGER, General Partner.
ADOLPH C. P. CALLISEN, Special Partner,
By A. CALLISEN, Attorney.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.—Public notice is hereby given that a limited copartnership has been formed by the undersigned, under and in pursuance of title 3, chapter 4, of the second part of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which the said partnership is to be conducted is F. S. SCHLESINGER & ANDRESEN; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by the said partnership is that of buying, importing, exporting and selling merchandise, and of buying, receiving, and selling merchandise on commission. That the general partners interested in the said partnership are FREDERICK S. SCHLESINGER, whose place of residence is the City of New-York, and JOHN ANDRESEN, whose place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, and that the special partner interested therein is ADOLPH C. P. CALLISEN, whose place of residence is Altona, in Holstein; that the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership the sum of fifty thousand dollars of capital in cash; and that the said partnership is to commence on the second day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the first day of July, in the year 1860.
Signed, F. S. SCHLESINGER,
J. ANDRESEN,
ADOLPH C. P. CALLISEN,
By A. CALLISEN, Attorney.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of SWAN & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. FREDERICK G. SWAN being alone authorized and empowered to settle the affairs of the late concern.
FREDERICK G. SWAN,
EDWARD A. WETMORE.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of FREDERICK G. SWAN. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the General Dry Goods Commission Business, in the City of New-York. That FREDERICK G. SWAN, of the City of New-York, is the general partner, and CALEB SWAN, BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, and GEORGE A. BOCK, all of said City, are the special partners; that the said special partners have contributed and paid in cash as capital to the common stock the sum of One Hundred and Five Thousand Dollars, as follows: CALEB SWAN, Fifty Thousand Dollars; BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior, Thirty Thousand Dollars; GEORGE A. BOCK, Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. That the said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of July, in the year 1855, and to terminate on the 30th day of June, 1859.
FREDERICK G. SWAN,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN L. SWAN, Junior,
GEORGE A. BOCK.
Dated New-York, June 30, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKEN, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, bristles, gelatine, rawhide whips, and dealers in brushes, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of GERKEN & EBBLER, at their factory, northwest corner of 8th and Columbia sts., warehouse No. 20 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 47 Vesey-st., New-York.
HENRY GERKEN,
HENRY GORDON,
FREDERICK STAAKE,
FREDERICK GERKEN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the name of MERRILLS, CAMP & HILLYER, for the purpose of importing manufacturing and jobbing tailors' and clothiers' trimmings, at No. 34 Warren-st., corner of Church.
HENRY A. MERRILL,
GEORGE D. MERRILL,
Late of firm GODDARD & MERRILL.
EDWIN HILLYER,
JOHN D. CAMP,
Late of firm THOMAS N. DALE & Co.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers having this 30th day of June 1855, entered into partnership under the name and firm of DAVIES & HANDS, and taken the business and establishment of CHARLES JENKINS, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st., are prepared to execute publishers' bookbinding, and to manufacture books for the trade, merchants, societies, &c.
WM. CHARLES DAVIES,
CHARLES ALFRED HANDS.
The subscriber having resigned the above business to his Nephews WM. C. DAVIES and CHARLES ALFRED HANDS, recommends them to the favor of his customers and the trade. CHARLES JENKINS.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between GEORGE W. WATSON and JOHN P. BAINBRIDGE, under the style of WATSON & BAINBRIDGE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE W. WATSON,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1855. JOHN P. BAINBRIDGE.
P. S.—All claims and debts will be settled by JOHN P. BAINBRIDGE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and alone signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr.,
NEW-YORK, 6th Mo., 15, 1855. CHAS. LOEKLE.

NOTICE.—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKEN & TOBIAS EBBLER, under the firm of GERKEN & EBBLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS EBBLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner, H. GERKEN.
PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1855.

THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the subscribers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by OWEN DOREMUS, who is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. OWEN DOREMUS,
ORANGE, N. J., June 21, 1855. H. A. AKEROYD.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—A letter directed to the undersigned, dated in Paris June 8, and forwarded by steamer Ariel from Havre, containing:
Draft at 35 days' sight, on Bondvien Bros., San Francisco, for $400.
Draft at 5 days' sight, on Cambridge Livingston, N. Y., for £40 sterling.
Also, five coupons, each $35, due 15th June, of the N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Nos. 279 to 283.
Nine coupons each $22 25 due 15th June, of the N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Nos. 1,375 to 1,377, 1,392 to 1,396 and 1,519.
Two coupons same, each $12 13, Nos. 1,166 and 625.
Seven coupons Belvidere Delaware Railroad Co., each $30, Nos. 51 to 54, 92 to 94, due 1st June.
Ten coupons Commonwealth of Virginia, each $30, due 1st July; Nos. 3,566, 4,476 to 4,480, 8,180, 8,576 to 8,575 and 8,562 to 8,563.
Payment of the above having been stopped, information leading to the recovery will be received by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 40 William-st.

THE SILVER FLUTE (engraved Cartes patent) found by some person in the traveling bag which he took from a car of the New-Haven Railroad on the 23d instant, has not been returned, although a liberal reward is offered. The instrument is complicated, and it is now proposed to sell to the finder (the initials of whose name are believed to be J. W.) a scale of fingering, without which he will find it very difficult to learn to play. Inquire at No. 45 [illegible]-st., New-York.

$20 REWARD.—Left in the Broadway and 42d-st. stage early this (Monday) morning a SMALL BUNDLE, containing letters of introduction, passport, and other papers with letters of credit, all of which are of no use to any one but the owner, payment of the letters of credit having been stopped. The above reward will be paid if it is returned on or before Friday, the 6th inst., and a liberal one after that date to TAYLOR & RITCHY, corner of Front and Pine sts., or through the Post-Office.

$5 REWARD.—Will be paid for the recovery of a new light colored Summer CLOTH COAT, dropped from a wagon on Saturday, June 30, somewhere between the corner of Broadway and 4th-st. and 5th av., thence to the arsenal. The finder will receive the above reward, and confer a favor upon the owner, by sending the above coat to No. 117 Broadway, up stairs.

LOST.—On Friday afternoon last, in passing from Jauncey-court through Wall and Nassau sts. to Maiden-lane and thence to Broadway, two BANK BILLS, one of $100 and one of $50. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving them at the office, No. 9 Jauncey-court.

$200 REWARD.—Stolen from the store of the subscriber, Saturday night last, eighteen pieces black dr[illegible], for the recovery of which one hundred dollars will be given, and one hundred dollars additional for the detection and conviction of the thief. For description of goods and particulars of robbery, apply to
MILLARD WOOD & CO., No. 87 Broadway.

$150 REWARD.—Lost, yesterday afternoon between Carroll-st. and Court-st., Brooklyn and Wall-st., New-York City, a pocket-book containing upwards of $1,150 in bills and gold pieces. Whoever will restore them to the owner shall receive a reward of $150. Apply at No. 120 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

$50 REWARD.—Supposed to have been stolen by two boys, one apparently about fourteen, the other ten or twelve years old, a GOLD HUNTING DUPLEX WATCH, enameled dial, three-quarter plate movement, No. 3,948, T. J. Cooper, London, maker. The above reward will be paid for its return unharmed to No. 22 Maiden-lane.

FOUND.—THIS DAY on the 8 o'clock boat from Staten Island, a porte-monnaie containing a small sum of money. The owner can have it on identification at No. 10 Spruce-st.

FOUND.—A sum of money, which the owner can have by applying to WILLIAM AMBLER, No. 14 Monroe-st., New-York, up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and printing of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from Ballston Spa, in Saratoga County, N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the land and water privilege amply sufficient for the operating and convenience of the mill, go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, in the most perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at Ballston Spa.
HARVEY CHAPMAN.

FOR $3,000 CASH.—A physician desirous of establishing himself in practice in the City of New-York can secure a drug store well stocked and doing a good business, in one of the principal avenues of the City, an extensive library of standard medical works and a complete set of surgical instruments, relinquished only on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Address DOCTOR, No. 86 East 22d-st.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS.—Wanted, an interest in an independent literary Weekly Paper, in city or country; the latter preferred. Address NEWSPAPER, Box No. 1,211 Post-Office, New-York, with amount of business and price, and terms of payment for a part or the whole.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE CHEAP.—A small HOE JOBBING PRESS. Also, a HOE CARD PRESS, in perfect order. Apply to M. BARAGWANATH, Machinist and Press Maker, No. 40 Ann-st.

REMOVAL.—HATCH & YALE have removed from No. 71 Cedar-st. to No. 186 Broadway, between John and Fulton sts.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON.—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.
MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.
Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—Every function of nature should be stimulated when relaxed. There can be no health without strength. The LUCINA CORDIAL is a specific for all weakness, local or general. Hence its wonderful success in removing those physical disabilities which sometimes seem to forbid the hope of offspring. As an invigorant it acts as promptly and as surely upon one sex as the other. The trembling nerves, the relaxed muscles of the feeble wife, are braced to healthy action; the broken constitution of the husband is reinforced as by a new accession of the very principle of life. There is no species of disturbance to which the organization of the gentler sex is subject which it will not certainly relieve; and it is recommended by high authority, and endorsed by more than a thousand certificates as an infallible cure for general debility, nervous prostration, the effects of high living and dissipation, liver complaint, and every difficulty which interferes with the full development of the highest condition of physical vigor, in man or woman. Price $3 per bottle or two bottles for $5. Dr. MAGNIN, No. 98 Warren st., New-York; or E. FLINT, corner 28th st. and 9th-av.

FOR THE PILES.—DR. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.
CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 387 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedy before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 45 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 5 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, N. Y. Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES WHEN the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES, and who are in want of a speedy and radical cure, are requested to use DR. LALANA'S injections, according to instructions given on the label of the bottles. The afflicted will never forget the use of this medicine, which has made thousands of cures, without the aid of mercury or copaiva. For sale at Nos. 13 and 15 Hudson-st., corner of Reade, International Pharmacy. Price 50 cents a bottle.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO FORTES. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—The largest assortment of Pianos in the United States. Prices less than can be had elsewhere. Sole Agency for T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown, and Jacob Chickering's Boston Pianos, and the only house where may be had the HORACE WATERS' celebrated modern improved Pianos, with over strings and improved action. Each Piano guaranteed to give entire satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos for sale at great bargains. Sole Agency for H. D. & H. W. Smith's Melodions, tuned in equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—The ST. NICHOLAS PIANO ESTABLISHMENT have now on hand a very large assortment of Cheap Piano Fortes Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150 cash. New instruments from $150 to $1,000; all instruments are fully warranted in every respect. A. W. LADD & Co.'s Premium Boston Pianos with or without the Æolian. CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s World Renowned Melodions. Also, the much admired Celestial or Double Octave Piano-Forte of our own manufacture.
Pianos and Melodions to let. Prices lower than any other establishments. ELY & MUNGER,
No. 510 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials, under their supervision. Written guarantee with every piano. J. & C. F. being practical men and manufacturing very largely, furnish the best pianos lower than anywhere else; decidedly the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has re-opened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 160 and 163 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PIANO FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON AND BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano fortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

CHEAP, CHEAP.—A very superior time 7-octave $350 rosewood piano is offered for $220, including stool by celebrated makers; fully warranted. Sold on account of sickness. Been used but 10 weeks; finished all around; heavy rosewood mouldings; perfect every way. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 185 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY.—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month, or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of sweeping adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendation [illegible] and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservers of the street surface, particularly so on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnessed their construction and operation. Cities and large towns that have greatly [illegible] the whole system of cleaning enables the authorities to have city streets cleaned in a thorough manner, [illegible] a few hours [illegible] address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 355 Broadway, New-York, No. 118 South Front-st., Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The old reliable, shortest and quickest route to Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Dayton, Springfield, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, Fort Wayne, &c., &c.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT FROM MAY 7, 1855.
THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the depot of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati and the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia Railroads, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia and [illegible]. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion, for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline, for Fort Wayne, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:
EXPRESS TRAIN at 7:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train on the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Cleveland Railroad, and the Steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, giving passengers ample time to breakfast at Cleveland. Reaches Columbus 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati at 5 P. M., Xenia at 2:40 P. M., Dayton at 3:30 P. M., Fort Wayne at 7 P. M., Indianapolis at 8:30 P. M.
AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for dinner at Cleveland.
LEAVING CINCINNATI at 1:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Boats for Louisville, and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad for the West.
NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk, giving passengers time for supper at Cleveland. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:35, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.
This route is so much shorter and quicker than any other, that it gives passengers abundance of time at Cleveland for meals, and then reach Cincinnati to connect with the fast and splendid U. S. Mail Steamers and trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, for Louisville and all places down the Ohio River. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.
LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 5:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 5:20 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 9:45 P. M., on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.
ALSO FROM CLEVELAND
STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.
ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.
NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 9:45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the new and direct connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Steamboats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.
EXPRESS TRAIN.—From Albany, at 7:30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 7:30 P. M.
NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 7 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Fonda, Little Falls, Utica, Rome, Chittenango, Syracuse, Clyde, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10:30 P. M.
NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4:45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11:15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 7:30 A. M., Suspension Bridge at 10:25 A. M., and Niagara Falls at 10:36 A. M.
MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Albany at 9:30 A. M., stopping at all stations.
UTICA ACCOMMODATION LINE—Leaves Albany at 3:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.
PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.
At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.
At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland and Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.
At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c., C. W.
At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.
At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.
At Schenectady, with Road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train, will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains, Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 3 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way, Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

ONTARIO, SIMCOE AND HURON RAILROAD—GREAT ROUTE FOR THE SUMMER TOURIST to Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Milwaukee, Chicago and all ports on Lake Michigan, in connection with the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad *via* Oswego or Buffalo and Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario. Parties of pleasure, and all persons *en route* to the above points, can obtain through tickets and all information concerning the route, by application at the office of the Company, No. 267 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts., to
CHAS. S. TAPPEN, General Agent.
A. BRUNEL, Superintendent, Toronto.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, viz.: 14 hours. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 7 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 2 P. M.; Burlington, 4:40; Montreal, 8 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 5:45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9, Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.
I. V. BAKER, Sup't., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton by steamer *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming* from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:20 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 5 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after April 17, the Cars over the Flushing Railroad leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4, and 6:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from Fulton Market slip, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. Connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M., second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., [illegible] stop[ping] at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, greatness of body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PATENT ELASTIC PAINT—For Roofing and Shipping, warranted to stand all weathers and climates.
E. L. GILBERT, No. 100 Water-st., N. Y.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINES, HAY Presses, Horse Hoes, Cultivators, Plows, Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, Reapers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Combined Threshers and Winnowers, and other Agricultural Machines, for sale by P. D. GATES, No. 12 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP HERMANN, E. Higgins Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, July 14, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.
Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In first cabin, main saloon ... $120
In first cabin, lower saloon ... 110
In second cabin ... 60
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN and sail August 11.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Eyre.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, April 18 ... 1855	Saturday, April 21 ... 1855
Wednesday, May 2 ... 1855	Saturday, May 5 ... 1855
Wednesday, May 16 ... 1855	Saturday, May 19 ... 1855
Wednesday, May 30 ... 1855	Saturday, June 2 ... 1855
Wednesday, June 13 ... 1855	Saturday, June 16 ... 1855
Wednesday, June 27 ... 1855	Saturday, June 30 ... 1855
Wednesday, July 11 ... 1855	Saturday, July 14 ... 1855
Wednesday, July 25 ... 1855	Saturday, July 28 ... 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDW. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 4.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, July 18.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ... Wednesday, Aug. 15.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.
There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of passage, first cabin ... $120
Price of passage, second cabin ... 75
Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, July 28. For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, 55 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnaught*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, new,
Northampton, new,	*Cornerstone*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Roberts,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Centurion*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*X. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 lbs. BAGGAGE FREE!—Four hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad!—No Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains—No Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids—No River Fever and Ague.—Through for California *via* Panama Railroad.—The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on THURSDAY, July 5, at 2 o'clock, P. M. precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship *George Law*, 2,500 tons burden.
Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship *Golden Gate*, 2,500 tons burden, A. V. H. LEROY, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.
The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for use, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.
For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the companies, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $30—New-York and California steamship line, *via* Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors.—Through in advance of the mails—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; Second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $80. The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on THURSDAY, July 5, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, T. SKINNER, Commander, will leave pier No. 13 North river, on WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 4 o'clock, P. M., will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Charleston, &c. Cabin passage fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.
N. B.—Through tickets to the Virginia Springs. The *Roanoke* takes no freight for Richmond.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah on THURSDAY, July 5, from pier No. 4 N. R. at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Bills lading signed by the Clerk on board.
For freight apply on board, or for passage, to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.
The steamer KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed, and sail on SATURDAY, July 7.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, July 7, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $31. Pilatka $33.
The KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, July 14.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR will begin to receive freight on THURSDAY, July 5, and sail at noon precisely, from pier No. 37, foot of Robinson-st., on MONDAY, July 9.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON, & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

REGULAR DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing at YONKERS, WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, CATSKILL and HUDSON.—From Pier foot of Jay-st.—The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. J. POLHEMUS, will commence her regular trips to Albany on Wednesday, June 20, 1855, leaving New-York from Pier foot of Jay-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. Returning—Will leave Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY. For further particulars inquire at No. 222 West-st., near Jay-st.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—The new and fast steamboat KEYPORT leaves Murray-st. Pier daily, (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.; returning, leaves Keyport at 6½ o'clock A. M. Fare 25cts. Persons desirous of visiting one of the most healthy bathing places in the vicinity of New-York, can find it at Keyport, with good hotels; and business men can be in New-York from 9½ o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR UNION, KEYPORT, MIDDLETOWN POINT, PORT MONMOUTH, REDBANK, SHREWSBURY, &c.—The steamer EAGLE leaves foot of Murray-st. at 8 A. M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Returning, leaves Port Monmouth at Sand Union at 4 P. M.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen or cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 [illegible], opposite the Astor House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK A. CONKLING and CHARLES A. SHEPHERD against E. B. BARNUM, the true Christian name of defendant not being known to the plaintiffs.—Complaint filed June 12, 1855, in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Clerk's office in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 115 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest from the 1st day of October, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855. CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
je13-law6wW

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings. HERMAN S. BALL against RICHARD KLINGHOLZ, FREDERICK A. BOLTE and MARIA F. his wife, John Kuhlman, Henry Bischoff, Frederic Weighell, Elias Warshman, Paul Wegrin, Thomas Morris, Ferdinand Loewenstein, and Edward Mintern.—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, No. 8 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1855. T. STUYVESANT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
N. B.—The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 9th day of June, 1855.
je13-law6wW T. STUYVESANT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

BY EDMUND W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate of the County of Hudson, in the State of New-Jersey.—THOMAS D. ECKERSON having made application to me in writing, setting forth that FREDERICK NAILOR, late of the City of New-York, hath died intestate, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration of his estate granted in this State, and praying an order to show cause, I do hereby order that all persons interested do show cause before me at the Surrogate's office of the County of Hudson, on the twenty-first day of July next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why letters of administration of the estate of said FREDERICK NAILOR should not be granted to the said THOMAS D. ECKERSON, and that this order be published in the New-York Daily Times, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, for the space of four weeks, at least once in each week next preceding said day.—Dated June 1, 1855.
je20-law4wW E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HAGGERTY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. 20 Atlantic-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated May 8, 1855.
PATRICK BRADLEY, }
WILLIAM BRADLEY, } Administrators.
my23-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW THUTE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the place of business of F. J. TWOMEY, No. 21 Pine-st., [or] McSPEDON & BAKER'S printing-office, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 12, 1855.
FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, }
mh21-law6mW J. GEORGE KIP, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS HALE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of C. J. & D. LOURSY, No. 37 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated April 18, 1855.
MOSES L. HALE, }
JOSIAH L. HALE, } Executors.
ap18-law6mW JOSHUA HALE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN C. RYAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 68 Pierrepont-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1854.
d20-law6mW EVELINE RYAN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT D. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 3, 1855.
ja-law6mW JOHN A. WEEKS,
Executor &c., of Robert D. Weeks, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. GILLETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Wetmore & Bowne, Esqs., No. 41 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of January 1855.
WILLIAM A. HALSEY, }
ja10-law6mW ELIZA P. GILLETT, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA McCULLUM, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 148 6th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855. JOSEPH B. MORTON, Executor.
je13-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SMALLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of AUGUSTUS SMALLEY, No. 22 Lafayette-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 9, 1855. SUSANNA SMALLEY.
ja10-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAM BAILEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, corner of Park and Clermont avs., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated March 28, 1855.
ap4-law6mW ANTHONY L. CARMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FERNANDO W. COOK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Nassau Bank Building, corner Nassau and Beekman sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated April 11, 1855. THEO. J. FOWLER, Administrator.
ap18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HEANY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 96 Cedar-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 27, 1855.
mh28-law6mW DINES CAROLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. ARNOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. TUTTLE, No. 316 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 24, 1855. [ap25]-law6mW
JOHN T. TUTTLE, Administrator,
MARY JANE ARNOTT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID HART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 102 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1855. ALFRED TOBIAS,
je6-law6mW Executor.

EXPRESSES.

FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS TO CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, office No. 89 Broadway. Our next Express will leave on THURSDAY, July 5, *via* Panama and Nicaragua routes, per steamers GEORGE LAW and STAR OF THE WEST. Freight taken at the lowest rates. Particular attention given to goods shipped in bond. Our own special messengers accompany each express through to destination. Freight and small parcels received until 1 o'clock P. M. for Panama steamer, and for Nicaragua steamer until 2 o'clock P. M. on day of sailing.
Letters must be enclosed in Government ten cent envelopes for each half ounce; for each half ounce additional a ten cent stamp must be added. Letters not conforming to the above regulation will be taken at 12½ cents each. All freight must be packed in water-proof condition.
FREEMAN & CO., No. 89 Broadway.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY FOR CALIFORNIA, SOUTH PACIFIC, SANDWICH ISLANDS and CHINA.—Our next regular express will be forwarded on THURSDAY, July 5, per steamer GEORGE LAW, *via* Panama, and STAR OF THE WEST, *via* Nicaragua, in charge of special messengers. Freight taken at the reduced rates. Small parcels received until 1 o'clock on day of sailing. Letters for the above must be enclosed in Government ten cent envelopes.
WM. H. HALL, Agent, No. 138 Broadway,
cor. of Cedar-st.

UNITED STATES RAILROAD CAR-BRAKE COMPANY.—No. 62 Beaver-st., New-York.—President, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS; Secretary and Treasurer, NORMAN S. WASHBURN; General Agent, WILLIAM G. CREAMER. Directors—GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, HENRY SHELDEN, JOHN M. HOPKINS, WILLIAM NORRIS, WILLIAM G. CREAMER.
We now offer to Railroad Companies the cheapest, simplest and most efficient method of enabling the engineer of a locomotive to apply the entire brakes of a train of cars that has ever been made. We have in our office a full sized model, showing the operation of this invention perfectly, to which we ask the attention of all persons interested in Railroads. It is needless to describe the advantages of giving the engineer the power to apply the brakes, suffice it to say there is hardly a railroad accident occurring, but that the adoption and proper use of this invention would totally prevent or greatly mitigate, [illegible] immediate adoption is imperative [illegible] of the company as to the safety of persons and property conveyed by Railroads. We offer every facility to Companies desirous of testing, for themselves, the advantages of the method. For circulars and other information apply at the office of the Company. W. G. CREAMER, General Agent.

MARTIN F. CONWAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, or the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing [illegible] convenient.
REFERENCES.—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and Anthony J. Bleecker, Esq., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

EDUCATION.

[illegible] Ward Schools.

The [illegible] by the School Officers [illegible] held during the past week, closing with a grand exhibition on Friday last at the large and elegant school, No. 44, in North Moore-street, which was one of the most imposing and well-arranged displays connected with our public schools, that has ever been witnessed in any single school in this City.

[illegible]

The exhibition on Friday commenced at 8½ o'clock in the Primary School, Miss C. Con[illegible], Principal; Miss Emma Davis, Vice Principal, and Misses C. Gordon, H. Hull, P. A. [illegible], H. R. Tappen, S. E. Jones, Isabella [illegible], A. A. Rockefeller, and Mary [illegible], Assistants, with an attendance of 780 girls and boys. The School Officers were all present, also Messrs. Superintendents Randall and McKeen, and a very large number of visitors, filling every foot of available space, and the outer halls.

Candidates for promotion were examined in various exercises by the teachers, under the direction of the Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. A. W. Leggett, Albert L. De Camp, Charles C. Nott, William H. Eager, and the venerable Seth Grosvenor, ex-officio member of the Committee. The results of the exercises generally were commended by the Superintendents, as being an improvement upon those of the examinations held by themselves some time since. The Principal of this School is esteemed one of the most thorough and efficient teachers in this City, and great care has been taken in the selection of Assistants. The exercises closed with singing and brief addresses, by Mr. Randall and others.

THE GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Examiners and the audience adjourned from the primary to the female department at 11 o'clock. Miss J. A. [illegible], Principal; Miss Barbara McDonnell, Vice-Principal, with Misses H. G. Morgan, B. Warren, E. Thurston, E. B. Warren, E. H. Norris, Maria L. Connett, J. E. Cunningham and Frances E. Smith, Assistants, and an attendance of 460 girls, in gala dress and in most perfect order, assembled to receive them.

The opening exercises commenced with reading the Scriptures by the Principal and a chant by the whole school.

The exercises were arranged in the following order:

1. A Composition, by Miss Sarah Carpenter, and a Solo, by Miss Mary Stansbury, pupils; Recitation, Astronomy, by Section B, Junior; Duet, "Lays of the Night," by Emma Heath and Eleanor Mead; Duet, (instrumental,) "The Greek March," by Sybil Perkins and Mary Wilkes; Composition, Agnes Delamar; Solo, "The Willow Song," by Mary Stansbury; Chorus by the whole school, "The Queen of Merry May;" Recitation, Philosophy, Section B; Duet, "Take these Flowers," Misses Stansbury and Sarah Coddington; Composition, Harriet Loveridge; Solo, "Oh, Charming May," Harriet F. Thompson; Composition, Harriet Hyde; Chorus, "I'm Queen of a Fairy Band;" Recitation, Ancient History, Section A; Solo, "Angels' Message of Love," E. Mead; Composition, Josephine Robbins; Chorus, "The Wanderer's Guiding Star;" Duet, "Sweet Sister Fay," Misses Marcia and Julia Underhill; Composition, the Bible, Miss Eliza [illegible]. This composition was the model performance of the occasion, and was marked by great delicacy of thought and sentiment, with unusual elegance and beauty of expression. Chorus, "Now the wind is blowing fresh and fair;" Duet, "When night comes o'er the plain," M. F. Thompson and Margaret Shields; Composition, "A Winter's Night," Eliza Simmons; Duet, Lizzie Loveridge and M. F. Thompson; a splendid chorus, "Oh, shall we go sailing;" Composition, "Oh, for a subject," Mary Tate. This author treated her subject in a playful style, and received by unanimous consent, the second place for composition. The compositions generally were fair, and the singing unusually good.

The School had a short time since given a grand concert at the Tabernacle, which netted over $400, to be appropriated to the purchase of a grand action piano, which is now in course of manufacture specially for the School. A large number of annual certificates were given out in all the classes for punctuality and good scholarship. Book prizes were given by Mr. Leggat, one of the school officers, to Miss Eager, Miss Tate, and Miss Eliza Simmons, for Composition. Prizes for the greatest improvement in Penmanship were given by Dr. Wilson, of the Board of Education, to Miss Loomis and Miss Martha Wilson. The exercises closed with addresses by Mr. Randall, Dr. Kennedy, and other school officers, ending with the stirring chorus, "Merry Zingara," sung by the whole school.

BOYS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Several of the lower classes being in the class rooms, leaving a large space in the main room for the accommodation of visitors. This space was immediately occupied by several hundred ladies, who crowded the alleys and filled every inch of space in the room. The exercises opened and continued in the following order: Reading the Scriptures and Chant; Composition, Master Hudson; Composition, Master Belden, son of the Principal; Composition, Master Taylor; Declamation, Master Byrnes; Chorus—"A Life on the Ocean Wave," by the whole school, in which many of the fair visitors joined. Recitation and Algebra, Section A; Chorus; Composition—Tobacco, Master Lounes. This was good and pointed. Comic Declamation, Master Gedney. The powers of imitation exhibited by Master Gedney were very remarkable, and excited the attention of all present. Recitation—Latin, Grammar by Latin class, under charge of the Principal; Solo—Master Gray, who has a beautiful tenor voice, which, by culture, may secure its owner good fame. Composition—Master Ostrander; Declamation—Master Belden; Recitation, English Grammar and Parsing—Section B; Solo—Master Smith; Chorus, by School—"My Native Land;" Declamation—Master Swarts; Chorus—"The Angels' Whisper;" Declamation—Casabianca, Master West; Recitation in French by French class, taught by Jacob F. Bergen; Chorus "American Boy," by Masters Gest and Smith, which was listened to with much satisfaction, notwithstanding the crowd and the intense heat. Declamation—Master Bogert; Declamation—Master Thurman; Chorus—"Liberty Bell."

Annual certificates were distributed to a large number of pupils in all the classes for punctuality and scholarship. Elegant book premiums were presented by the School officers to several of the boys for distinguished merit, whose names we are unable to give. Brief addresses were made by several gentlemen present, followed by a chorus, "The Mountain Bugle," closing with the grand chorus "Good News from Home," in which pupils, teachers and audience all heartily joined. It was gratifying to see present on this most interesting occasion, and participating in these exercises so heartily, several of the gentlemen who were school officers at its inception and took a most active part in the establishment of this School, which is performing so great a work for the people in the lower part of the City. We mention the names of Messrs. Thomas E. Smith, Seth Grosvenor, Dr. James Kennedy and Wm. Scott, as the most zealous and devoted workers in the founding and organization of Ward School No. 44. The Teachers in the Boys' Grammar School are: Wm. Selden, Jr., Principal, Thomas W. Conklin, Vice Principal, Chas. E. Aymar, Chas. D. B. [illegible], [illegible] Beach, Jr., and Misses Mary E. Higgins, [illegible] A. Smith, Eliza H. Burr, Louise Buschman, Angelina Cornell, Assistants, and Miss Sarah E. Pierce, who holds the position of Floating Teacher, her duties taking her into both Grammar Schools, Mr. Nash, Music Teacher, and Jacob J. Bergen, French Teacher. There were 409 boys in attendance on Friday, making a total in the School of 1,500.

There is in the Fifth Ward, besides No. 44, Primary School No. 17, Miss Maria Eayrs, Principal, with three assistant teachers; Primary School No. 30, Miss Charlotte C. Wray, Principal, with four assistants; also, Colored School No. 5, P. M. Williams, Principal; Boys' Grammar School, [illegible] Miss E. Jennings, Assistant. In the Girls' Grammar School, Eliza D. Richards, Principal, Harriet Anderson, Assistant. In the Primary School, Elizabeth O. Pierce, Principal, and Margaret Roach, Assistant. These schools are very well taught, and furnish a fair quota of promotions to the upper schools. The officers for the Fifth Ward for 1855 are:

Commissioners—A. D. Wilson and Charles G. Tappan.

Inspectors—Joseph Brock and Lemuel W. Perks.

Trustees—Seth Grosvenor, Albert L. De Camp, Andrew W. Leggett, Joseph W. Kellogg, Timothy Hedges, Wm. H. Eager, Chas. C. Nott, James M. Tuthill. S. Grosvenor, Chairman; W. H. Eager, Secretary.

Free Academy Examination.

The examination of the respective classes of this Institution commenced Monday, and continued throughout the day. The Senior Class was examined in Greek by Prof. Owen, and in German by Prof. Glaubensklee. The Junior and Sophomore Classes were also examined by Professors Benedict, Barton and Huntsman, in civil engineering, English literature, Roman antiquities and logic.

The Police Offices Monday.

A fellow who stopped at a house of ill fame was robbed of $50 worth of watch and chain.

A man in Walker-street tried to commit suicide yesterday, and failed. No new appointment made.

A gentleman on an Eighth-avenue car had his pocket picked.

A child—murdered, probably—was found dead at the foot of Cortlandt-street.

A young man's pocket was picked of some $225 at the Metropolitan Hotel.

The Mayor's Veto—The Manhattanville Contract.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return herewith the preamble and resolution directing the discontinuance of the contract to build a bulkhead at Manhattanville, by the present contractor, and to direct the Street Commissioner to receive proposals for a contract for building a new bulkhead to rest upon the works already made, and that the contractor for the new work shall take the old work at an appraisement, to be made by two persons to be selected by the old contractor and the Street Commissioner.

My objections to this proposition are many. It is sufficient to state only the most prominent.

Without referring to the many attempts made to comply with the reasonable wishes of the people of Manhattanville, for suitable dock accommodations, at that point, and the several contracts which have been made and large sums of money already fruitlessly expended for that purpose, and which by a strange fatality have not as yet succeeded in yielding anything but disappointments, I shall only deal with the present proposition now before me. It appears that previous to this Resolution by the Common Council, a contract was entered into, September 14, 1854, with David Hunt, to build a rip-rap wall and bulkhead, extending from One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, Manhattanville; the conditions of which were, that the work should be of the most substantial and durable character, and to be of enumerated material and style of construction, for the sum of forty-six thousand four hundred fifty dollars, to be completed in five months from date of the contract, under a penalty of $20 for each day that it should remain uncompleted after the time had expired. Fifteen thousand dollars of this sum has been paid. That Mr. Hunt or assigns have failed to perform this contract is evident, otherwise we would not have the proposition to release him, and to construct another and far more expensive work. The report and resolutions now before me for approval, admit in effect that Mr. Hunt has forfeited his contract, but gave as a reason that "since the commencement of the work, it has been discovered that the bottom under the rip-rap wall is so steep and rocky, as to render the foundation insecure, and to expose the whole work to slid off, and that a portion of it already built had slid about 60 feet into the river, and there rested upon a solid bottom well fitted for the foundation of a permanent work, therefore," continues the Preamble, "it has become inexpedient to go on with the building of the bulkhead as heretofore ordered, and it is necessary to build a bulkhead at a further distance from the shore," and these are all the reasons for releasing Mr. Hunt or his assigns, and ordering the construction of another work, far more extensive, and it is to be presumed far more expensive. By what means the Committee arrived at their conclusions does not appear. No evidence is furnished me that scientific or practical men were employed to make soundings or examine the bottom with the necessary caution for the erection of this new work, and I am forced to the conclusion that none were employed. Certainly if the many attempts to build bulkheads, rip rap walls and piers at that point have all failed in consequence of some unusual impediment of the bottom or other physical defects, it behooves us to examine the whole matter with care before venturing another contract, and expressly is this necessary before building upon that part of Mr. Hunt's work that has slid out into the river, as this resolution proposes, without knowing whether it lies as represented, on a solid bottom, and is well secured and safe from further slidings. It would be an inexcusable waste of the people's money, to go on with further expenditures in such a blind manner, with every probability of another failure and another similar proposition as the present. But admitting that these examinations have been made, and that the proposed work will be substantial, and in all respects answer the purpose, still it furnishes no grounds for releasing Mr. Hunt from his contract, which the Corporation made with him in good faith, and to which it would have been held with great tenacity if it had failed in any particular. He contracted to build this work, gave sufficient security to perform the agreement, has received a large sum of money on account, and should be compelled to finish it. It is no answer to say the work slid out into the river and he could not. When he agreed to receive from the Corporation $46,450 for its construction, he took the hazards of all accidents and all contingencies. It was in short, a contract by which he assumed, not only the expense, but the risk of every other kind from the elements, from physical obstructions at the bottom of the river, and of every other nature. And he should be made to perform his agreement, or respond to the City in any damage that it suffers in consequence of failure. If this position be thought too severe and exacting as between the City and an individual, a compromise might be effected, in which it should be stipulated that the Corporation should be allowed to retain the work which has slid out (and which by the way, may be worthless for the purposes of a new contract such as may be required) and Mr. Hunt retain the $15,000 already paid. This would be a fair and liberal arrangement, to which among individuals, not the slightest objection would be made. I am aware that the idea of compromising matters of this kind, in which the City is a party, upon principles of exact equity is entirely novel, and that the practice has been to hold the Corporation to a rigid fulfillment where the bargain has been against its interest (as is the case ninety-nine times out of a hundred,) and to release the individual from losses or responsibility when the bargain has been against him; but we now hope for better dealing, and a better protection for the rights and interests of the people. But admitting that it be right to contract this new work as proposed, and that it be right to build on the work that has slid out, without examination as to the fitness for that purpose, still that it be right to release Mr. Hunt from his contract, can it be right not only to release but also to pay him for the work done, which is of no value to the City as it now remains? In my opinion, such a course cannot be justified. It looks to me like giving a premium for forfeiting contracts; like game of "Heads I win, tails you lose." The City is to lose in any event, for it requires no sagacity to see that the sum paid for the old work to Mr. Hunt or assigns will be paid upon the cost of the new work, and of course be merged in the price charged to the City. It will then have lost the $15,000 paid Mr. Hunt or assigns, besides the hazard of having the same game played over again under another name, and perhaps involving a much greater loss. Admitting that it be right to pay Mr. Hunt for this work, (supposing the City has not already paid its value,) I object to the mode of appraisement. It should be appraised in some other way in which the interests of the City represented on one side, the interest of the new contractor, (after he had made the new contract,) should be upon the other. This will be equitable, admitting the objections urged by me to such a proceeding are without force.

With these views thus hurriedly expressed, it will be impossible for me to concur with the Common Council in this resolution. I am forced to this conclusion much against my predisposition in the premises, because I am sincerely desirous of offering no obstacles to the speedy construction of sufficient dockage at Manhattanville. The people of that ancient locality are distinguished for industry and probity, and it is incumbent upon the Corporation to afford every facility for the better protection of their interests, and for the development of their industrial capacities. I think the immediate expenditure of an existing appropriation made to improve the present pier, and the northerly position of the bulkhead north of it, could be made to answer all the present business wants. These improvements could be made without delay, and in the mean time thorough examination by competent engineers can be obtained, so as to proceed in the erection of suitable works, with a sure knowledge and reliable data, upon which to make new contracts.

This course would secure us against further failures, and be more compatible with the true interests of the City and the people of Manhattanville.

Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.—July 2.

GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Brown, Strong, and Rockwell.

This Court assembled to-day at Poughkeepsie. The Calendar (not yet taken up) contains the unusually large number of 137 cases for argument.

THE CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—The question of the constitutionality of this Court, which has of late been much debated, came up upon a motion.

Joseph Hanson vs. William I. Cook.—This action has been tried in the City Court, before Judge Culver; and, the plaintiff having appealed, the cause was placed on the calendar of this Court.

The plaintiff, however, desiring to retrace this step, and supposing that the cause was not an appealable one, has obtained from Judge Culver an order to show cause why it should not be struck off the calendar. The order was returnable at a period shorter than that required for an ordinary notice of motion.

Mr. Sanxy, for the defendant, opposed the motion and took the ground that Judge Culver had no legal right to grant the order to show cause. That firstly, the Court was not legally organized, as it lacked the uniformity of organization and jurisdiction with other local Courts of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction throughout the State, required by the 15th section of the Constitution—not being in conformity with the City Court of Rochester or the Recording Court of Oswego, &c. Secondly, if the Judge did possess jurisdiction of his own Court, he had no power to interfere in a cause in the Supreme Court, which this had become—the 28th [illegible] of the Brooklyn City Court giving him certain powers as a Commissioner of that Court, not extending to the present case. And thirdly, he had no power to abridge the time for notice.

Mr. Sanxy expressed his intention of obtaining a final decision on this point by going to the Court of Appeals, and finally, by what appeared to be a general understanding, an order was made that the cause be stricken from the Calendar, and Mr. Sanxy gave notice of appeal. The question will therefore, doubtless, be put in train for final adjudication in this cause.

Wm. Farrell vs. Henry A. Jones.—A question bearing upon the same matter arose in this case. The defendant had been arrested by order of the Supreme Court, and gave bail. His bail having justified, he was too late, according to the code, to apply to be discharged, but made a motion before Judge Rockwell for liberty to apply. This was denied, and the order denying it affirmed by the General Term. The bail afterwards surrendered him, and being in custody, he made a motion, giving the regular notice, before Judge Culver; who, on hearing it, ordered his discharge.

It was now moved that this order be vacated—as Judge Culver could but have the powers of a Judge at Chambers, and could not in a Supreme Court suit hear and determine a motion requiring notice. Decision reserved.

For the plaintiff, Mr. Campbell; for the defendant, Mr. Jesse C. Smith.

ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR.—The Court, shortly after assembling, appointed William Gre[illegible] of Dutchess County, Calvin Frost, of Westchester, and William Rodman of Brooklyn, Esqs., examiners of candidates for admission. The examinations took place in the adjoining room, and the following gentlemen having been reported as duly qualified, were ordered to be admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court: James C. Voorhis, Joshua Beans, John Rowan, Joshua Anderson, Sherman W. Knevals, Jr., Roy K. Phelps, James L. Lyman, John D. Campbell, P. B. Fenton, Daniel C. Birdsall, T. G. Swartwout, J. J. Howard, Francis L. Dallon, James C. Dunn, Jr., Martin V. B. Dinslow, and John A. Mapes.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.—The Court adjourned till Tuesday morning next, when the calendar will be taken up. Motions will not be heard till Thursday morning.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Blain on the Eye—Letter No. 2.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—In accordance with my promise of Saturday, I will to-day speak of Conjunctivitis, or more commonly known as Acute Ophthalmia; and first of the causes of this disease so prevalent among all classes, especially the poorer.

The immediate or exciting causes are direct injury, such as wounds or violence inflicted in surgical operations. Also, by substances coming in contact or getting into the eye, such as dust, sand, steel, &c. These may injure mechanically, others chemically. Among the latter class, it may be well to enumerate a few of the many applications made to the eye in the form of remedies. Such for instance as acetate of lead, white and red precipitate, nitrate of mercury, oxyd of zinc, nitrates of zinc and copper, nitrate of silver, and not unfrequently do we find even the nitric and muriatic acids and muriate of antimony used. And it would seem as if the most delicate and sensitive organ of the body had been selected for trying the most violent applications.

The simple fact of their being called remedies makes them none the less harmless, for a small portion of any of them being applied to the sound eye of a healthy person would produce a greater or less degree of inflammation. Again, exposure to cold and damp atmosphere, living in damp basements, or sudden change of temperature, disorder of the digestive organs, too long continued exercise by gas light or upon minute or bright objects, and many other causes might be mentioned, but this must suffice. The symptoms are redness, which is superficial, smarting pain, heat, dryness, accompanied with slight headache and fever, and but little intolerance of light, together with a feeling as if there was sand or gravel in the eye. These symptoms, though slight at first, may increase in severity, and cause granulation of the lids, or purulent ophthalmia, the former causing a feeling as if pins were pricking the ball of the eye. The treatment of this disease, according to the usual mode, is bleeding, leeching, poultices, scarification of the conjunctiva, mercury, blistering, &c. Whereas, if mild, constitutional treatment, together with soothing applications are made use of, very many of the hopeless cases which we now meet might have been relieved and saved from hopeless blindness. But, says one, you do not follow the prescribed rules as laid down in medical works in your treatment. No, for six years' experience has taught me that to heal, I must not risk to destroy, nor pull down to build up; but rather strengthen and soothe the inflamed organ that is weak, and thereby restore it to its natural vigor and activity. In my next letter I will speak of purulent ophthalmia of infants.

Your ob't servant, W. D. BLAIN, M. D.

Oculist and Aurist, No. 733 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 193 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Durno's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by Hegeman, Clark & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. Adamson, No. 696 Broadway; L. Leroy, No. 771 Broadway; H. Trimmer, No. 38 Whitehall-street. In boxes, with name and trade-mark in full on each. Price 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS.—ARCHER & WARNER & Co. are now manufacturing Chandeliers and other new styles of Gas Fixtures, which for beauty of design and superior workmanship are unsurpassed in any country. See samples at our great dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. Also, a new portable gas works for country dwellings, churches, factories, &c., warranted.

[Advertisement.]

THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.—This title fairly belongs to the great California Tree, now exhibiting at the Crystal Palace, and which that vast structure alone of all our edifices, is large enough to contain. It is called the Washingtonea Gigantea, and is probably the largest tree on the earth's surface.

[Advertisement.]

GRAND WEDDING TO TAKE PLACE AT THE ST. NICHOLAS—TWO THOUSAND GUESTS INVITED.—Splendid suits for the occasion may be obtained at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton street, at $20. Also, Zephyr Cassimere suits, $10; Check Marseilles suits, $6 50.

[Advertisement.]

SODA WATER AND CREAM SYRUPS.—Made from fresh cream; something new and superior to ordinary syrups. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and try it, at Rushton's only, at No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-street, and at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-street.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO GROCERS AND DRUGGISTS.—The trade can continue to sell my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps under the new Liquor Law without license.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer, No. 22 Beaver-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Accident.

On Monday afternoon, the driver of a hearse, returning from Greenwood Cemetery, was thrown violently from his seat in consequence of the breaking of the fore axle of the carriage. The horse immediately started off at full speed with the hearse, and before the driver could recover himself, the horse and carriage passed over him, injuring him severely. He was picked up and carried into an adjacent store and thence to the hospital. The horse and carriage went down the crowded street towards the Ferry and upset a private carriage in its progress, but was finally stopped. The hearse was broken to pieces.

Names of Streets.

The following names of streets in Brooklyn have been recently changed. Oxford and Hampden streets, and Portland-avenue, south side of De Kalb-avenue, to South Hampden; South Oxford and South Portland, and north of De Kalb-avenue, to North Hampden, &c.

☞ The Brooklyn Common Council have at last agreed upon purchasing a site for a Station House for the First District Police, on Montague-street, near Clinton.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, July 1, by Rev. Charles [illegible], Charles Mount [illegible], of New-Jersey, to Miss Sarah M., eldest daughter of Montgomery Bogell, Esq., of Pleasantville, N. Y.

In this City, on Sunday, June 1, by Elder John J. Porter, Mr. John H. Riddell, of Brooklyn, to Miss Mary Ann Laman, of New-York.

In this City, on Sunday, July 1, by Rev. C. C. Norton, E. W. Barnard, Jr., to Louisa L. Gambles, daughter of the late Ben F. Gambles, all of this City.

At Poughkeepsie, on Thursday, June 14, by Rev. Mr. [illegible], Mr. George McGinnis to Miss Emma J. Scofield, both of Walden, Orange County.

DIED.

[illegible]

In this City, on Monday, July 2, after a short and severe illness, [illegible], youngest son of Benjamin H. and Frances E. Willis, aged 3 years 6 months and 25 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] Delancey-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Tuesday, July 3, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. Josephine Cox, wife of Leander M. Cox.

Funeral services to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. [illegible] Renwick-st. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

In Brooklyn, at No. 156 Myrtle-av., on Saturday, June 30, Mary Ann, aged 62 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Poughkeepsie, on Monday July 2, at 7½ o'clock A. M., at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. David S. Jones, Mrs. Catharine J., relict of his Excellency the late Gov. De Witt Clinton, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock, from Rev. Dr. Hutton's Church, Washington-square, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, July 3.

$4,000	U. S. 6s '67	[illegible]	100	Cum. Coal Co.	[illegible]
3,000	Indiana State 5s	[illegible]	500	do.	[illegible]
3,000	Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Missouri 6s	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
15,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Louisiana 6s	[illegible]	200	Canton Co.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
3,000	California 7's '70	[illegible]	157	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
2,000	New-York 5's '58	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
2,000	R. Con. Bds. '71	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
4,000	do.	[illegible]	50	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	[illegible]
10,000	Erie bds. of '75	[illegible]	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
1,000	do.	[illegible]	800	Erie Railroad	[illegible]
12,000	H. R. 3d M. bds.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7,000	Ill. Cen. R R B's	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14,000	do.	[illegible]	215	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	I. C. F. Bs.	[illegible]	200	do.	[illegible]
4,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs.	[illegible]	100	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
2,000	do.	[illegible]	300	do.	[illegible]
10,000	N. Y. Central 7s	[illegible]	250	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	N. Y. C. R.	[illegible]	400	Hud. River R. R.	[illegible]
3,000	L. E. Wabash	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
1,000	Chic. & R. I. R. B.	[illegible]	15	Mi. So. & N. In. R. R.	[illegible]
1,000	Clevel & Tol. In. cvt.	[illegible]	50	Mi. So. & N. In. Gua.	[illegible]
1,000	Clevel & Tol Dvd. Bds.	[illegible]	50	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
200	Nic. Tr. Co.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,400	do.	[illegible]	100	Ill. Central Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	50	Galena & Chic. R. R.	[illegible]
750	do.	[illegible]	100	do.	[illegible]
250	do.	[illegible]	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	75	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	25	Chic. & R. Island R R.	[illegible]
50	do.	[illegible]			

TUESDAY, July 3—P. M.

The near approach of the National Holiday cut short the day's business on both the Stock and Merchants' Exchange. The Brokers had but one session and adjourned over to Thursday. The market was again strong, and a good business done in State and Railway Bonds—say $200,000 altogether. Prices ½@¾ ℔ cent. better on Illinois Centrals, and ¼@½ ℔ cent. on most other descriptions. The Share dealings, with the exception of Nicaragua Transit Stock which has suddenly advanced to 18¾ ℔ cent., were comparatively moderate, and felt the indifference of Brokers to operate until after the Fourth. Reading closed 93¾; Erie, 52¾; New-York Central, 101⅞@102.

The Foreign Mail by the Boston steamer to-morrow will not be a large one. The additional business done this forenoon in Bills on London was at 109¾ ℔ cent. for Commercial and 110 for Bankers' signatures; on Paris, f.5.12½. Money was in liberal supply, and the Bank Statement considered as extremely promising one for continued ease in the Specie reserve. The inter-exchanges of the Banks through the Clearing-House this morning, growing out of the large dividend payments of yesterday, amounted to $22,778,573. The Sub-Treasury paid to-day, exclusive of Government interest, $164,549; received $140,907, and held at the close a regular balance of $2,060,330. The Boston steamer will take about $600,000 Gold in bars, sent by express from this City.

The Custom-House return of the Specie export for the month of June, to which we referred yesterday, as being unexpectedly small, was correct. Most of the heavy shipment made the week ending 2d June, was made on the Collins steamer of Wednesday, 30th May, and went into the May return of the Custom-House. We therefore republish our table of Gold Export for the fiscal year, with the proper correction.

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854-'5.	1853-'4.
July	$2,922,000	$3,901,000
August	4,548,000	1,184,000
September	6,547,000	1,944,000
October	3,359,000	4,758,000
November	3,538,000	3,886,000
December	57,000	3,132,000
January	156,000	1,846,000
February	2,124,000	580,000
March	2,299,000	1,466,000
April	2,319,000	3,475,000
May	5,290,000	3,652,000
June	3,812,000	5,168,000
Total	$37,995,000	$34,292,000

We are glad to learn that the Connecticut Legislature has passed a special act, by way of amendment to the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Charter, which authorizes a compromise of the Schuyler difficulties; an increase of the Capital Stock is allowed, if deemed the best mode of adjusting the claims of the so called Schuyler Stockholders. The act contemplates a vote of approval and acceptance of the act by the original Shareholders.

Some discussion, we find, has grown up in Philadelphia on a proposition broached by a morning paper in this City, that a New-York party should buy the main line of the Pennsylvania Public Works and turn the route from a point near Holidaysburg to New-York account by an extension of the Lehigh Valley and Catawissa Railroads, through the Northern counties, to that point. The practicability of the scheme, as a means of extending, through the New-Jersey Central and the Pennsylvania works referred to, the trade of this City to the West, the Railway interest here would require some time to think of. It is not altogether new, though certainly contemplating a large outlay of means. New-York is probably more concerned in preserving her supremacy on the Lakes, and the Lake Shore. Philadelphia has been urging her Sunbury and Erie Railroad to intercept the trade of the Northwest at the harbor of Erie. This work is also a costly one, and we have heretofore deemed it on this account, and the frequent back sets and changes which it has had in the administration of its affairs, as quite remote, if not impracticable. The city of Philadelphia, however, by profuse grants of credit, may accomplish it, as she did the Pennsylvania Central. Of course, under the circumstances, no volunteer aid to a scheme so expensive, and purposely designed to compromise our New-York and Erie and New-York Central interests can be looked for, from this City.

Money Circular for the Continent.

TRANSLATION.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 3.

Our Stock Market during the past week has experienced much less animation than during the preceding one. The demand for State Stocks and Railroad Bonds has been well sustained, with an upward movement in prices, of the former, whilst without [illegible] sales some disposition has been evinced to realize at present prices the shares of Western Railroads has occasioned some decline in this class of Stocks, but to-day the Market closes firmer. The approach of the festivities of the Fourth of July and the heat of the weather, which for some days past has been intense, have, as usual at this season, slacken the current of business. City Bonds remain without much animation and no fluctuations worthy of notice. Some sales of County Bonds of Ohio and Kentucky have been effected at some slight advance, without very large sales. Illinois Freeland Bonds have risen 6½ ℔ cent., and Construction Bonds rose 2½ ℔ cent. Erie 7's of 1875 and 1883, and Terre Haute and Alton 1st Mortgage, with fair business, remain stationary in price. The 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukie, to the Lacrosse & Milwaukie Railroads, recently introduced in this market, have given rise to some transactions. We shall hereafter quote them in our semi-monthly Railroad Bond list, and give below some particulars respecting these securities. In Railroad Shares the quotations have been various. With but few transactions, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton rose 4, Cleveland and Pittsburg 3½, Reading ½, Illinois Central 2, Panama 5 ℔ cent.; the latter is now quoted ex-dividend. Money has been more active, apparently occasioned by the late activity in the Stock market, and by disturbance of loans, preparatory to payment on the 1st July of numerous interests and dividends. The rates, however, remain unchanged, 5@7 for call loans, as well as for paper which remains scarce. The Exchange market has been heavy, and our quotations of to-day establish generally some decline on last week.

DE COPPET & CO.

Cotton Circular.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 3, 1855.

My last circular was dated 27th of June. We are since in receipt of advices per Baltic to 16th ult. The demand in the Liverpool market had suddenly ceased without any assignable cause, and the total sales only amounted to 38,000 bales, nearly half of which was bought on speculation. Holders, however, as a body, evinced no anxiety to sell, and prices closed steadily at the previous week's quotation. In Manchester a pause had also occurred, and business was reported as heavy. The Bank of England had further reduced the rate of interest. The weather for the harvest was magnificent, and political accounts very favorable.

This news, as regards cotton, was wholly unlooked for. Many buyers, on receipt of the last European advices, retired their stock for sale, fully expecting that this steamer would bring advice of such an advance in Liverpool as would enable our market to recover from the depression which had characterized it during the previous ten days. The disappointment, therefore, was great, and on Thursday and Friday sales to some extent were reported as having been made on a basis of 11c. for Middling.

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS.—The receipts show a slight gain on the corresponding week of last year, and the deficiency now stands at 171,000 bales, and next week it will be further decreased, as we learn by telegraph that in Mobile, 20,000 bales had arrived, and in New-Orleans 12,600, against a total at both ports last season of 6,200. The export to Great Britain shows a deficit for the week, compared with last year, of 23,000 bales, the total decrease being now augmented to 49,000, while to France nothing has been exported, and to other foreign ports, 4,000 against 7,000. The total increase in exports is now reduced to 7,000 bales.

The decline, however, was larger than the generality of receivers of Cotton would submit to, and when buyers came into the market on Saturday, they found it pretty well cleared of such low priced parcels, and operations difficult to make unless at full ⅛ a ¼c. higher than that figure. Yesterday the market was quiet, but closed steady at the annexed quotations:

The total sales for the week are estimated at 6,000 bales, taken by spinners, speculators, and exporters. The export during the same time has been—to Liverpool, 2,023 bales; Antwerp, 767; Gottenburg, 20; Naples, 750—Total, 3,560 bales.

CROP—The accounts continue favorable.

RIVERS—A rise in the rivers at Mobile has again taken place, too slight, however, to admit of steamboat navigation, but enabling such flat boats as remained after the previous rise, to make their way down. Before new rafts are constructed and under way, the rivers will, in all probability, be down again, as a rise at this season, it is almost needless to say, is of a very temporary character. We do not hear of a rise having occurred at any other point.

The following is a statement of the movement in cotton since the 1st September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	Season. 1855.	1854.	Week. 1855.	1854.
Receipts at the ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Great Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To other foreign ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Of which during the past week, included in the above:				
Receipts at the ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to Great Britain	14,000	22,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exports to France	—	5,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
To other foreign ports	4,000	7,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total exports	18,000	40,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

From which it will be seen that the decrease in receipts now amounts to 171,000 bales. The decrease in exports to Great Britain, 49,000; other foreign ports, 48,000. Increase to France, 106,000. Total increase in exports, 7,000 bales. W. P. WRIGHT.

Pacific Mail Company.

From the Evening Express, July 2.

ABIJAH MANN, Jr., in an article a column and a half long, replies to what he deems "the attack of Mr. Aspinwall and the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company upon the Committee of Stockholders," of which he, Mr. Mann, was Chairman. He alleges that the Messrs. Aspinwall receive commissions from the Company which equal from $70,000 to $100,000 ℔ annum; and that they get two commissions of 2½ ℔ cent. on one transaction, the purchasing of iron in England—charging one commission for making the purchase and another for making the payment—the excuse being that they had to endorse the bills given in payment. This commission, however, it would appear, was the usual one in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, and therefore not censurable.

Mr. Mann also censures the purchase of the Golden Age for $4[illegible],000, from the Messrs. Aspinwall, when the Company already had more steamers than it knew what to do with. The object was to keep it out of the hands of the Nicaragua Company. Mr. Mann also states as a fact, that

"If you carry 18,061 passengers, at a cost of $1,824,000, and receive for that $1,717,215, you have lost $106,785, besides the depreciation and those varied contingencies, risks and losses incident to all navigation."

The attack is generally a bitter one on the Messrs. Aspinwall, and is likely to create more controversy and excitement.

Business on the Canals.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The following table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 30th of June, inclusive, during the years 1855, 71 days, 1853, 61 days, and 1855, 61 days.

Canal Open.	1853. April 20.	1854. May 1.	1855. May 1.
Flour, bbls.	798,862	425,080	273,078
Wheat, bush.	1,297,165	1,577,442	631,448
Corn, bush.	3,323,361	1,943,010	2,887,793
Barley, bush.	138,976	226,595	50,102
Rye, bush.	34,985	30,041	46,651
Other grains, bush.	1,185,769	919,107	1,116,006
Beef, bbls.	24,540	6,876	9,486
Pork, bbls.	61,416	96,604	34,490
Ashes, bbls.	12,853	3,579	4,942
Butter, lbs.	430,571	176,865	112,847
Lard, lbs.	7,292,506	12,031,361	6,450,756
Cheese, lbs.	132,579	108,163	130,569
Wool, lbs.	263,684	110,663	211,462
Bacon, lbs.	13,420,093	12,762,960	6,285,636

The Waterford returns not received. It would probably increase the figures on flour, wheat and corn, but not materially change the figures on other articles.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	Loans. June 23.	Loans. June 16.	Specie. June 23.	Specie. June 16.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'k of N. Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	13,130,413	13,603,800	6,741,865	6,829,974
	Decrease	$473,387	Decrease	[illegible]

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	Circulation. June 23.	Circulation. June 16.	Deposits. June 23.	Deposits. June 16.
Citizens' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech. & Traders'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bk of New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Decrease	$79,687	Decrease	[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold Foreign and Domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 29.

Our COTTON market is quite unsettled and sales small. Sales to-day only 100 bales at 10c.@10½c. for Middling. The sales of the week foot up about 2,800 bales. Receipts of the week 12,500, against 4,500 on the corresponding week of last year. The receipts at this port lead than last year up to this date are 301,000 bales. Stock in port 51,000 bales. FLOUR is dull and prices considerably lower. Quotations are $8 ℔ bbl. CORN is also considerably lower. Western Mixed is quoted at 75c. ℔ bushel. Sales of COTTON for the week foot up 2,800 bales at 10½c.@11c. for prime. Freights to Liverpool ½d.

[illegible]

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 3—5:30 P. M.

FLOUR—The demand slightly improved to-day, but prices tend downwards. Sales 400 bbls., at $8 50 @$9 50 for the range of good to extra Upper Lake and fancy Ohio. WHEAT—Nothing doing. CORN dull. Sales 12,000 bushels at 70c. and at private terms. OATS steady. Sales 12,000 bushels at 45c. CANAL FREIGHTS—10c. for CORN to Albany. Receipts for the twenty-four hours ending noon to-day: 3,946 bbls. FLOUR; 160 bushels WHEAT; 110,440 bushels CORN; 4,[illegible] bushels RYE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 3—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—no sales. CORN—not much doing; sales, 6,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 87c.@87½c. afloat. OATS better; [illegible] Chicago, 60c., weight. WHISKY, 40c. Receipts by Canal to-day, 1,251 bbls. FLOUR; [illegible] bushels CORN; 12,150 bushels RYE; [illegible] bushels OATS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, July 2.

Our COTTON market is quiet and unchanged, but prices are irregular. Middling is quoted at 10c. The sales on Saturday amounted to 2,000 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board*—[illegible]

[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In packet ship Mercury, for Havre—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—[illegible]

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 38	Sun sets	7 34	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	[illegible]	Gov. Island	[illegible]	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 3.

Cleared.

Steamships—Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships—Cultivator, Austin, Liverpool, [illegible]

[illegible]

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, [illegible] hours fm. Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

Ship Catharine, Edwards, Antwerp May 22, with mdse. and 268 passengers to Schuchard & Gebhard.

[illegible]

Bark Indiana, (of Warren,) Young, [illegible] with sugar and molasses to M. Taylor & Co.—vessel to [illegible] W. Elwell & Co.

[illegible]

Brig Highland Mary, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) [illegible], with coal to J. S. Whitney.

Brig Moselle, —, River Head, in ballast.

[illegible]

Schr. Envoy, (of Vienna,) Collins, Savannah [illegible], with cotton to master.

Schr. Charles L. Libby, Campbell, Vera Cruz [illegible], with hides, specie, &c., to Hargous Bros. [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. S. S. Leonard, (of Provincetown,) [illegible], Gonaives, St. Domingo, June 22, with logwood to [illegible]

Schr. F. W. Johnson, Conklin, Washington, N. C. 4 ds. in ballast to master.

Schr. J. S. Wilson, [illegible], Wilmington, N. C. [illegible], with naval stores to B. Blossom.

[illegible]

Schr. Lewis Crowell, Boston, with mdse. to [illegible]

Schr. Globe, Paine, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes.

Schr. Eagle, Rhodes, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. West Gleam, Cape Cod, with fish.

Schr. Charm, Nickerson, Boston.

Schr. R. A. Stevens, Bacon, Boston.

Schr. Augusta, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. Susan, Rogers, Boston.

Schr. Medora, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Wide World, —, Providence.

Schr. Flying Cloud, —, Providence.

Schr. Hudson, Kelly, Norwich.

Schr. J. Williamson, Lewis, New-Haven.

Schr. Paragon, —, Rondout, for Albany.

Schr. Tabitha and Hannah, [illegible], Egg Harbor.

Schr. J. M. Lane, Colby, Gloucester.

Schr. Elm City, Frisbee, New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, Harwich.

Schr. Susan Chase, Snow, Harwich.

Sloop Banner, Durfee, Providence.

Propeller Chase, Osgood, Norwich.

Propeller Locust Point, [illegible], with mdse. to John Riley.

Sailed.

Ships Mercury, French, for Havre; City of New-York, Moore, for Liverpool; Great Western, Furber, for do.; and others.

BELOW—2 barks and 2 brigs.

WIND—[illegible]

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 29—Arr. [illegible] and South Carolina, from Boston.

Memoranda.

Capt. Manuel, of schr. S. S. Leonard, arr. at this port, reports: [illegible]

Disasters.

Capt. Garvey, of bark J. Wallis, Jr., arr. at this port, reports: [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

June 11, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], ship [illegible]

June 2, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], brig Lilly [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Gonaives, June 22, brigs Abrams, [illegible], for New-York in 4 ds.; [illegible]